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THE TIMES

Growing up in Reagan country, page 10

Labour rift deepens over future of leader

The pressure on Mr James Callaghan not to resign as leader of the Labour Party until the party has decided how it wants to elect its leaders is likely to increase today when Mr Michael Foot, his deputy, is expected to ask him to stay. Conflict on the matter is increasing, however, with left and right factions divided among themselves.

Mr Foot may urge resignation delay

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, is expected today to add his weight to the pressure on Mr James Callaghan not to resign as leader until the party has unravelled the mess it has got itself into over the proposed new way of electing a leader.

William Rodgers, one of the so-called "Gang of Three" former government ministers, said yesterday, however, that he thought Mr Callaghan should resign "in the best interests of the party".

Those conflicting views are part of the bitter and prolonged struggle for power inside the party with the leadership issue coming to a head. It was evident last night that even the left and right factions within the party are divided over the best tactics to be adopted.

Denis Healey is seen as the likely winner of a parliamentary party contest if there is one next month (Mr Foot is reported to believe Mr Healey could win by 20 to 30), but some on the right have issued a warning that they are not prepared to stand and wait for the parliamentary party against the trade unions and constituency parties they do not support him.

It may well be part of a campaign to stiffen Mr Healey's spine in what is seen by the right as an inevitable struggle with the left over power. Nevertheless, some right-wingers are saying that the former Chancellor of the Exchequer must give a determined declaration of leadership intent. Otherwise, it is said, some of them would withdraw their support to Mr Healey in favour of Mr Shore, the candidate who would have the backing of Mr Foot. Though Mr Foot too is under pressure to stand if Mr Callaghan resigns, it is felt on the left that only Mr Foot can stop Mr Healey.

Pressure was put on Mr Foot who influenced Mr Callaghan not to call a general election last October. Mr Callaghan will make his views known to his Shadow Cabinet colleagues on Wednesday.

The centre-right wants a statement because its members do not believe that in the new year Mr Callaghan has the parliamentary party leadership they have decided.

Mr Rodgers, interviewed on the radio programme *World At One* at noon yesterday, said: "We need to have somebody who could bring some purpose and some passion to the leadership of the party in the very short period ahead."

Mr Rodgers numbers himself among those of the centre-right who believe they could not support Mr Healey unless he is prepared to stand and fight for the rights of the parliamentary party against the pressures of some trade unions and constituency parties.

Though Mr Rodgers is resisting suggestions that he will stand against Mr Callaghan if he does not resign, there is talk among the centre-right MPs that they would run a "stalking horse" if only to demonstrate that the Parliamentary Party is fighting for a principle.

The Labour Party is to hold a special conference in January to reach an agreement on how to elect the party leader within the wider electoral college formula agreed by the party conference two weeks ago.

Yesterday, however, 62 Labour MPs, covering a spectrum from the right to some in the non-Tribunite left, sent a message to the Shadow Cabinet. They said: "The time has come for Labour MPs to make clear that the system of election for the leader of the party in Parliament is a matter of clear principle, not of expediency.

"The principle at stake is vital to parliamentary democracy. If the potential or actual Prime Minister of this country is to be chosen other than by the parliamentary colleagues he has to lead, the alternative mechanism has to be demonstrably at least as legitimate and democratic as the present procedure".

They express the view that "we believe the duty of the Parliamentary Labour Party is now to proceed in accordance with its own standing orders to elect its leader when either a vacancy occurs or when the new session of Parliament begins".

Among the signatories are several opposition junior spokesmen. They included Mr John Grant (employment), a founder member of the centre "Labour First" group; Mr Andrew Faulds (arts); Mr John Horam (treasury); Mr Gordon Oakes (environment); Mr John Roper (defence); Mr George Cunningham and Mrs Shirley Summerskill (Home Office); Mr Harry Ewing and Mr George Robertson, secretary of the Manifesto Group (Scottish Office); and Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Civil Service).

Mr Eric Heffer, a left-wing member of the national executive, who has asked for a special meeting of the executive to discuss the leadership wrangle, yesterday urged support for an agreed candidate as an "interim leader" if Mr Callaghan resigns.

The Campaign for Labour Democracy, the left-wing constituency parties' umbrella organization, which backs Mr Wedgwood Benn for the leadership, demanded yesterday an immediate meeting of the national executive to decide the procedures to be followed between now and January.

Iraqis break through to threaten Abadan

From Robert Fisk
Um al-Rasas island
Shatt al-Arab, Iraq
Oct 12

The first commandos of the Iraqi Army broke through to the south bank of the Karun river on the Shatt al-Arab at 12.75 this afternoon, four tiny figures running along the Khorramshahr quayside past lines of burnt-out, derailed railway trucks, bowling hand grenades down the dockside with the panache of cricketers.

We watched them through Iraqi Army binoculars from 400 yards away, peering above sandbags on a crumbling mud hut while an Iraqi sniper beside us blasted away at the Iranian lines on the other bank of the Karun.

It was an extraordinary sight, an infantry attack that might have come from one of those slightly romanticized First World War paintings, one running soldier after another on the quay, throwing themselves behind sandbags when rockets exploded round them and then hurling grenades at the last Iranian position on the river bank.

At last, it seems, the Iraqis are taking the offensive that their supporters had so long hoped for and which their critics had so vociferously denied was possible.

If Iraq can capture Abadan and so control both banks of the Shatt al-Arab, it has — at least in theory — succeeded in imposing physical sovereignty over the waterway that was the ostensible reason for the war.

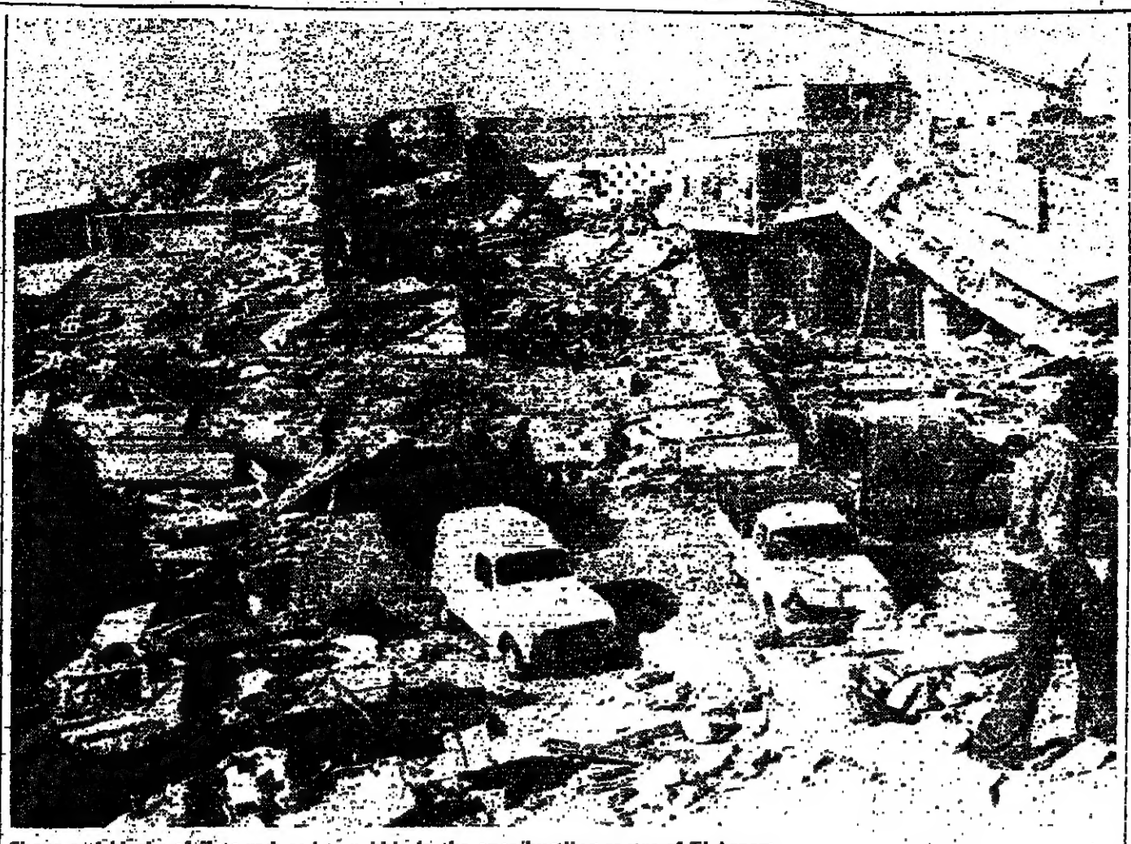
Small sparkles of fire marked the explosions as the Iranians fought back with machine guns and rockets. For over an hour their bullets hissed and whizzed through the small island plantation on which we had taken refuge, smacking into the palm trees above us and clanging off the metal pontoon bridge that connected the island to the Iraqi mainland.

Only hours earlier the Iraqis had succeeded in crossing the Karun river two and a half miles upstream from the Shatt al-Arab, sending a tank section across the river and beginning the encirclement of the Iranians in Abadan. It was Abadan's local radio station that confirmed the successful Iraqi crossing, admitting that "enemy troops" had "infiltrated" north of the city.

The Karun river runs into the Shatt al-Arab at right angles and it was almost opposite this confluence on the flat, plantation island of Um al-Rasas in the middle of the Shatt al-Arab that we saw the Iraqis finally take the riverfront south bank of the Karun. Behind them, Iraqi shells smashed into a group of abandoned Iranian Chieftain tanks, deserted by their crews when their retreat was cut off.

All morning the Iraqis fired salvos of shells into Abadan, an eerie, howling jet-like noise that passed right over our heads on the little island: we could see the shadows of the projectiles flitting across the water and the little paddy-fields, then dropping towards Abadan, where terrific explosions marked their point of impact.

Continued on page 5, col 1



Shops and blocks of flats reduced to rubble in the once bustling centre of El Asnam.

Hopes fade in fight to save earthquake victims

From Jon Swain
El Asnam, Oct 12

Two and a half days after a powerful earthquake struck El Asnam, possibly killing more than 20,000 people, the moans of those buried alive in the wrecked Algerian city are sometimes still painfully audible above the harsh din of the rescue bulldozers and the heavy earth-moving equipment tearing away at the rubble night and day.

Saving them is, however, becoming a hopeless task and in some parts of the flattened city, such as the Hotel Chelif, where as many as 400 people are entombed, the struggle has been already abandoned.

The authorities have evidently appreciated that there is no way they can move the huge slabs of concrete and twisted metal girders that formed the hotel in time to save those trapped beneath.

Elsewhere in El Asnam there has been the occasional miracle. In the early hours of this morning, after an exhausting and dangerous struggle in limited space, a joint team of Algerian and French gendarmes working in the glare of arc lights rescued a young man from the ruins of a café.

The man had been drinking coffee with his friends when the earthquake struck the city on Friday. The entire shopping centre of Nasr, of which the café is a part, collapsed like a house of cards and he was trapped with 3,000 others.

To save his life a surgeon had to amputate a leg while he was still buried in the rubble. The operation was made more hazardous by the fact that the city was shaken by a small earth tremor in the middle of surgery.

El Asnam today presents a vision of a ruined and ravaged city where human life as we know it has almost been extinguished. Eighty per cent of its buildings are damaged and perhaps a quarter of them completely destroyed.

Paradoxically the most damaged buildings have been the city's most modern constructions which were built by the French after an earthquake in 1954 killed 1,600 people. They were intended to be earthquake-proof.

There is still much confusion and bewilderment about what has happened and no coherent assessment of the number of people who have died.

The highest estimate is given by the Algerian Red Crescent, which has released a provisional figure of 20,000 dead. The prefect of the El Asnam district said last night that only 800 bodies had been recovered, which suggests that the upper estimate may be too high.

Nobody doubts that the El Asnam earthquake was Algeria's worst in memory and that thousands have perished. The first tremor, which measured 7.5 on the Richter scale, rendered large parts of the city uninhabitable and made most of its 125,000 population homeless.

The city will have to be rebuilt, although in the midst of this tragedy few people welcome the prospect of continuing to live in a place twice struck by earthquakes in the space of a quarter century.

The speed and efficiency of the Algerian rescue mission has impressed everyone who has witnessed it. Within hours of the earthquake striking El Asnam the Algerian Government responded by mobilizing the Army, Air Force and gendarmerie and requisitioned thousands of ambulances, taxis, and lorries.

Overall control of the rescue operation was given to Mr Benhamouda, the Minister of the Interior. President Chadli, who is due to meet the Queen during her royal visit next week, has toured the devastated area.

When I drove the 100 miles from Algiers to the ruined city late yesterday I found the road choked with lorry convoys laden with rescue equipment, tents, food and medicines moving towards the city and a stream of ambulances, sirens wailing, racing out of it.

The earthquake has caused serious damage to life and property within a 30-mile radius of El Asnam, which lies at the heart of mountainous terrain made up of small farming plots and orange groves.

Evidence of the devastation reveals itself slowly on the main road from Algiers. First there are a few collapsed walls, a fallen roof and bricks littering the streets of the sleepy villages dotting the route.

Then the car tops a ridge and the enormity of the tragedy unfolds. The earthquake has left a trail of destruction in the villages close to El Asnam. Each one is more severely damaged than the last.

The road is cracked and in places the edges have fallen

Continued on page 6, col 6

The balcony deathtrap that defeated 'Pravda'

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 12

Twenty-one years ago a fibre factory in Serpukhov, not far from Moscow, put up a fine block of flats for its workers. No 1 Krukov Street was like any other Soviet apartment block.

Of course there were the usual problems with things that did not work or instantly broke. But this block had one special peculiarity: none of the balconies had any railings. What was more bizarre, they sloped away from the building—one step out on to the balcony and you fell into the street.

No one now remembers the reason for this unusual construction, whether the builders simply ran out of metal railings, or whether it was a way of encouraging people not to waste time gossiping on their balconies but to get on with something useful indoors. The block became something of a landmark in Serpukhov. But its inhabitants were not happy.

They had to block up the doorways to the balconies to stop children going out on to the deathtraps. They erected sandbag walls and they complained to the factory management.

An official reassured them their claims would be considered. "We'll look into it", he said. And so he did—for years. The inhabitants moved house, the factory management changed, and when the newcomers in turn went along to complain, they were told to wait, railings would soon be procured and fitted.

After 10 years warning, the aggrieved citizens did what most Russians do when they cannot get any sense out of the bureaucracy: they wrote to *Pravda*.

Pravda is a paper that prides itself on getting things done. It dispatches investigative reporters to the scene, pesters ministries and local officials, bares the facts of local scandals and cover-ups. "We name the guilty men", could be its motto.

"All balconies needing repair at 1 Krukov Street, Serpukhov, have been completely remodelled" *Pravda* was told months later.

But a month later the old letters of complaint from the inhabitants began arriving again. *Pravda* dismissed them as petty attempts by ungrateful workers to blacken the director's name. But just to be sure, it asked the local party committee to go round and have a look.

They did, and found nothing had been done at all. The balconies were as unsafe as ever.

Bomb attacks on West End offices

By a Staff Reporter

Two travel offices in the West End of London were bombed last night within half an hour of each other. No one was hurt in either incident.

The first attack took place at the Turkish Tourist Office in Conduit Street, near Bond Street, at 7.30. A window was shattered and the interior was damaged. Two policemen who were on patrol in the area cordoned off the office.

Half an hour later there was an explosion at the Swissair office at the Swiss Centre, Leicester Square. Windows were broken and there was some damage inside.

It is believed that the bombs were thrown through the windows in each incident.

Later, telephone calls were received at two London news agencies. The call relating to the Swiss office was received at United Press International. A man with a foreign accent said he represented the "October Three" organization, which had bombed the Swissair office and was also responsible for bomb attacks on Swiss property in Beirut on October 8 and 9. He would not explain the meaning of his organization's name but said that the Swiss would understand.

The other call, received at Reuter's office, allegedly came from the Armenian Secret Army. The caller said: "We are responsible for the attack on the Turkish information office in London.

"We warn the criminal Turks to stop their fascist bloody behaviour against the minorities or we will give them very painful blows. We ask the world to see how Kurds and Chards are being mistreated."

Paris meeting banned: A meeting due to take place yesterday at a Turkish workers' association was banned by police on the ground that it could have caused a breach of the peace (Ian Murray reports from Paris). The organization's headquarters in the tenth *arrondissement* had been sprayed with machine gun fire on Friday

The meeting was to have been addressed by Mr Ali Batman, vice-president of the West German Turkish Federation. The association, which has been branded as "a fascist unit" by the French Communist and Socialist trade unions, said the purpose of the meeting was to help immigrant Turks in France to resolve their problems.

In recent months thousands of illegal Turkish immigrants have joined protests marches and hunger strikes to claim resident's permits. They are widely employed in the clothing trade, where they tend to be exploited because their illegal status gives them no chance to claim normal workers' rights.

Trials in Turkey, page 6

French right-wing leader stabbed by Jewish youths

Paris, Oct 12
From Ian Murray

A group of young Jews today attacked and wounded M Marc Frederiksen, the leader of the Faisceaux Nationalistes Européens, the right-wing organization associated with the bombing of a Paris synagogue in which four people died.

M Frederiksen, a bank employee, has formally denied that his group had anything to do with the bombing.

M Frederiksen and four companions were attacked as they were leaving the railway station at Rambouillet. A group of about 30 young Jews surrounded them and M Frederiksen was stabbed in the thigh with a knife. Another of his group was also injured before the gang made off.

Shortly afterwards an anonymous caller to the Agence France-Presse news agency claimed that the attack had been carried out by "the Jewish Resistance."

rink law age nit flouted

minimum age limit of 18 for sers of liquor is widely flouted, a ment-sponsored survey says. Its ce is likely to lead to renewed e for the reform of licensing laws new parliamentary session. Replies ople in the youngest age group d in the study, from 18 to 24 years, ed that on average they started g at 16 Page 4

on curbs unlikely

James Prior, Secretary of State for ment, gets his way fresh legislation b trade union power is unlikely the next parliamentary session, Routledge writes. Instead his y's Green Paper will be an examina long-term options for regulating ial relations Page 2

nda mobilization

wly reformed Uganda Army is ing to reestablish control in the est of the country which has been by a well-armed force of former troops who crossed from neigh- Zaire and Sudan Page 6

es tour world

West Bank mayors deported by have given powerful assistance to Syrian cause by travelling 50,000 round the world Page 6

otice review

ion of the D-notice guidelines for orship by the media on defence ligence matters will be discussed Ministry of Defence tomorrow. It the first review in 68 years Page 4

Tighter controls on money supply likely

Changes in the methods of controlling the money supply are likely to be announced in the next few weeks. The changes will probably be aimed at achieving greater short-term control of monetary growth within the present system. The authorities will retain discretion over the setting of interest rates Page 15

London nuclear risk

The movement of radioactive waste through London by rail is putting thousands of lives at risk, the Ecology Party says in a report. It wants the amount of waste carried in each flask reduced, and an alternative route through less populated areas used Page 2

Cooperative newspaper

Shareholders in a cooperative in the East End of London have decided to launch a local weekly "alternative" newspaper next March. It is thought to be the first such venture in the press field Page 2

Laboratory raided: About fifty anti-vivisection campaigners smashed up a Sheffield University laboratory and released two dogs 2

£1m needed: Help the Aged is starting a campaign to raise £1m for extra care for the growing number of elderly people in desperate circumstances 4

Tea: A six-page Special Report looks at the international industry

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 23, 24; Appointments, 11, 22; Property, 11, 18; Reader Services Directory, 21

Lyle plays Norman in matchplay final

Sandy Lyle, of Britain, and Greg Norman, of Australia, will meet in the final of the world matchplay golf tournament at Wentworth today. In the semi-final, postponed from Saturday until yesterday, Lyle beat Peter Jacobsen of the United States by six and five and Norman beat Bernard Gallacher, of Britain, by the same margin Page 8

Engineering workers to get 'marginally' improved single-figure wage offer

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Engineering employers will make a marginal improvement in their 6.2 per cent pay offer to union leaders of two million workers in the industry, with hopes of a rapid settlement.

A single-figure deal for that sector, comprising the largest group of workers covered by collective bargaining between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions would be a substantial fillip for Mrs Margaret Thatcher in her talks on pay and the economy with the TUC General Council tomorrow.

But for that reason if for no other is is expected that the unions will insist on one further round of negotiations before agreeing on new wages rates to operate in Britain's key manufacturing industries from November 1.

Engineering employers' negotiators are likely to increase their offer to about 7 per cent in today's talks, leaving a further ½ per cent or so in reserve for a final round of discussions that would take the settlement to about 8 per cent.

Whatever political considerations are brought to bear, the engineering employers are determined that this year's basic rate increases will be kept in single figures.

The employers' first offer, rejected by the unions, would lift the craftsmen's minimum time rate from £73 a week to £77.50, and the rate for unskilled workers would go up from £52.50 to £55.50. Most workers in engineering earn more, and in some cases much more, than these nationally determined basic rates through bargaining at plant level.

Wages and the role of the unions in the economy will be at the heart of the Downing Street talks between the Prime Minister, senior members of her Cabinet and the TUC General Council.

In a propaganda shot across the Government's bows, Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, argued yesterday that trade unionists were not "pricing themselves out of jobs".

"The truth is that pay cuts will not solve Britain's unemployment problems", he said. "In fact, they may make it worse. The last thing we should be doing is cutting people's purchasing power at the very moment when industry is already hit by a disastrous slump in orders."

Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, told his union's regional council in Newcastle upon Tyne that the TUC delegation would put a five-point programme to the Cabinet. The unions would demand an immediate cut in interest rates and "action to take the squeeze off industry".

They also sought a commitment to expand the economy and long-term measures to regenerate British industry using revenue from North Sea Oil.

HOME NEWS

New curbs on unions unlikely in next parliamentary session

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Fresh legislation to curb the power of trade unions is unlikely during the forthcoming session of Parliament if Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, gets his way.

His ministry's Green Paper on trade unions and their immunities under the law, now being drawn up, will be a wide-ranging examination of the various long-term options for regulating industrial relations rather than a plan for further immediate legislative changes.

Publication of the Government's discussion document will not take place until December, and there will then be lengthy consultation on the basic issues it raises about the role of unions in society.

That leisurely timetable, it is argued by Mr Prior's supporters, was approved in principle by the Conservative Party conference last week, and there is therefore no cause for haste. At the earliest, a White Paper could be prepared for next autumn, with legislation coming in the 1981-82 session.

That moderate option, designed to give the recently implemented Employment Act time to "bed down", commands the support of many employers in industries where further curtailments of union power would create the sharpest reaction, and among Tory backbenchers who favour Mr Prior's cautious approach.

But in their weekend inquest on the mood of the party and its leaders, the so-called Tory "wets", who prefer to call at least a temporary halt to labour law reform, recognized that their strategy could founder on trade union pay militancy this winter.

Supporters of the Prior policy fear that hard-liners in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet, including the Prime Minister herself, would be tempted to go for fresh curbs on secondary industrial action and possible restrictions on primary strike action if there was a repetition of something like the 13-week steel strike early this year.

The Confederation of British Industry has proposed that the Green Paper should range as widely as possible over the fundamental issues of employment law. Industrialists want the discussion document to look at legally enforceable collective agreements and compulsory strike ballots, with the introduction of a test of "reasonable behaviour" if unions are to stay within the law.

In its draft form the Green Paper does cover all those aspects of law reform, without coming down in favour of any specific changes that will satisfy either the right wing of Mr Prior's party or the hard-line industrialists who want to see the Government doing more, and doing it more quickly.

Indeed, if some of Mr Prior's aides win the argument now going on in the Department of Employment, the document will also chart an alternative way forward which will almost certainly lead to intensified criticism of the minister. That formula, which has previously been aired by the confederation, would stand the present law on its head.

Instead of having wide-ranging immunities from civil action, the unions would be granted a carefully defined "right to strike" in law. It would formally set out what industrial action could be taken within the legal rights of trade unionists. By implication, all other action would be illegal.

Plea to save heritage of neglected chapels

By Our Planning Reporter

A powerful plea for the preservation of Nonconformist chapels, a neglected part of Britain's architectural heritage, is made in a booklet published today.

It is the work of Mr Kenneth Powell, northern secretary of Save Britain's Heritage, who argues that the Nonconformist contribution to British life has been seriously undervalued.

Through men like William Penn, George Fox, Joseph Priestley, John Bunyan, William Booth, John Bright, Titus Salt, the Rowntrees and Lord Lever, it played an important part in the establishment of a free press, the rise of modern science and the development of industry, and in social and political reform.

The splendour and variety of the buildings in which they worshipped, and which are amply illustrated in the booklet, flatly contradict the views of such eminent Victorians as Augustus Pugin, who spoke contemptuously of "cheap chapels".

But, as Mr Powell points out, they have been and are still being rapidly lost. In 1932 there were 14,000 Methodist chapels in England and Wales; today there is barely half that number.

Part of that is due to the general religious decline, which has also affected churches of other denominations. But chapels have suffered more than most, as so many were built in areas of poverty and of subsequent economic decline and depopulation.

"New suburban churches flourish, while the great town centre chapels are filled only with the ghosts of generations of the faithful", Mr Powell writes. "The remote hillside tabernacles, to which people walked great distances Sunday after Sunday, are boarded and abandoned."

The richness, variety and, above all, immense vitality of Nonconformist architecture are an outward and visible sign of a dominant strain in English culture, Mr Powell states. "It has been too long a forgotten heritage and may soon be a lost heritage".

The Fall of Zion. Northern chapel architecture and its future (Save Britain's Heritage, 3 Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ, £2.50).

Police guard the wreckage of the Lima, a 77-year-old sailing ship wrecked by gales after being driven ashore at Great Yarmouth. The crew and two children on board were saved.

Readers' cooperative to launch a newspaper

By Dan van der Vat

Shareholders in a cooperative in the East End of London voted yesterday to launch a local weekly newspaper next March.

The newspaper, to be called the *East End News*, will be run commercially in that it will depend on accumulated share capital for its birth and on sales and advertising for its survival, but otherwise it will be a thoroughly local affair, an "alternative" newspaper owned by no one other than its readers. It will be committed to the Labour movement in the broadest sense.

It was originally intended to start it this autumn, but the conference at Bethnal Green over the weekend which made the decision to go ahead also decided on a delay until spring to enable more funds to be collected.

A steering committee of 20 people was also elected, and various organizational decisions were voted on by the 50 or so shareholders present.

A journalist on the group that set up the project said that the idea of a consumers' cooperative in the newspaper field marked a return to first principles in terms of the cooperative movement as a whole.

The experiment is important for several reasons. The venture is closely supported by the left-wing Campaign for Press Freedom. Its founders are aware of the recent TUC calls for an alternative press not controlled by traditional capital. The area it will serve retains what is probably the strongest sense of local community left in London and is suffering severely in the recession.

What makes the *East End News* project different is the fact that it is a readers' rather than a workers' cooperative, unlike earlier ill-fated efforts, such as the *Scottish Daily News*, and the weekly *Hull News*, which produced only two issues before it failed a year ago.

The title *East End News* first appeared on the streets in February last year during a prolonged official strike over redundancy and closure threats by members of the National Union of Journalists at the *Stratford Express* group of weeklies. The one issue produced by the journalists at that time was technically excellent and paid for itself.

The idea of a more lasting venture arose in the summer of last year when the popular weekly, *East Ender*, was closed by the new owners of the *Stratford Express* group, publishers of another weekly in the same circulation area.

Local journalists who wanted to go on living in the area but were short of work because of that and other closures decided that there was a gap in the market they could fill. They formed the *East End News* steering group.

Miss Kate Holman, aged 29, a freelance journalist, who chairs the group, said: "We started working seriously on the idea in the summer last year, and we decided very early on that it ought to be a readers' cooperative.

The proposed rules of the cooperative were approved recently by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The central idea is that the newspaper should be run as democratically as possible by its shareholders. Each share costs £1 and the minimum holding is five.

So far about 550 individuals and organizations have put up a total of nearly £19,000, rather short of the £25,000 target the steering group felt was realistic. "It is very important not to be under-capitalized", Miss Holman said.

In its efforts to attract support the group promised to launch the newspaper this autumn and attracted the support of about 20 Labour MPs, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, many trade unions at national and local level, and all manner of local people and groups.

The weekend conference at Bethnal Green was called therefore to make the basic decision on whether to go ahead. Another, more formal, meeting is to be called soon under the rules of the cooperative to elect a management committee and an editorial staff.

Thus the overall policy of the newspaper will be determined by the shareholders; important editorial decisions will come from the committee meeting weekly; and day-to-day questions will be resolved by the full-time editorial staff.

The steering group, which naturally hopes to be elected to produce the newspaper, thinks the early achievement of a weekly circulation of 10,000 would justify the venture by making it a worthwhile proposition for advertisers.

"We hope to persuade local people that we shall be going into fields not covered by other newspapers and giving information not available anywhere else, looking at the East End from a different angle", Miss Holman said.

Nuclear trains 'p thousanc at risk'

By Sarah Segrue

A serious accident transporting nuclear waste by rail throu could cause up to 6 from cancer over a 30 years, the Ecolog in a report publish

Dr Charles Waks acted as technical ad party, said yesterda flask contained betw three tonnes of which had a fall-ou to between five Hiroshima bombs.

The report says t way of avoiding deaths and other eff rumination after would be by the evacuation of peop risk areas.

Such a move co down into a ghost country if there release from a if there was only release in an area. Court, 80,000 peop evacuated and 20,00 lost for a period va few months to 125

The party realiz long-term evacu neither contemplate and so urged tha through London abandoned imme routing so as to would cost the C tricity Generating an extra £15,000 o £1m spent each y

Each week thre taining between tw tonnes of spent through London from the three nuclear power sta well, Bradwell an

Mr Michael Ba of the report, sai "We are angry t munity we live i in ignorance of fa can be routed populated areas".

He has spent researching the transporting spent London, and said fobbed off with p official thinking seen in terms of i rather than socie that there was a fiation.

"The fact tha danger seems to testable. The produce any fact trary, just press

Besides looking sequences of rad slow from a flas also examines m matters affecting sonnel, who are the flasks, contai spent fuel, and transportation.

The report quandary of spen in one consignm reduced to half about 20 per cen load. While this more consignme reduce the effects loss of radioactiv

The report is b to members o councils, health trade unions. The hopes it will re pressure to mak adopt an alterna *Carrying the Can* Ecology Party, £1.

Warning afte

Mike Carter, derers forwar alleged to have t a spectator du against Queens P Saturday, may Scotland Yard

Attempt to salvage oil rig delayed by weather

By John Huxley

Bad weather has delayed the start of work to right the Alexander L. Keilland accommodation rig for oilworkers, which capsized last March with the loss of 123 lives.

Work had been due to begin at the weekend. The operation is likely to take between five and seven days, but is not expected to get under way until Wednesday at the earliest.

The rig lies in Gandsfjord, near Stavanger, where it was taken after overturning in storms in the Ekofisk field, in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The task of setting upright and salvaging the rig is being undertaken by SD Marine, of Southampton, and Nicoverken Norge, of Stavanger. They won the contract, thought to be worth about £4m, against worldwide competition. SD Marine is a new company, part of the Structural Dynamics group, itself only four years old.

The rig will be rotated through 180 degrees by ballasting and deballasting. The consortium fears that more conventional salvage techniques, such as applying external loads to the rig, could lead to further damage to the 10,000-tonne structure.

Computer simulation and tank tests on a 1-to-100 scale model at Southampton showed that the rig could be uprighted by redistributing ballast and applying external buoyancy.

Valuable blowout equipment has been recovered and the decks cleared of obstructions. About 370 buoyancy bag fittings have been fixed and monitoring equipment has been installed. That is linked to a computer on a control barge.

When the rig is set upright the first on board will be Norwegian police teams which will attempt to recover any remains of the 39 people unaccounted for since the disaster.

Anti-vivisectionists smash laboratory at university

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

About fifty people protesting at experiments on animals yesterday raided a university animal laboratory, smashed it up and released two dogs.

The protesters, who came from all parts of Britain converged on an isolated field laboratory used by Sheffield University on the outskirts of the city. After breaking into the building, in Blackstock Road, a group stole two dogs and caused damage estimated at about £1,000.

The police said that two dogs that were stolen had not been involved in tests.

The incident comes after recent criticism from animal welfare organizations about what they claim are horrible experiments carried out by researchers.

A report by the Anti-Vivisection Society earlier this month said Sheffield University researchers had carried out "futile, idiotic and pointless experiments which were of no benefit to mankind or medical science".

The report added that in one experiment 26 dogs had their breathing interfered with so that scientists could monitor the effect and in another baby teeth were implanted into the cheeks of hamsters.

In another test by a Sheffield University department member carried out in Oxford monkeys and rats were said to have had part of their brain sucked out through a tube.

A protest march next weekend is expected to attract about a thousand people to the city to draw attention to experiments on animals. The university said in reply to the allegations: "Experiments involving the use of animals are governed by an Act of Parliament. The Home Office is responsible for ensuring that the terms of the Act are strictly adhered to".

Scene shifting system at National to be scrapped

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The computer-operated system for shifting scenery on one of the two main stages at the National Theatre is to be scrapped. It has never worked properly since the building opened four years ago and it will now be replaced by simpler machinery.

The South Bank Theatre Board, the government-appointed group responsible for building and equipping the National, has decided it would be cheaper to install a new system in the Lyttelton Theatre

Instead of the planned electrical flying system, the board wants to put in a hydraulic one. Mr Mark Harrison, secretary of the board, said its first phase could be completed by the late spring; if it proved satisfactory, the facilities could then be extended.

The reaction from the National was that after such a long wait it would be delighted with any piece of machinery, as long as it worked.

The flying system in the Lyttelton is not the only advanced equipment at the National which is still not fully in working order years after the opening of the building.

In the large Olivier Theatre, the drum revolve on the stage has never turned properly. Mr Harrison said that over the next month the consultants would be examining its operation.

Police stations being used as jails, officer says

Police stations in several parts of Britain are being used as jails because of industrial action by prison officers, Mr Roger Davies, the acting Assistant Chief Constable of Northamptonshire said last night.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, gave a warning of the threat to law and order from that extra burden on the police. The Prison Officers' Association said that the system might spread throughout the country.

The prisoners are known as "reception cases" and are usually taken to prisons from courts after being sentenced or remanded.

But prison officers are refusing to accept them because of industrial action being taken over payment for meal breaks.

Several jails in the Midlands region, including Birmingham, are understood to be affected.

But Mr Jardine said: "It can only go on for so long. It is a terrible situation. You have to keep them in custody or release them."

The Home Office said last night: "We cannot anticipate the effects any escalation might have, but contingency plans are in order".

Dr Dugdale released from prison

From Christopher Thomas
Dublin

Dr Bridget Rose Dugdale was released from Limerick prison, in the Irish Republic, on Saturday and left hidden in the boot of a car to avoid being seen by press photographers and a crowd.

An Oxford graduate and former debutante, the daughter of a wealthy landowner and insurance broker in England, she was a supporter of the IRA and had served six years of a nine-year prison term for her involvement in an attempt to bomb an Ulster police station from a helicopter, and the theft of paintings that included 19 Old Masters possibly worth £18m.

She was married in a nineteenth-century chapel in the prison in 1977, a brief and colourless ceremony that was forbidden under one government and allowed after the election of the Fianna Fail government.

Her husband is Mr Eddie Gallagher, father of her son Ruari, aged six, born after her conviction. The honeymoon will have to wait perhaps until the end of the decade; Mr Gallagher is in Portlaoise prison, near Dublin, serving a 20-year sentence for kidnapping a Dutch industrialist, Dr Tiede Herrema, in 1975.

Dr Dugdale, aged 39, left Limerick at lunchtime in an operation planned with the full cooperation of the authorities.

She was expected out on Wednesday, a date that was "leaked" to the press and confirmed by Mr John O'Neill, a friend who has been looking after her son near the small town of Navan, co Meath, where Dr Dugdale owns an expensive house.

But the ploy did not work and Irish newspapermen were out in force on Saturday. Her son was in the car, which was driven by Mr O'Neill when it left the prison. Dr Dugdale emerged from the boot a few minutes later at a boarding house in Cecil Street.

After a meal with her son, she entered another car, her head hidden in an anorak hood because several photographers had tracked her down. The boy left in another car and the two met seven miles away at the village of Castleconnell. From there they disappeared.

Journalists' policy on closed shop called totalitarian

By A Staff Reporter

The National Union of Journalists sought to impose on journalists "the totalitarian concept of the closed shop and a code of conduct capable of being used to justify closing down every publication in the country", the Guild of British Newspaper Editors was told yesterday.

Mr Nicholas Herbert, editorial director of Westminster Press and the guild's newly elected president, told the annual meeting in Stratford-on-Avon that the union provided "narrow, political, ineffective leadership".

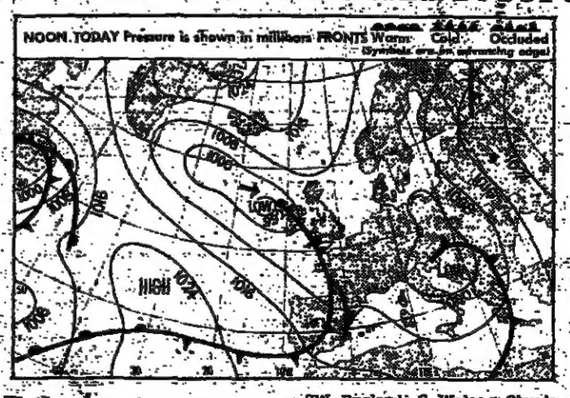
It had allowed pressure groups to bound editors in Scotland "for doing their duty by their readers", had let down the public by withdrawing from the Press Council, and had humiliated journalists by requiring them to apply childish sanctions, such as refusing to use telephones that were not disinfected between calls.

The prolongation of a strike on London local newspapers had cost union members "at least £250 to gain £2.50", and had done the newspapers no good.

Mr Herbert said the newspaper industry was "appallingly complacent" about the declining quality of service it gave its customers. "The established press has no divine right to its present dominance and if we believe as though we do, we shall wither away."

Mr Colin Brannigan, the guild's outgoing president, said in his address: "The whole basis of a free press might be destroyed in an explosion of neo-Marxist militancy".

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—
cloudy; o—overcast;
h—hail; m—mist;
th—thunderstorm;
periodical rain with
in mon.

Today

Sun rises: 7.21 am | Sun sets: 6.12 pm
Moon rises: 11.28 am | Moon sets: 8.40 pm
First quarter: October 17.
Lighting up: 6.42 pm to 6.53 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 4.53 am, 7.0m; 5.3 pm, 6.9m. Avonmouth, 10.15 am, 12.6m; 10.25 pm, 12.4m. Dover, 1.50 am, 6.3m; 1.59 pm, 6.3m. Hull, 9.5 am, 7.0m; 9.25 pm, 6.9m. Liverpool, 2.00 am, 8.8m; 2.15 pm, 8.7m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

A depression in the W of the English Channel will move SE as a frontal trough moves into W districts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE and Central S England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright periods becoming cloudy, rain spreading from W; wind SE, moderate to fresh; max temp 11° or 12°C (52° to 54°F).

E, Central N, NE England: Sunny periods and scattered showers, with perhaps rain later; wind SE, moderate; max temp 10° or 11°C (50° to 52°F).

SW England, S Wales: Cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind variable, becoming mainly SE, moderate to fresh; max temp 11° or 12°C (52° to 54°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Mainly cloudy with outbreaks of rain spreading from W; wind SE, moderate to fresh; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods and scattered showers, wind mainly SE, moderate; max temp 8° to 11°C (46° to 52°F).

Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Mostly dry with sunny intervals; wind SE, moderate; max temp 10° or 11°C (50° to 52°F).

N Ireland: Cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Some rain, mostly in S and E, bright or sunny intervals, chiefly in the W; cold, especially in E.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, later S, light, sea smooth.

English Channel (E): Wind SE, veering SW, light or moderate; sea slight.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: s, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Copenhgn	c	11	52					London	s	14	57
Algiers	f	21	70	Corfu	s	17	63					Luxembrg	c	9	48
Amsterdm	s	21	54	Funchal	f	21	70					Madrid	sn	15	59
Barcelona	s	20	68	Geneva	c	7	45					Majorca	c	16	61
Beirut	f	25	77	Gibraltar	s	20	68					Malaga	s	22	72
Belfast	sn	10	50	Guernsey	s	12	54					Malta	c	25	77
Berlin	s	12	54	Helsinki	c	9	48					Miami	f	30	86
Biarritz	c	13	55	Innsbruck	c	7	45					Montreal	c	7	45
Brussels	f	10	50	Istanbul	s	21	70					Moscow	s	11	52
Budapest	r	15	59	Jerusalem	f	15	59					Munich	r	7	45
Chicago	s	10	50	L Palmas	s	23	73					Naples	c	14	57
Cologne	s	11	52	Lisbon	f	18	64					New York	c	15	59
				Locarno	c	10	50					Nice	s	17	63
												Oslo	c	12	54
												Paris	c	11	52
												Reykjavik	c	5	41
												Rome	th	15	59
												Stockholm	s	8	46
												Tel Aviv	s	26	79
												Toronto	c	9	48
												Vancouver	r	13	55
												Vienna	c	13	55
												Warsaw	c	12	54
												Zurich	r	8	46

St George's Cha
Wind SE, fresh
strong; sea moder

Saturday

London: Temp: pm, 13°C (55°F) 7 am, 7°C (45°F) pm, 64 per cent. 7 pm, 0.22in. Sun 2.9hr. Bar, mean 1,004.5 millibars,

Yesterday

London: Temp: pm, 14°C (57°F); 7 am, 7°C (45°F) pm, 66 per cent. 7 pm: nil. Sun 2 hr. Bar, mean 1,013.6 millibars, 1,000 millibars=2

Overseas selling pr
Amsterd 82; Athens
BD 0.800; Belgium
Pes 100; Cyprus
Dkr 5; Finland Mk
Germany Dm 2.50;
Holland Gl 2.50; Ita
Y 0.450; Irish R
1.100; Jordan
Kd 0.500; Lebo
Luxembourg Lf 30;
Malta 20c; Morocco
Dh 6.00; Oman Gu
Rls 10; Portugal
Esc 6.00; Saudi A
Riyal 4.50; Spain
Ptc 60; Switzerland
Sf 2.50; Tunisia
Dinars 1.250; U
Dinars 0.350; U
Yugoslavia Din

From the grass roots: Brighton remains loyal to the 'white collar' socialists

Militants play big part in local Labour party

By Ian Bradley

The presence in Brighton of so many Conservatives last week did not perturb members of the local Labour Party. They are used to being outnumbered by their political opponents; there are only 17 Labour members on the 59-member borough council and both Brighton's parliamentary constituencies, Pavilion and Kemptown, have safe Conservative majorities.

Brighton socialists even have some reason to be glad at the sweeping Conservative victory at the last general election. It has meant that Mr Keith Best, a local Conservative who became MP for Anglesey, is having to give up his council seat. Labour has high hopes of capturing it in a by-election on November 6.

Brighton claims to have the highest Labour vote and the strongest Labour Party of any town on the south coast between Portsmouth and Chatham.

While in other Sussex resorts the Liberals have become the main opposition party to the Conservatives and in the Adur Valley they have actually gained control, Brighton has remained more loyal to Labour. The town returns five of the six Labour members on the 84-member East Sussex County Council.

Mr Ian McGill, leader of the Labour group on the borough council, believes that Brighton's continuing loyalty to Labour derives from its strong industrial and public service base and from the presence in the town of more than 5,000 students from Sussex University, Brighton Polytechnic and the local technical college.

He says that visitors are often surprised by the extent to which Brighton is an industrial town. The recession has pushed the unemployment rate above the national average.

The large public sector in Brighton derives from the town's role as a regional centre for nationalized industries. The Post Office, the second biggest employer in the town, has traditionally provided a strong base for the local Labour Party.

Mr Dennis Hobden, Labour MP for Brighton, Kemptown, from 1964 to 1970 and now deputy mayor, works there and is on the executive of the Union of Communication Workers.

Brighton's large academic community also supplies many of the party's activists. Mr McGill is a lecturer at the polytechnic. Sussex University has a reputation for breeding left-wing talent.

With the large academic contingent, and the considerable number of professional people who commute to London, Brighton Labour Party is seen by its members as a "white collar" party with a strong interest in ideological debate.

There is a strong Fabian tradition. Until the early 1960s Brighton had a Fabian bookshop and a Fabian house used for arts and drama groups.

Today the local Fabian Society is one of the largest and most vigorous in the country, with 200 members.

There is also a large Militant presence. Brighton has always had a left-wing Labour party and it is one of the strongest bases of the Militant Tendency.

Militant supporters make up about thirty of the 100-member general management council, and with an average attendance of about sixty they are often in a position to dictate policy and selection of candidates.

Opinions vary in the local party about the power of the Militant supporters and the danger they pose.

Mr Tom Forester, a councillor who writes on industrial matters for *New Society*, says they have the nomination for the Kemptown consituency "sewn up" and that they have caused divisions which mean that Brighton Labour Party cannot campaign on the issue of the Conservatives that is growing in the town because of cuts in housing, education and social services.

However, Dr Geoffrey Jones, a physics lecturer at the university, who is a leading member of the Militant group, denies that they are trying to take over control of the constituency by underhand means, and Mr McGill says that the Militants have not always had their way on the general management council.

According to Mr McGill, there is no serious division within the Brighton Labour Party. He says: "Most of us are on the left. I suppose that comes partly from being in the south, where there is such an abundance of wealth and property."

In keeping with that spirit, two of the successful recent campaigns by the Labour group on the council have been to reduce the civic cocktail parties for conference delegates from two and a half hours to three quarters of an hour, and to stop an expensive refurbishment of the Royal Pavilion with silver gilt.

Such attention to public economy should make Mrs Margaret Thatcher look with a certain degree of approval on the socialists of the south coast.

Tetanus warning after farm death

The Health and Safety Executive has urged farmworkers, gardeners and allotment holders to be immunized against tetanus after the death of a farmworker.

Spores of tetanus bacillus are commonly found in manure and soil, and can infect any minor wound where the skin is broken. A course of three injections gives protection for five years.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Do you know about Viceroy's engine?

The new Vauxhall Viceroy is built around a remarkably smooth 6-cylinder 2.5 litre engine, that produces 114bhp. It incorporates features like hydraulic tappets to reduce maintenance, and is designed to give high efficiency and silky power.

Do you know how Viceroy performs?

Viceroy has a top speed of over 110mph and it reaches 60mph in just 11.5 seconds. At motorway speed it's practically silent because executives like to hear themselves think. But although it's a luxury express, Viceroy isn't profligate. At a steady 56mph it can achieve 33.2mpg.

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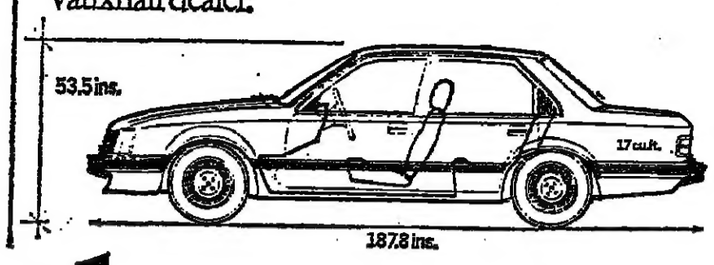
Do you know about Viceroy's spaciousness?

Viceroy is long, sleek and low. And its interior space makes four or five top people very comfortable. But Viceroy is still compact enough to hustle easily through heavy traffic. We can arrange for you to see for yourself. Just contact your local Vauxhall dealer.



If it's your job to know about cars, how much do you know about the new Vauxhall Viceroy?

Do you know where Viceroy fits in the Vauxhall range?

Viceroy is designed to complete the Vauxhall top of the line executive range. It slots very neatly between the Carlton 2000's starting at £6098 and the Royales starting at £10,524. It also means that Vauxhall now have five entirely individual cars in this sector, including the roomy Carlton Estate. Most manufacturers just offer you different engines and different specifications. Vauxhall offer you different cars.

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✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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HOME NEWS

Widespread flouting of the age limit for drinking, survey shows

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Government has been presented with evidence of widespread flouting of the liquor licensing laws, which is bound to lead to renewed pressure for their reform in the new parliamentary session.

A government - sponsored survey to be made public in a week, shows that the minimum age of 18 for purchasers of alcohol is widely ignored. A survey of the youngest age group questioned, between 18 and 24 years, shows that on average they started drinking at 16, whereas people aged over 50 recalled that on average they began drinking at 20.

The investigation was commissioned by the Department of Health and Social Security and was conducted by the Office of Population and Census Surveys in the autumn of 1978. It provides strong evidence that young people are drinking in licensed premises before they are 18.

Attempts to reduce the age limit have failed. The last was earlier this year, when a private member's Bill by Sir Nicholas Bonsor, Conservative MP for Nantwich, failed because of lack of parliamentary time.

Those pressing for a relaxation in the law say that it would be brought into further disrepute if an attempt was made to tighten the legislation, because it would not be enforceable. They argue for a recognition of realities, but any government-initiated reform is not expected this session.

The survey shows that men and women who drink heavily do so mostly in public houses, not in domestic premises, and consume relatively more beer or cider than light to moderate drinkers, who prefer wine or spirits.

It also shows that 6 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women report a weekly alcohol consumption that is considered a risk to health. The limits, based on a report of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, are four pints a day for men and three pints for women.

The group aged between 18 and 24 years shows a much higher proportion, 13 per cent of men and 4 per cent of women.

Other groups the survey shows to be heavy drinkers are single people aged between 35 and 54; those who are either divorced or separated; people employed in the manufacture or supply of alcohol; workers in the construction industry; unemployed men; and working women who have no children.

Ratio of teachers to pupils to remain unchanged

By Our Education Correspondent

Local authorities intend to make no change in the pupil-teacher ratio in schools in spite of falling pupil enrolments. According to official statistics soon to be published, the average national pupil-teacher ratios planned for January, 1981, are the same as those planned for last January.

The statistics have been drawn up by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and are based on estimates for 1980/81 provided by the local authorities.

They show that the national pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools is expected to deteriorate slightly to 22.4 to 1, compared with 22.3 to 1 last January, while in secondary schools it will remain at 16.3 to 1. In nursery education there is a slight improvement with the number of pupils a teacher expected to fall from 23.5 to 23.3.

Pupil-teacher ratios in individual authorities range in secondary schools from 13.1 in the London Borough of Brent to 17.8 in Essex and Somerset, and in primary schools from 18.1 in Brent to 25.3 in Lincolnshire and Somerset. Despite high inflation, the average annual cost of educating a child in a secondary school is expected to rise by only 11 per cent this year to £629 (excluding costs for administration, meals and transport), and in a primary school by 13 per cent to £436. Nursery education unit costs are expected to rise by 7 per cent to £615.

Again, there is enormous variation between authorities, with the Inner London Education Authority heading the list of the biggest spenders for both secondary and primary education, where costs per child are £959 and £703 respectively.

Outside inner London, Brent (£808), Haringey (£796) and Harrow (£790) are the top spenders in secondary education, and Wakefield (£524), Dudley (£532) and Bradford (£536) the lowest spenders. Secondary school figures have to be treated with caution, however, as in some authorities much or all of post-16 education takes place in tertiary colleges and those relatively high costs are not included in the figures.

In primary education outside inner London, Haringey (£630) and Brent (£616) are again the top spenders, and Dudley (£362) is again among the lowest spenders, along with Tameside, Sefton, Lancashire and Northamptonshire, with unit costs between £380 and £390.

Spending on books and equipment in secondary schools is expected to range from only £18 per pupil in Trafford and Bradford, and £19 in Wakefield, to £44 in Ealing, £46 in Harrow and £58 in the ILEA.

CIPFA hopes to be able to publish the 1980-81 education estimates in three weeks.

Cigarettes treble the risk of early death, 'Which?' says

By Our Health Services Correspondent

A guide to avoiding heart disease, which kills one man in three aged over 40, is published today by the Consumers' Association, publishers of *Which?*

Cigarette smoking, raised blood pressure and a high level of cholesterol in the blood are identified as the chief risk factors.

"Smoking 20 cigarettes a day approximately trebles the risk of dying from coronary disease before the age of 50", the book says.

It details some ways of giving up, and advises smokers not to adopt the fatalistic attitude that if they have smoked for a number of years, the harm is already done. "That is not true: it is never too late as far as giving up smoking is concerned. The increased risk of heart disease starts to fall immediately and continues to fall", it says.

To cope with the other risk factors, the book advises people to ask doctors to check their blood pressure and suggests a low intake of dietary fat to avoid raising cholesterol levels.

It also deals with risk factors that are subject to more debate, such as the importance of exercise, stress, obesity and oral contraceptives and says that a number of factors are outside our control, such as heredity, diabetes and a high level of triglycerides in the blood.

The book also stresses the importance of seeking medical help for anyone suffering from unexplained pains in the chest, which should not be just dismissed as indigestion.

Avoiding Heart Trouble (Subscriptions Dept. Consumers' Association, Caxton Hill, Hertford SG13 7LZ, £3.95).

Photograph by Barry Bastin

Mr Peter Walker, his wife Tessa and son Robin trying Kingdom Cox apples in London yesterday after the Minister of Agriculture was made a friend of the apple by the Apple and Pear Development Council.

£1m needed to help the elderly

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of frail, elderly people are living in desperate poverty without the special care they need, while others who need no more than a roof over their heads are in old people's homes, according to Professor Peter Townsend, sociology professor at Essex University.

He was speaking on the eve of the launching today of a national campaign by Help the Aged to raise £1m for extra care for the elderly.

Professor Townsend said research showed that more than a third of the residents in some old people's homes needed neither nursing care nor help with every day tasks, yet more than half of local council expenditure on the elderly went on residential homes.

Community care, which would help more old people to live in their own homes in comfort and dignity, was both cheaper and more appropriate.

He blames the situation partly on the division of responsibilities between local council departments. Social service departments could not offer sheltered accommodation to old people because that was a housing responsibility, yet sheltered housing would be more economical and a more appropriate choice for many old people.

Mr Hugh Faulkner, director of Help the Aged, said that the elderly could not wait for an economic recovery. He urged the Government and local authorities to reassess their priorities to divert more resources to the growing numbers of old and frail in the community.

The organization hopes that money raised by the campaign will provide housing for about two hundred people and that thousands more could be helped through rehabilitation and community projects.

Man held after shooting at Post Office

By a Staff Reporter

The police late on Saturday arrested a man wanted for questioning in connexion with an armed robbery at a post office in Bollington, Cheshire, in which a sub-postmistress was shot.

Robert Fahey, aged 27, is to appear before Macclesfield magistrates today on charges including possessing a shotgun and assaulting a police officer.

During the search for Mr Fahey the police sealed off the North Wales island of Anglesey. He was arrested in Handforth, Cheshire.

After the shooting Mrs Barbara Roberts, the sub-postmistress, had her right leg amputated at the thigh.

Dons 'are less left wing than is supposed'

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

British academics are less left wing than is commonly supposed. In both universities and polytechnics, Labour voters are outnumbered by Conservative and Liberal voters, according to a survey carried out by Professor A. H. Halsey, of the department of social studies at Oxford University.

The survey, which was carried out in 1976, showed that had there been a general election in that year, 26 per cent of university teachers (25 per cent in polytechnics) would have voted Conservative, 23 per cent Liberal (21 per cent in polytechnics), and 35 per cent Labour (44 per cent in polytechnics).

The rest would either not have voted at all, or voted for the Scottish Nationalists or Plaid Cymru.

Conservative voters in both the universities and polytechnics were concentrated among professors and heads of departments, those aged 36 or above, and those teaching engineering and technology or medicine. Conservative supporters were least likely to be found in the arts, education, and social science departments.

Oxford and Cambridge dons were not found to be unduly sympathetic to the Conservatives; support for Labour was exceptionally strong in the new universities.

An analysis of dons' attitudes showed marked differences between Conservative and Labour supporters on matters such as industrial disputes and student participation in decision-making.

Conservatives were much more likely to believe that dons should not engage in actions such as strikes and picketing (72 per cent of Conservative dons compared with 34 per cent of Labour dons); but less likely to endorse the view that university teachers, being among the better-paid members of the community, should moderate their demands for higher salaries (31 per cent Con, 47 per cent Lab).

Conservatives were twice as likely as Labour supporters to agree that students who disrupted university life should be expelled or suspended (83 per cent Con, 44 per cent Lab).

On their relations with polytechnics, three-quarters of Conservative dons, and 56 per cent of their Labour colleagues, did not think that polytechnics should be given university status, while half the polytechnic teachers thought they should.

Nearly four out of five Conservative dons, and three in five Labour, said they thought that degree-level work in polytechnics was rarely of the same standard as that in the universities, while only a quarter of polytechnic teachers agreed with that statement.

SNP moves to ban group

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Scottish National Party has made the first moves to prevent dual membership of the party and of a fringe nationalist organization called Siol na Gaidheal (SNG), meaning Seed of the Gael.

The national executive committee will recommend to the party's national council at its meeting in December that membership of the SNG is no longer compatible with membership of the party and that the group should be banned within the party.

The party has become increasingly concerned and embarrassed by the SNG, which first appeared in public at a rally at Bannockburn earlier this year. The group is set to attach itself to the official party and produce its own banners, and adopts a militaristic style.

The group appeared on Saturday at the tail end of a march and rally against unemployment held in Glasgow, in which more than 2,000 people took part. It ignored an instruction from the SNP national secretary that only official banners and those relevant to unemployment would be allowed.

Seven injured by Ulster car bomb

A teenaged girl, two elderly women and four policemen were injured by a car bomb explosion outside the police station in Warrenpoint, co Down. The women and the girl were taken to hospital with severe shock and minor injuries when the windows of their homes were blown in by the blast on Saturday.

The policemen, who had minor injuries, were shielded by parked cars, all of which were destroyed. The Provisional IRA in south Down claimed responsibility for the explosion.

Training plan for woman consultants 'useless'

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

A government scheme to help woman hospital doctors to train part-time to become consultants has been condemned by a woman doctor's group as "cumbersome, complicated and almost useless".

The Department of Health and Social Security is advertising this month for doctors wishing to participate in its part-timers' scheme, whereby a limited number of doctors with domestic commitments or ill health become part-time senior registrars, the post below consultant.

The aim of the scheme is to improve career prospects for the increasing proportion of women coming out of medical schools, which will reach 50 per cent by 1990.

There are now only 1,300 women hospital consultants in England and Wales, compared with 11,200 men.

But once the department has approved a woman doctor as suitable for a part-time senior registrar's post, there is no guarantee of a job. It is not providing any extra money for the scheme and it is up to the regional health authorities to decide whether to employ her.

Women Doctors' Action Group, a pressure group campaigning for better opportunities for woman doctors, thinks the scheme is complicated, little known and consequently almost useless. It says it puts too many obstacles in the way of those wishing to participate.

Dr Hilary Pickles, a clinical pharmacologist at the Institute of Neurology, London, said: "There are at least half a dozen obstacles to getting a part-time senior registrar's post. Getting manpower approval from the department is the easiest".

Dr Ruth Seifert, a consultant psychiatrist at Hackney Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London said: "The scheme is cumbersome because no one in the department is really committed to doing anything for women doctors".

The Department of Health and Social Security has said it was disappointed that the regional health authorities had not taken on more of the women doctors it had approved.

The department gave approval to 88 applicants out of a total of 200 inquiries last year, the first year of the scheme, but less than half were taken on by the regions. It is hoping for a better response from the regions this year.

Advice to au pair girls

By Robin Young

Nearly 600 au pair girls from about 20 countries who attended a meeting in London yesterday, organized by the Catholic Advisory Group for Au Pairs, were offered advice on working conditions and pay. Some were astonished to hear that the Home Office had recommended that they work only five hours a day, six days a week, and that an average au pair's pocket money was reckoned to be £13 a week.

One girl, who described herself as a demi-au pair, said she worked four hours a day, six days a week, and was paid nothing. Another complained that unless she waited until the family had their dinner, she was deprived of her evening meal, and was expected to buy it outside.

An advisory panel of voluntary workers pointed out that, unlike other countries, Britain still lacked any legal regulation of au pair employment. The Home Office merely recommended that they do light household duties, and have one free day a week. There was no provision, even for holidays at Christmas.

Miss Gail Roots, secretary of the advisory group, asked by the girls how they could mean English people, recommended the local library to find out about clubs, and going to night classes.

Ministry to hold talks on D-notice review

By Peter Hennessy

Guidelines for the first internal review of the working of the D-notice system since its formation 58 years ago as a mechanism for voluntary self-censorship by the press on defence and intelligence matters will be discussed at a meeting of the defence, press and broadcasting committee in the Ministry of Defence tomorrow.

It will be the earliest opportunity available to the gathering of senior press figures and permanent secretaries, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, for consideration of a highly critical report on the system published in August by the all-party Commons Select Committee on Defence.

The committee avoided, by the casting vote of its chairman, Sir John Langford-Holt, Conservative MP for Shrewsbury, adoption of a Labour draft urging the abolition of the D-notice committee altogether.

The Conservative alternative, which won the day, proposed instead that the system should continue, albeit in a drastically modified fashion, until section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, is replaced by a less draconian statute.

Sir Frank has commissioned Rear-Admiral William Ash, secretary of the D notice committee, to conduct an internal inquiry with a view to reforming the system in which the recommendations of the select committee will play a part.

All but a single dissenter on the D-notice committee, Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief of the Press Association, and a handful of waverers on the press side, are firmly in favour of the system surviving in some form and are anxious to restore its credibility with Parliament, press and the public.

The D-notice committee will also discuss the appointment of a successor to Mr Windsor Clarke, group editorial consultant to the Westminster Press, who is retiring as vice-chairman.

Mr Clarke put up a vigorous defence of the D-notice system in oral evidence to the select committee. But some Whitehall insiders feel he rather overstated his case in suggesting that foreign journalists in Europe and Japan envied the system, which has no parallel in the rest of the world except in Australia.

Mr. Windsor Clarke: Vigorous defence of the system.

Death in cell

Richard Leslie Giles, aged 46, a prisoner in Oxford jail awaiting trial on charges including indecent assault, was found dead in his cell yesterday.

WEST EUROPE

M Marchais chosen b Communists to play spoiling role in electi

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 12

The almost ritual choice of Mr Georges Marchais as the French Communist Party's candidate for next year's presidential elections, was made today. He is the first candidate to be put forward by any of the four main political groups in France and would privately be the first to admit that he has little or no chance of winning.

The Communist Party did not put up a candidate in 1974 when President Giscard d'Estaing was elected. The role of M Marchais in next year's campaign would seem to be not so much to try to get elected as to spoil the chances of the Socialist candidate. The Communist Party believes that its best chance of regaining the leadership of the left is in discrediting the Socialists—not in joining them.

Thus throughout the national conference of the party at the weekend which ended with the unanimou helection of M Marchais as the man for the election, the general attack of speakers was levelled as much at the Socialist Party as at President Giscard d'Estaing.

M Charles Fiterman, the rapporteur of the national conference, described the Socialists as "unstable, hesitant and politicking". The offer by President Giscard d'Estaing during last week's tour of the north to open a dialogue with the Socialists was regarded as proof by the Communists that their former partners in the Union of the Left were being turned into mute lap dogs by the desk.

The early designation Marchais will give him opportunity to make full the media. He is to ap a long interview on tel tonight and films of his have already been sho length on news bulleti being the only horse in the race he is sure of most eyes on him.

His acceptance speech was typically rough an hitting. He promised to truth, the whole tru nothing but the wish trast to his opponents a that he was going on a long and hard camp a scarcely veiled refer last week's handsake north between M Maurey, the Socialist and deputy for Lille. President, M March that he would not seems with the Preside

At the same time no direct attack on M Mitterrand, the Socialis He obviously believes could offer M M support in the second the elections provid Communist score in round was high en oblige the Socialist l make concessions Communists's

Without Communist in the second round M rand would be unlikely any chance of win

Speaking at a Social Gouvieux, M Mitter that the Communi helped the capitalists power.

Two-party coalition pla emerging in Belgium

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 12

Belgium's two main political parties, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, appeared to be making progress over the weekend towards the formation of a new coalition government without their former partners, the right-wing Liberals.

The collapse of the previous government was caused by the defection of the Liberals last week. They had failed to win support in the Cabinet for bigger cuts in unemployment benefits, aimed at reducing public spending and the size of the Government's yawning budget deficit.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister of the outgoing coalition, was asked by King Baudouin to try to form a new government with the Socialists and thus avoid the need for elections which would delay action to deal with the economic crisis.

At the end of last Martens unveiled austerity policy in main element was for two years of str lated pay restraint with help for s medium-sized enterp money-saving reform social security syster

Although workers protected against in linking wages to in the cost of living, in union reaction to M proposals has been flecting suspicion t dampers would bear of the pay restrain

The Socialists, wh theric to trade union anxious to see more the Government to the high rate of uner want to stay, in offi in no mood for an

Most observers th compromise emergi the coming week.

Way clear for centre-left Cabinet in Rome

From [illegible]
Rome, Oct 12

The way appeared clear today for Signor Arnaldo Forlani, chairman of the Christian Democrat Party, to form Italy's fortieth government in postwar years.

If talks go smoothly between the coalition partners on drawing up a programme and allocating ministries, he will submit the names of his Cabinet to President Pertini at the end of the week, after the state visit of Queen Elizabeth.

It will be a return to the centre-left, the formula which governed Italy during the 1960s, composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans and including the Social Democrats of Signor Pietro Longo.

Last-day r E Berlin be exchange r

Berlin, Oct 12.—T West Germans Berliners today across the border Germany and East the last day of le requirements to visit friends.

Border authoriti that traffic rose by one third on a norm Some 20,000 pe across the border H in Lower Saxony i creating delays of hours at the crossi

East Germany an week it was virtual the exchange requi visitors from the W £6. For trips to Eas exchange requirem almost four times.

Biggest test of post-Franco era

Divorce divides Sp

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Oct 12

As the Cortes (parliament) debates a divorce Bill, a film on the subject is running in Madrid. The Divorce which is coming to us is a light comedy — not as good as Divorce Italian Style — but timely for what everyone knows is an important concern affecting many people.

The question of divorce is perhaps the biggest test for politicians, for the government of Senor Adolfo Suarez, and the Roman Catholic hierarchy and faithful in the process of adapting the authoritarian Franco state to the needs and values of a modern Western Society.

The Bill is at committee stage, but already the debates have been generating a lot of controversy, with a vigorous rearguard action well under way from the more conservative Spanish bishops and some laity.

The Socialist Party of Senor Felipe Gonzalez has been restrained in its reactions. Attitudes to the debate inevitably reflect the evolving values of the post-Franco Spain, within both the opposition party and the governing Democratic Centre Union (UCD).

Till now there has been no divorce in Spain. Only legal separation is permitted and, through the church, nullity proceedings. The existing civil code (now being reformed) forbids divorce, but the Suarez Government wants to introduce it.

Last week Senor Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, who became the Justice Minister in last month's Cabinet changes, indicated that the Government was preparing to redraft the Bill to include mutual consent and permit a single leg divorce in place of

If this becomes Socialists have manded, couples wi time and in cest important, as refo divorce to be avai regardless of finan stances.

Opinion polls ha that about three-qu Spaniards want di ties on such lines.

But this carries with conservativ leaders such as Ca celo González, the of Toledo, who h reiterated his oppo divorce legislation tained that this w tion taken by the ish hierarchy in N year.

Other conservat have asserted as o "the state cannot any competence wi the marriage bonc rives directly from and God".

This weekend prominent Roman men "with no pa connexions" too charge in a deci lished in Ya, the olic daily newspa they said, has not from the laws of rejected "copying of other deChristi ero nations in t absolute democrac

The divorce issu be a test of wherhe in Spain is really u up its privileged society, as it sean the closing years o era.

The disfigurement of Britain, 8: A monumental planning disaster

Oil industry's wasteland put up for sale

By John Young

Portavadie lies about forty miles due west of Glasgow, on the shore of Loch Fyne, among the steep green and brown hills of the Firth of Clyde. It is approached overland by a single-track road which crosses a stretch of bleak moorland and looks as though it leads nowhere.

In a sense it does, for Portavadie is hardly a real place. Physically it exists in the form of several groups of bright blue huts and prefabricated buildings, some obviously modern, but already deteriorating blocks of flats, an electricity substation, a couple of cylindrical objects which might be oil tanks, and an array of floodlighting towers built to illuminate Portavadie's main feature, a huge, empty drydock.

There are signs proclaiming that it is private property and warning people to keep out. Motorists are advised that no responsibility will be accepted for damage to their vehicles. Somewhat paradoxically, another sign points to a car park for spectators. But there are no spectators; there are no people; apparently there are not even any seagulls. The whole complex is enveloped in an eerie silence.

Portavadie is a curious and little-known monument to a multi-million-pound planning disaster, the result of a monumental miscalculation. It was one of four sites chosen in 1974 for the construction of the exploration and drilling platforms which, it was believed, would be urgently needed for the North Sea oilfields.

From the beginning the proposals provoked sharp controversy, accusations of excessive secrecy, and strong opposition from the Countryside Commission and the National Trust for Scotland. But a public inquiry was held in September of that same year, and early in January, 1975, approval was announced for three sites, at Portavadie, Hunterston on the Ayrshire coast, and Campbeltown, close to the Mull of Kintyre. All three sites would be taken into public ownership, and the Government was prepared to make £40m available in grants and loans.

Work at Portavadie was authorized barely a month later, even though Parliament had still to authorize the financial arrangements. The £10m contract was awarded to Sea Platform Contractors, a consortium of Marples Ridgway, Cementation Ltd, Royal Netherlands Harbour Works and North Sea Assets, an Edinburgh-based investment group.

Many people were surprised at the haste. The *Glasgow Herald* commented: "To the visitor the whole process is both spectacular and unnerving. The change is so quick and irrevocable". The consortium admitted that it had no orders, but the Government insisted that the site was "desperately needed".

By August, 1975, the taxpayers' commitment had already risen from £10m to £14m. There was still no sign of any orders but, it was blithely stated, if the worst came to the worst, the whole thing could be converted into a marina and holiday village.

The site was completed in 1976 and the agreement between Sea Platform Constructors and the Government was terminated amid a certain amount of recrimination. Local people were heard to complain that the environmental sacrifices they had been forced to make in order to bring employment to the area now appeared to be wasted.

In July, 1977, the Government offered to lease the site but found no takers. At about the same time the Commons Public Accounts Committee began to take an interest, pointing out that Portavadie and Hunterston, which at that time had no orders either, had already cost £25m to develop and were costing £400,000 to maintain. Towards the end of the year plans were announced for their closure.

The following spring, more in desperation than in hope, the idea was floated of using Portavadie for naval purposes. Nothing further was heard. Scottish newspapers reported that the local tourist trade had been ruined. Pollphail, the name given to the flats built to house construction workers, was a "ghost village" and, to make matters worse, it was disclosed that the Government had failed to acquire the land and was being denied access by the owner. A new suggestion, that the site should be turned into a fish farm, seemed to inject a note of farce.

In February, 1979, allegations were published that the Government had been seriously misled over the likely demand for concrete, as opposed to steel, platforms. The Public Accounts Committee asked further questions and last April criticized the waste of funds represented by Pollphail. The entire complex has now been put up for sale through estate agents in Sussex.

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UGANDA'S TROUBLED ELECTION

The overthrow of President Amin of Uganda was such a relief that for a while his successors were given the benefit of every doubt. It is sad that they have not been more successful in maintaining law and order and normal security, or in building confidence in the elections due next month. Anarchy and famine in Karamoja were overcome only with the help of massive international aid. Now the West Nile province has been overrun by a small force of former soldiers and supporters of Mr Amin from Zaire (or possibly the Sudan, since Zaire, whose hold on its own extremities is tenuous, decides being involved). The invaders are reported to have taken Arua, the provincial capital, and Pakwach, the former railhead and Nile bridge. This would not have been possible if Uganda's army, its Tanzanian garrison of 18,000, and its police force, whose retraining by British experts began some time ago, had been competent.

It must seem incredible that any Ugandan, of whatever tribe, would want the return of Mr Amin or any part of his regime. Reports that West Nile villagers welcomed the raiders have yet to be confirmed. If they are they can only constitute another indictment of the way Uganda is still misgoverned. Brigadier Isaac Lumago, leading the invasion, declares that it has nothing to do with Mr Amin. He says he is asserting the right of exiled soldiers and followers of Mr Amin to resume residence and participate in the elections, now postponed to December 10. However, the brigadier, like Mr Amin and most of his intimates, is a Kakwa, and most of those who crossed with him into Zaire and Sudan in retreat from the Tanzanian army were, if not accomplices of Mr Amin's regime, beneficiaries of it. The present regime is right not to want men with such records, and with guns in their hands, involved in an election campaign that is going to be rough enough in any case. Unless they can throw the invaders out the credibility of the election will be further eroded.

Already it is looking suspect. Under the direction of Mr Paul Muwanga, Chairman of the Military Commission and Uganda's toughest post-Amin politician, everything possible is being done to ensure the triumph of Dr Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress, in spite of evidence that he is supported by only a minority of the electorate. For instance, population changes since Uganda last had a constitution would justify adding ten new constituencies in the southern areas. These areas are bitterly opposed to Dr Obote because when he was in power he subverted the constitution, made use of political police and treated the former kingdoms badly, especially Buganda. Equal representation would therefore strengthen the chances of parties opposing Dr Obote. But when eleven ministers from these parties walked out of the provisional cabinet last month to protest against gerrymandering they found they had only strengthened Dr Obote's position. They returned without getting the changes they wanted.

Not only will Dr Obote's strongholds in the north be over-represented but there will be separate ballot boxes for each party, which makes abuse easier. The proposal that there should be foreign and Commonwealth observers of the election, as in Rhodesia, is still on the table, but some of the governments involved are rightly asking for explanations before they find themselves rubber stamping a prearranged outcome.

The invasion is an ironic commentary on Dr Obote's record, for it was he who, by making himself virtually a dictator, gave Mr Amin his opportunity to take over by force and to become himself a dictator. Dr Obote now professes to be a democrat. Certainly he cannot easily return to power without the legitimation which an election could give him. But it is anybody's guess what sort of a regime he would institute once he had the power. He is President Nyerere's choice, and President Nyerere is influenced by socialist beliefs and a general, but not indiscriminate preference for the communist block against the West. Dr Obote appeared broadly to share these views before his exile. Meanwhile, however, Dr Nyerere's ideas, particularly on African farm cooperatives, have progressed. Perhaps Mr Obote's have too, but it is difficult to be sure.

It could certainly be argued that Uganda needs a strong man to end its anarchy, and to set about restoring the potentially rich economy which it inherited at independence just eighteen years ago last Saturday. But it would be dangerous if people began, in despair, to say that anything would be better than the regime which Uganda has now. Dr Obote's record is not good. He is not entitled to regain power except through genuinely free and fair elections.

HE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF DIVORCE

der English law it is possible a second wife to have to pay intenance to a first wife even er the husband in question has d, and possibly for many years erwards. That is not a common urrence, but it serves as an mple of the many injustices ich are caused by the existing vs on the financial conseences of divorce. A sensitive w Commission discussion per drew attention to these t week.

The campaign for change has ne mainly from husbands (and ir second families) who claim t they are being impoverished the financial settlements imsed on them by the courts on orce. But there is also a great il of injustice the other way, n wives having to endure life g discomfort while their mer husbands live in style.

Particular criticism has been ed at the provision in section of the Matrimonial Causes Act 73 which tells the courts that ir objective is to put the orced parties as far as possible in the financial position y would have been in had the rriage not broken down. That is clearly unattainable, and some cases absurd, but removit from the legislation would necessarily remove the exist anomalies. In practice, ges and registrars apply the her more common-sense proach of doing the best they can with the limited resources from the marriage. But the imposition of different criteria for dividing the assets, or having them paid in a different way, would still not suddenly get a quart from a pint pot.

The Law Commission has set out six possible models for change. All but one would require the application of some form of judicial discretion. The exception is to apply a strictly mathematical approach whereby, in effect information such as the age of the parties, their assets and incomes, the duration of the marriage, and so on, are fed into a computer which would then determine by a precise formula, what the financial arrangements were to be. That is a superficially attractive option. It would introduce certainty, but would not necessarily mean equality of treatment. In a significant number of cases there would be special circumstances which no mathematical formula could incorporate. As the Law Commission recognized there might still have to be a judicial figure to adjudicate on those additional factors.

The other options listed in the discussion document all involve the application of criteria different from those laid down in the present law, but they too might be applied unjustly. That is not necessarily the fault of the judges or registrars. In most cases there is, quite simply, not enough to go around, and one party will be bound to feel aggrieved. That fundamental fact of divorce will not change merely because the legal criteria for apportioning finances are reformed.

The Law Commission is right to point out that, at a deeper level, this debate is really part of the wider reassessment of the marriage relationship. Is it still expected to last for life and therefore to require the duties and obligations which flow from it to endure even when the parties are no longer together? Now that getting divorced is no longer based on proof of fault how far should the financial consequences of divorce still be affected by conduct?

At the heart of the debate is the changing position of women in society, and especially their access to employment and equal pay. The application of the present law is still strongly influenced by the different roles normally played by the husband and wife in marriage. Unless men and women achieve genuine equality of economic status — and even this would not solve the difficulties posed by having and caring for children—it will remain extremely difficult to deal with the financial consequences of divorce without some injustice to one side or the other.

avid Wood

trasbourg the decade les Spf danger

they file out of Heathrow this rning to Strasbourg for a plenary sion of the European Parliament, ited Kingdom and Irish MEPs l better take note that seeds have v been sown out of which a new l politically important controsy may be expected to grow tall. s a proposal, argued cogently and h an impressive strategic sweep, t the directly elected Parliament uld now begin, at least modestly, take the defence of western ope into its logical range of wardship.

t is a long and complicated story, we had better move step by . Last week, as Conservatives ered in Brighton to hear Mr ncis Pym, the Secretary of State Defence, eventually warn that is is indeed the decade of ger", the general affairs comee of the Western European on Assembly met in Paris to conr the future of European rity. In the chair, Sir Frederic nett, leader of the Westminster gation; the rapporteur, Herr Uwe von Hassel, a European r statesman who has been eral Minister for Defence, Presit of the Bundestag, President of U, President of the Union of istian Democrats, Prime Mini of Schleswig-Holstein, and h else.

he Hassel report was adopted by votes to two, with one abstenand there is obviously no need lig deep at Westminster to conat the two votes cast against nged to Mr Tom Urwin and Mr r Hardy, both of them to be tbered among the most moderate right-minded Labour MPs it has my lot to know over the years. n the report has been based a t resolution. It reads as follows: e Assembly, considering that WEU Assembly remains the European Assembly with onsibilities in defence questions . . . Considering that the election of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Communities by direct universal suffrage gives that assembly new authority in the framework of the Rome Treaty . . . Considering it desirable to establish links between these two assemblies, decides:

1—To instruct the presidential committee to consider with the bureau of the European Parliament the possibility of organizing an exchange of observers between the two assemblies;

2—To instruct its president (Fred Mulley, former Secretary of State for Defence) to examine with the President of the European Parliament all the questions raised by this exchange of observers;

3—To instruct the chairman of the general affairs committee to contact the chairman of the political committee of the European Parliament to coordinate the political work of the two assemblies.

That resolution will come before the full WEU Assembly in Paris in the first week of December, and in spite of pressures within the socialist group to kill the formula stone dead, it is likely to pass. Meanwhile, Herr von Hassel, a Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, with help from a few convinced Conservative MEPs, will be giving the proposal a fair wind in Strasbourg corridors and committee rooms.

There are, of course, some troublesome practical difficulties in any liaison between the European Parliament, which is now directly elected, and the WEU Assembly, which consists of delegations nominated from seven national parliaments. Not least important, the Nine and WEU do not match in composition; neither the Republic of Ireland nor Denmark belongs to WEU, and Ireland has a tradition of keeping a neutral stand.

Beyond that, Greece and Spain will become members of the EEC during "the decade of danger", and the von Hassel report strongly argues that both countries, for strategic reasons should be brought fully into the defence of western Europe, as well as of the Atlantic, through Spanish possession of the Canaries.

No less than such practical difficulties, there are the political difficulties illustrated by the votes of Mr Urwin and Mr Hardy, whose party conference this year committed itself to leaving the EEC and to unilateral nuclear disarmament (bilateral nuclear disarmament in the sense that American nuclear bases would be closed in the United Kingdom). Doubtless there will also be a strong political reaction against any defence involvement by the European Parliament from those familiar quarters where the illusory sovereignty of national parliaments is consistently and eloquently asserted, although we may note in passing that the Gaullist member of the WEU committee rather unexpectedly accepted the von Hassel logic and voted in favour.

Let there be no doubt, also, of formidable practical difficulties if the European Parliament does not at an early stage of its development, extend its range of interest, if not accountability, to western European defence. Already, the responsibility gap shows. It becomes impossible sensibly to discuss the Nine's economics, industry, energy resources, transport, or even CAP food stocks and their storage or disposal in a vacuum of defence and foreign policy, as we now tend to do; and as the von Hassel report lucidly explains, the best hope for the long-awaited standardization of European arms and inter-operability of forces needs precisely the kind of brokerage and financial support that Community institutions, including the European Parliament, could provide.

Let me quote Herr Hassel: "WEU, which, under the modified Brussels Treaty, has undeniable defence responsibilities, does not at present have a sound basis of solidarity and has never been able to work out a European defence policy for lack of agreement between the European governments on this point. . . . Yet the development of the European Communities leads towards European defence policy being handled by Community bodies, primarily because of the place occupied by the armaments industry in the European economy. . . . A common industrial policy calls for a common armaments policy."

All in all, the von Hassel report raises high political questions that cry out for an answer. Half of that answer will come in Paris in December. Then it will be up to Strasbourg.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Supply and demand for solicitors

From Mr P. E. Waine

Sir, The President of the Law Society is reported to have said at his society's annual conference that there are too many solicitors. And yet we their clients have to wait an inordinate amount of time for a solicitor to complete even the simplest of transactions.

Either, therefore, solicitors are remarkably bad at managing their time or we need more solicitors.

I have more than an intuitive feeling which one of the two is the right answer. If I conducted my business transactions in the same ponderous and inefficient way, I would be out of business, and rightly so.

Yours faithfully,
PETER E. WAINE,
Oaktree Cottage,
108 Handside Lane,
Welwyn Garden City,
Hertfordshire.
October 10.

From Mr R. N. Saunders and Mr P. M. Knott

Sir, As younger members of the profession we feel that younger solicitors, and particularly students, will be concerned and depressed by the claim of the President of The Law Society (October 10) that too many young people are becoming solicitors.

In the light of the finding of the Royal Commission on Legal Services that there was a substantial unmet need for legal assistance, Mr Clarke's claim may be doubted. The real question is as to the quality of service, and over this The Law Society has considerable control. Questioning the integrity of younger solicitors needs justification; as for their competence, this depends on the effectiveness of supervision by their principals as well as their own ability.

However, the most worrying feature of the speech is the possibility that on these grounds The Law Society may seek to justify still further tightening of entrance requirements which in fact may not be related to the student's practical ability as a lawyer. Final Examination students, in particular, may fear (doubtless quite wrongly) that these policy considerations may affect their Examinations.

This would not only be unfair to students but also an inappropriate way of raising standards; it would be far more effective to make solicitors' articles, and possibly even the first year of practice after qualifying a true probationary period subject to Law Society inspection. It is only at this later stage that a student's aptitude becomes ascertainable.

It is quite right that aspiring solicitors should be warned as early as possible of the difficult path that lies ahead, but such warnings should not be so phrased as to cause students to doubt The Law Society's fairness and unjustifiably to threaten the public's confidence in the younger members of the profession.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. SAUNDERS,
P. M. KNOTT,
58 Penarth Rise,
Sherwood Vale, Nottingham.
October 10.

Gulf war causes

From Mr Arthur Super

Sir, I have been reading carefully both the reports and the comments on the Gulf war, both in *The Times* and other "quality" newspapers. I am sure that the reports are as accurate as can be. I am less sure about the comments, especially when they are made by "experts" on the Middle East or quote "well-informed sources in Whitehall".

There is no need to remind *The Times* of the argument that has long been put forward by British Government spokesmen, and by "experts", that the main cause of the troubles in the Middle East, and resulting there from the "tough" attitude of the Arab oil-producing states on oil prices, has been the Israel/Arab states conflict, and that the main factor in that has been Israeli intransigence and its refusal to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Does not what is now going on in the Gulf prove the hypocrisy, or at least the unreality, of this claim? Arab disunity is plain for all the world to see, and its endemic nature is plain for all who are willing to look. Even the most pro-Arab commentator has not been foolish enough to blame Israel for the Gulf war, or for the perennial struggle in Iraq between Iraqis and Kurds, or the threat to the whole world if the Straits of Hormuz are closed.

Perhaps, Sir, you will admit, and urge Lord Carrington to admit, that the problem of the Palestinian refugees is irrelevant to the present struggle between Iraq and Iran, and that the best hope for solving that problem is for the great powers to press the Arab states surrounding Israel to end the state of war and enter on direct negotiations, thus following Egypt's example.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR SUPER,
49 Clapton Common, E5.
October 4.

Taken for granted

From Mrs G. A. B. Ward

Sir, In the present climate of general cutback it is not uncommon to hear of hardship stories in the world of the arts, and of their inability to carry on on a reduced grant.

Anxious to purchase tickets for a concert at the Festival Hall this week I was prepared to find the telephone lines engaged. What I was not prepared for was the fact that on the three occasions I did manage to get through I found myself connected to a recording to the effect that the box office was *too busy to answer the telephone.*

In these circumstances—the Festival Hall being in business to sell tickets—their dependence on their Greater London Council grant becomes clear.

Yours faithfully,
JUNE WARD,
Fairacres,
Felden Lane,
Boxmoor, Hertfordshire.
October 4.

Morality of avoiding tax avoidance

From Mr R. W. Maas

Sir, I was somewhat surprised to see you quote Sir Geoffrey Howe (October 9) as saying that the Vestey decision had stripped from the Revenue the instrument it had relied upon to implement the law. Surely it did nothing of the sort. It merely decided that the law enacted by Parliament in 1936 was not the law that the Revenue today would have liked Parliament to have enacted. Since 1936 they have not been implementing the law. They have been implementing what they would have liked the law to have been. Sir Geoffrey as a lawyer himself must know this.

I have yet to see in the recent adverse press comment on the Vestey case any reference to what the House of Lords actually decided, namely that Parliament in 1936 did not give the Inland Revenue a discretionary power to tax whoever they want on any amount they want. This does not seem to me to be a surprising decision, nor to warrant the adverse comments to which it has given rise. In 1936 fairness was seen as a basic axiom of our tax system and although modern day Chancellors tend to place far less emphasis on this concept it would have been more surprising if the House of Lords had held that the Revenue were given in 1936 the very wide discretionary powers to which they laid claim.

It is to be hoped that Sir Geoffrey will not be stampeded by ill-informed public opinion into giving the Revenue the draconic powers to which they have laid claim in the Vestey case. There is a clear need for a change in the law. It is however a need for a well thought out change designed to prevent specific identifiable avoidance opportunities. One assumes that any change would affect income arising after the date of the change and not merely income on assets transferred after that date. If so there is no obvious pressing need to rush into amending legislation to stop an outflow of capital from the country.

Instead the Chancellor should issue a green paper on the reform of section 478 of the Taxes Act so that the change that is needed can be made after the fullest possible public discussion to ensure that it is the correct change. For example, should a change be designed to prevent United Kingdom residents transferring property overseas for the benefit of other UK residents; should it extend to transfers of non-UK assets by non-UK residents who want to include as beneficiaries relatives in the UK; if it is to extend to transfers by non-residents why should it be limited to transfers into settlements and not also cover the situation where the non-resident retains his own assets and later gifts the assets or the income derived therefrom to a UK resident either on death or by way of a lifetime gift?

As the law stands it is unfair. It should not however be amended hastily so as to replace one unfairness by another, as will arise if the legislation is simply amended to restore to the Revenue the powers that they had appropriated to themselves by placing a strained interpretation on 1936 legislation intended solely to counteract a specific device.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. MAAS,
Robert Maas and Company,
40-42 Oxford Street, W1.

From Mr Mark Radcliffe

Sir, Is it right, in anybody's mind, that a person should be assessed to tax on money which he has not received?

That, surely, was the point in issue before the House of Lords in the Vestey case.

There may be a need for reform of the law to render taxable as income that capital which was distributed from the trust but one hopes that even the Inland Revenue will not wish to take that which we have not got and might not get.

In the meantime, why is it necessary to vilify by innuendo, those who have conducted their affairs with proper regard for the law.

Yours faithfully,
MARK RADCLIFFE,
33 Donne Place, SW3.

From Mr P. F. Smith

Sir, Regarding the remarks of Professor Hall (October 10), it is of course the case that there are a number of specific anti-avoidance statutory provisions in various scattered parts of tax legislation, and to counter his point I cite two of them with comments from leading authorities.

The first is the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 section 488(1): "This section is enacted to prevent avoidance of tax by persons concerned with land . . ." Of this, a leading textbook (Whiteman and Wheatcroft on Income Tax) states that "whether that statement has any effect as a matter of law is extremely doubtful" (para 4—59).

The second and perhaps more sinister provision is that in the Capital Transfer Tax provisions of the Finance Act 1975. Under section 20(4), it is provided that: "A disposition is not a transfer of value if it is shown that it was not intended . . . to confer any gratuitous benefit on any person . . ." As to this, arguably, a perusal of the textbooks leads to the despairing conclusion that the possible operation of this provision will be bedevilled with difficulty.

With respect, therefore, the above thoughts appear to cast doubt on the desirability or effectiveness of the learned correspondent's suggested foreign importations.

Yours faithfully,
F. F. SMITH,
Department of Law,
University of Reading,
Old Whiteknights House, Reading.

From Mr Philip Frere

Sir, Much publicity is being given to the Vestey case as though there were something unique about it, whereas in fact it is far from being so. Tax avoidance only really started after World War One, when all that was necessary was to form a company.

That first loophole was stopped after a few years by legislation which decreed that the company must be a pre 1914 registration, which at once gave a pre-emptive value to any bankrupt company of that earlier epoch (such companies used to be advertised in *The Times* and the going rate was about £200). And so it went on, loophole after loophole being discovered and stopped as the years went by.

As late as 1936 a few lines on a sheet of note paper, called an "accumulator" was sufficient to avoid all surtax. The late Lord Uthwatt, then junior counsel to the Treasury advised me in this not unremunerative field of law from 1930 to 1950 when I retired. But the term "Tax Avoidance" he found unpleasing and one day said to me. "In these Chambers the expression we prefer is "Failure to Attract".

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
PHILIP FRERE,
Queens House,
No 9 Queen Street, Mayfair, W1.

Entrances to Oxbridge

From Mr R. W. H. Price

Sir, Diana Geddes (October 8) is right about the difficulties which the maintained schools face over Oxbridge entry.

I have become increasingly frustrated by the Oxbridge entry system since leaving an independent school with a good "Oxbridge record" and coming to teach in this 11—18 comprehensive school.

I can best illustrate the problems which we face by describing the experience of one of my own sixth form students. Last November he took the Oxford entrance examination in his fourth term in the sixth form. He was not offered a place. This summer he took his "A" levels. He got grade A in all three subjects—physics, chemistry and biology—and was awarded a distinction in the "S" level biology paper.

Confident that he now had the necessary "A" level qualifications and undeterred by his earlier failure, he decided to apply again to Oxford. Today, the college to which he applied has written saying that he must take the Oxford entrance exam *again*.

We are quite unable in this comprehensive school to offer special timetabled teaching for Oxbridge candidates. Instead, in spite of staffing cuts, and with heavy teaching loads we struggle to fit in the odd tutorial in a lunch hour or after school, when other commitments allow it. We know that (whatever the Oxbridge colleges may say to the contrary) our candidates will be at a great disadvantage beside those who've had the intensive coaching which so obviously brings success to the schools (independent) that can offer it.

The vast majority of the children in this country now go to comprehensive schools. Isn't it time that the Oxbridge Colleges made a real effort to find out what goes on in such schools. They'd then be in a better position to set about locating and attracting the able pupils who are at present eluding them.

The present entrance exam system just will not do. It is too heavily loaded against the comprehensive schools.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. H. PRICE, Head of Biology,
The Netherhall School,
Queen Edith's Way,
Cambridge.

From Dr K. B. Pretty

Sir, I was extremely interested to see your article on the proposals of Oxford University's admissions policy. New Hall, which has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, has always admitted its undergraduates on the basis of their performance in a single examination paper.

Moreover it has never offered entrance scholarships, in the belief that such scholarships reward the school more than the candidate and in particular reward those schools which are able to make special provision for Oxbridge candidates. For the last 25 years we have been delighted with the result of this very simple admissions procedure.

Yours faithfully,
KATE PRETTY, Admissions Tutor,
New Hall,
Cambridge.

Suffolk nuclear site

From Mr J. I. Dearnley

Sir, Those who know and love the Suffolk coast can only respond with amazement at the Central Electricity Generating Board's proposal to site there two very large reactors of the pressurized water type. When added to the existing small Magnox station, this will, as your report of October 2 states, constitute the nearest to the "nuclear park" concept yet to be planned here. Additionally there is a possibility, at this easternmost coastal site, of exporting surplus power to the Low Countries via a very large "converter" station. Local electricity demand being negligible, it also appears likely that the existing power line straddling four counties will have to be duplicated.

It seems that the worst predictions of the environmental and anti-nuclear groups are realized. Perhaps more than anywhere else, Suffolk preserves that seemliness of a modest, balanced and agrarian lifestyle; the recognition of its coastline as a "heritage coast" and "area of outstanding natural beauty" is some indication of this. The two local organizations you mention (which are totally complementary) are facing a hard struggle, with the prospect of a public inquiry of uncertain terms of reference and with premature and incomplete technical assessments. Given the state of the economy and foreseeable electricity demand, it seems gravely unwise to rush precipitately into this project; as the recipients of the eight other PWR stations will not congratulate the Government on its timetable if the technical experiment conducted at Sizewell proves to be unsound.

Yours faithfully,
J. I. DEARNLEY,
Smeetham Hall Lane,
Eulmer, Suffolk.

Homes fit for Leonardo

From Mrs Elizabeth Irwin

Sir, The article (October 7) entitled "The high cost of keeping our heritage" by Geraldine Norman ended with the sentence—"Do we want Leonardo or do we want Holkham?"

The answer should be shouted from the roof tops: we want Holkham. The Leonardo will continue to exist. Whereas Holkham, without financial support, will disappear as have so many great country houses. What will it avail us if we have a mass of art and only museums and two-ups and two-downs to put it in?

Yours fairhfully,
ELIZABETH IRWIN,
21 Hillbury Road, SW17.

Religion and crime

From the Reverend Terence E. Tanner

Sir, I was the author of the article in *The Church Now* (Gill & Macmillan, £5.95) which your Religious Correspondent, Clifford Longley, used as the basis of his article. The dilemma over Roman Catholic delinquents (October 3).

I feel I must reply to the two letters you published today (October 9) from Sir John and Lady Lawrence and Mr John Farrell.

The writers of these letters presume that drug addicts, rent boys, strippers, compulsive gamblers, alcoholics, convicted prisoners and the like find a spiritual home in the Roman Catholic Church—that the Church is a *refugium peccatorum*. Would that that were so!

I do not know how much day-to-day knowledge your correspondents have of the groups of which they write, but my record in attempting to help them is fairly well known.

My assertion is (and frequently I have called for professional research to discover whether I am right) that Roman Catholic teaching contributes to the creation of these groups. Father Doherty, CSSR (October 7), in asserting that the reasons are *religious* (italics his) seems to agree with me.

My thesis is that the Roman Catholic Church has some responsibility for the over representation of its members among these groups and does nothing about it.

These groups, far from finding a spiritual home in the Roman Catholic Church, hate and revile it.

In the words of many of the Offertory Prayers of the Roman Rite, please do not cover sin with fair phrases.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE E. TANNER,
Horseshoe Cottage,
Eyton,
Leominster,
Herefordshire.
October 8.

From the Reverend Giles Hunt

Sir, It is tempting for me, as an Anglican, to feel smug that Roman Catholics seem to have a propensity for crime (just as, some years back, I could feel smug when told that Calvinists, in Scotland, seemed to have a propensity for alcoholism).

But before we leap to too many conclusions, based on whatever particular view of religion we happen to hold, would it not be better to try to cross-check, from statistics in other countries, whether those concerned became criminals *because* they were Roman Catholics, or because they shared some other mutual characteristic? For example: an exceptionally high proportion of English Roman Catholics are of Irish extraction, and Celts on the whole lack respect for Anglo-Saxon laws and customs. There are other possible explanations, too: but I cite this example because one can see at once that it would not show up in any official statistics, since only very few Roman Catholics with Irish blood are actually Irish citizens.

Yours faithfully,
GILES HUNT,
Preston Vicarage,
Preston Lane,
Faversham,
Kent.
October 7.

Wagnerian ring

From Mr Edward Horton

Sir, Bernard Levin has either gone mad or bad. There is, if you are prepared to indulge him, no reason why he should not pen a mawkish tribute to an obscure American colonel (October 7). But to use the death of a personal friend as a launching pad to attack the hob-goblins of the left is crass, and it steers him into the sort of intellectual dishonesty and demagogy he claims to deplore.

The words may have a fine ring to them, but just who are these "millions" who are taught that the first duty of a citizen in a free country is to hate it, and the second is to work towards the destruction of its freedom"? This is not decent rhetoric. It is rantings. Until now I had thought Tony Benn's the most fanatical public voice in Britain; now I'm not so sure. Still, I suppose Mr Levin can take comfort in the certainty that his great hero Wagner would applaud such irrationality.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD HORTON,
Waterfall Cottage,
Woolstone,
Oxfordshire.
October 8.

West Indies papers

From Dr Howard Temperley

Sir, As someone currently working in the field of British-West Indian relations I can see no reason why these papers should not be sold to the University of the West Indies. On the other hand, I do urge that a photographic copy be kept in a suitable repository in this country. As it happens very few scholars have actually been aware of the existence of these papers. It would be an agreeable outcome if, as a result of this transaction, they became more readily accessible to scholars both here and in the West Indies.

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD TEMPERLEY,
University of East Anglia,
School of English and American Studies,
University Plain, Norwich.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 11: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, was present, this morning, at the Annual General Meeting of the Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus at Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre, London.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 11: The Duchess of Kent arrived at Heathrow airport, London, this afternoon from Germany.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Carola Godman Irvine and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The funeral service for Sir Wilfred Hill-Wood will take place at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday at 11.30. A memorial service will be held later.

A memorial service for Mr E. V. C. Plumtre will be held on Wednesday, November 12, at 3.00 pm in Harrow School Chapel.

Birthdays today

Sir Gilbert Flemming, 83; Rear-Admiral John Grant, 72; Sir Anthony Grover, 72; Air Chief Marshal *Sir Frederick Rosier*, 65; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, 55; Sir Geoffrey Vickers, VC, 86.

Memorial service

Sir Gordon Sutherland

A memorial service for Sir Gordon Sutherland was held at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev D. Cupitt, dean, and the Rev P. Ursell officiated. The lesson was read by the Master of Emmanuel College, Dr D. S. Brewer. Among the large congregation were:

Lady Sutherland (widow), Mrs M. Macnutt (daughter), Miss K. Macnutt (granddaughter), Mr and Mrs J. W. Sutherland (brother and sister-in-law), Miss M Sutherland (sister).

The Master of Trinity College and Lady Hodgkin, the Master of Pembroke College and Mrs Camps, the Master of St John's College, the Master of Jesus College and Lady Cottrell, the Master of Churchill College, the Principal of Newnham College, the President of New Hall, the Master of Downing College, the Master of Selwyn College and Mrs Chadwick, the Master of Gonville and Caius College, the President of Lucy Cavendish College, the Principal of Homerton College, the Vice-Master of Emmanuel College, Professor M Bradbrook (representing Girton College), Mr W. P. Kirkman (representing Wolfson College), Cambridge University Registrary and Treasurer.

Lord Todd, Lord and Lady Flowers, Lady David, Professor Sir Brian and Lady Pippard, Sir Desmond Lee, Sir Arthur and Lady Armitage, Sir Frank and Lady Young, Sir Peter Tennant, Lady Jeffreys, Sir Frederick and Lady Dainton, Sir George and Lady Macfarlane, Sir Harry and Lady Melville, Sir Alan Wilson, Professor J. A. Steers, Sir David Pitblado, Professor Sir Vincent Wigglesworth, Lady Hodge, Lady Morgan, Lady Bawden, Lady Lee, Mr N. S. Brommelle (Hamilton Kerr Institute), Miss J. Plesters (National Gallery).

Professor M. Jaffe (Fitzwilliam Museum), Miss E. A. Stowe (Scientific Periodical Library), Miss J. Thomas (Cambridge Philosophical Society), Miss E. Simpson (Society for the Protection of Science Learning), Dr L. Coker (Institute of Physics), Brigadier J. N. Elderkin, Professor and Mrs J. M. Thoday, Professor P. A. M. Clemoes, Professor and Mrs P. N. S. Mansergh, Professor and Mrs J. E. Ffowcs Williams, Professor and Mrs B. A. Thrush, Professor C. F. D. Moule, Professor W. Price, Captain and Mrs S. W. Roskill, Professor H. J. Emeleus, Professor J. C. Holt, Professor P. G. Ashmore, Professor L. C. Knights, Professor and Mrs J. E. Mead, Professor P. F. Baker and Professor R. Raphael.

Books in progress

The literature department of the Arts Council has taken over the running of the Books in Progress Register from the National Book League.

Pope's remarks challenge accepted morality of marriage

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The American feminist movement, which has campaigned to have it established that rape may be committed within marriage, *may not look to* Pope John Paul II as a natural ally. But his proposition that a man may commit adultery with *his* own wife is as much a challenge to the accepted morality of marriage as is theirs, and as much a challenge to the generally accepted usage of language.

In fact, the similarity between the two may go further than that, for the Pope's remarks, reported last week, refer to a desire in the heart. It was one of the teachings of Jesus that an intention and disposition towards adultery was not blameless just because it was not acted out. The malice in the situation starts at the moment of decision, in other words, or *exists in the constant state* of readiness to commit the act in question whenever the occasion and opportunity presents itself.

A man whose attitude to his *wife and to sex* is malevolent enough to commit acts that could be called rape, in every sense but the legal one, is not treating her as a wife at all but as a prisoner and a victim. Although his acts may not technically be adultery, his disposition is not that of a married man towards his wife. The desire to treat a wife in a way incompatible with the matrimonial bond may well, in terms *of subjective evil* intent, be no different from rape.

That is a challenge to an accepted supposition in everyday Roman Catholic teaching on marriage: that a wife has relinquished the right ever to resist her husband's demands. As a result, there have been many horrific stories of drunken Saturday night encounters, often with violence, and somehow compounded by the wife's knowledge that her church tells her it is her duty to submit.

Pope John Paul II may be a traditionalist, but he has published *love* poetry and plays, one recently broadcast by the BBC, which show him to be a man of sensitivity and insight where relations between the sexes are concerned. He is greatly interested in dispositions and intentions, states of *heart, mind and will*; and his teachings on marriage always emphasize the rights and the dignity of married persons which he feels to be threatened by certain tendencies in modern society.

As with psychiatrists so with moralists, there is a danger in trying to describe sexual normality, or prescribe for it, based only on experience of abnormality or aberration. In the domain of human sexuality, there are subtle and intricate distinctions to be made. Only a lover is equipped with the sharpness of intuition to know *when to persist or draw back*, when a desire should be followed or hesitation obeyed, how to tease the will from no to yes, what acts are appropriate and which are not, and when.

There is no place for fear or moral anxiety, nor for rules and prohibitions, in the *sexual* lives of those who possess a basic understanding and respect, and who have learnt to trust the way they feel.

The Christian tradition, although belatedly it is discovering better, has often disturbed their trust and undermined its healthy expression, by cautious warnings and discouragements, however well meant.

It is unfortunate for him that the tradition from which he speaks is marred by a long-term devaluation of sexuality, a flaw which Roman Catholic theology is only now beginning to correct, and a long-term legalism about marriage which has blunted the development of sensitive understanding. Even now, as Roman Catholic churchmen *head towards the light*, most of what they say is for their own benefit, an audible sifting through other people's experience to make sense of it to themselves, and to translate it into familiar categories.

As with the original idea that *some men's approach to sex* with their wives has so little to do with the sacrament of matrimony as to be adultery, too rapid a crystallization of passing insights into firm doctrine would be dangerous. Too many marriages suffer from too little sex, not too much; too many sexual imaginations are inhibited by fear and neurotic guilt; too many couples have learnt to repress desires they ought to be expressing; too much emphasis on the moral ambivalence of sex has blurred its beauty and power in marriage. The Stoic tradition, which condemned *all* but moderate matrimonial passion as adultery, still casts its shadow; and the difficult sexual adjustment required for *celibacy has coloured priestly* thinking and teaching with too dark an aspect.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. M. E. Coates
and *Miss R. S. Payne*

The engagement is announced between Julian Michael Edward, *younger son of Mr and Mrs J. F.* Coates, of Bath, and Rosemary Sarah, only daughter of Mr and *Mrs D. H. Payne, of Liphook.*

Mr J. M. Davies
and Miss M. M. Burt

The engagement is announced between Meirion, elder son of Mr and Mrs Huw Davies, of Cardiff, South Glamorgan, and Melissa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. C. Burt, of Penarth, South Glamorgan.

Mr L. S. Mackintosh
and Miss M. E. M. Alberti

The engagement is announced between Lachie, son of Mr and *Mrs J. A. Mackintosh, of New*tonmore, Inverness-shire, formerly of Scravels, and Marion Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. P. M. Alberti, of Low Fell, Tyne and Wear.

Mr M. R. Hoare
and Miss C. J. Abele

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Major and Mrs Rollo Hoare, of Dogmersfield, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr Derek Abele and the late Mrs Abele and stepdaughter of *Mrs* Derek Abele, of Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr P. Johnson
and Miss J. V. L. Adams

The engagement is announced between Peter, *third son of Mr and* Mrs J. W. Johnson, of Waterford, Hertford, and Juliet Vera Lucy, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Adams, of Peel, Isle of Man.

Mr I. R. Walker
and Miss L. M. E. Dunne

The engagement is announced between Ian Randel, son of Dr Gordon G. Walker and the late Mrs Pamela Walker, of Ultuna, *Borrow Road, Oulton Broad*, Suffolk, and Lucy Mary Evelyn, daughter of Mr Francis J. L. Dunne and *the late Mrs* Eve Dunne, of 1 St Peter's Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Marriages

The Hon C. M. Cawley
and Miss J. J. Parry

The marriage took place on Saturday at the United Reformed Church, Hockley, Essex, between the Hon Charles Cawley, son of *Lord* and Lady *Cawley*, of Bircher Hall, Leominster, Herefordshire, and Miss Justine Parry, daughter of the late Mr *J. F. B. Parry* and of Mrs Parry, of Hockley, Essex. The Rev Jean Wilkinson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her cousin, Mr Barry Wakefield, was attended by Miss *Ruth Shrigley and Miss Amanda* Wakefield. Mr Jonathan Thompson was best man.

A *reception was held* at Thorpdene Hall, Thorpe Bay, Essex, and the honeymoon will be spent in Vienna.

Mr N. Cobbold
and Miss A. Dearden

The marriage took place quietly in London on October 9 between Mr Nicholas Cobbold and Miss Annette Dearden.

Mr A. A. Duma
and *Miss M. G. Hayward*

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Bampton, Oxfordshire, between Mr Alexander Duma and Miss Mary Hayward. The Rev D. C. Frost *officiated.* Mgr A. N. *Gilbey* and the Rev H. C. Riley also took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Major H. T. Hayward, The Blues and Royals, was attended by Kate and Victoria Hayward, Emma Melville-Ross, Nicholas and Marcus Marineau *and* Alexander *Odd*. Mr Josslyn Gore-Booth was best man.

A reception was held at the *home of the bride.*

Mr M. H. Laing
and Miss S. A. Crawford

The marriage took place at Balmerino parish church, Fife, on Saturday, between Mr Mark Laing, eldest son *of* Sir Hector and Lady Laing, of Dunphail House, Moray, and Miss Susanna Crawford, daughter of Mr and Mrs John A. Crawford, of Chapel House, Kingskettle, Fife. The Rev John Kitchin officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Virginia and Miss Rowena Crawford, sisters of the bride, Clare Laurie and Charlotte *Crawford. Mr Mark Charles* Warburton was best man.

A reception was held at Fernie *Castle Hotel, Letham, Fife*, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Dr S. Cripps
and *Miss R. Hargreaves*

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 4, at Maidenhead, between Dr Stephen Cripps, second son of Mr and Mrs A. K. Cripps, of Liverpool, and Miss Ruth Hargreaves, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs R. Hargreaves, of Reigate.

Major J. S. Ker
and *Mrs M. C. Hesketh*

The marriage took place quietly in Bicester on October 11 between *Major* Jeremy Ker and Mrs Miranda Hesketh.

Mr I. C. Stanley
and Miss H. Dimitriou

The marriage took place on September 16 *in Nicosia between* Mr Ian Stanley, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Eric Stanley, of Bristol, *and Miss Hara (Oscar) Dimitriou*, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. A. Dimitriou, of Eaton Close, SW1, *and Nicosia, Cyprus.*

Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester opens International Congress of Building Societies, Festival Hall, 10.15; as president, National Association of Boys' Clubs, launches Club Week 1980, Guildhall, 11.55.

The Duke of Kent, as president, attends council meeting of King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, 56/58 Weymouth Street, 5.30; visits nurses' home, Beaumont Street, 5.30.

Lunchtime music: Piano, violin, cello, St John's, Smith Square, 1; piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; organ, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.

Talks and lectures: "Fathers of abstraction: Kandinsky, Malevich, Mondrian", Tate Gallery, 1; "Inigo Jones", Ancient Monuments Society, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, Blackfriars, 6.

Walks: Royal London, meet Westminster station, 11; Tudors and Stuarts, meet Westminster station, 2; historic City, meet Tower Hill station, 2.30; journey through Dickens's London, meet *Tower Hill station*, 7.30;

Latest wills

Dame Margaret Isabel Cole, of Ealing, the author and educationist, left £135,463 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax; tax not disclosed):

Davis, Mr Charley, of Bristol £169,508

Gambarini, Mr *Dominic*, of Cardiff, restaurant proprietor £224,299

Ives, Mr Raymond Stanley, of Chipstead, Surrey, insurance company manager £270,358

Norman, Mr John Christopher, of Bridgwater, farmer .. £697,997

The Duchess of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, which is stationed at Fallingbostel, in West Germany, emerging from *one of the regiment's Chieftain tanks which she had driven.*

Mary Tudor astrolabe is sold for £120,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

One of the most important collections of astronomical instruments in private hands, formed *by Mr Leonard Linton, president* of the Central Resources Corporation of New York, was offered *for sale in Paris at the end of* the last week. The sale totalled about £600,000, but a third of that represented unsold lots.

The star piece was a planispheric astrolabe, dated 1556, bearing the arms of Mary Tudor of England and her husband, Phillip II of Spain. It was sold for 1.2m francs (estimate 1.5m francs), or £120,000, to a young French collector. The instrument was made in the Arsenius workshop in Louvain, almost certainly by Gualterius Arsenius himself.

The most unusual feature of the sale was the range of rare astrolabes offered. The instrument is believed to have been invented in Greece around 150 BC, and was used to measure time and latitude from the inclination of the sun, and to make other astronomical measurements. Up to the eighteenth century it remained the seaman's basic navigational instrument.

M Alain Brieux, the sales cataloguer for the auctioneers, Libert et Castor, said: "Never in the history of sales by auction has such an important collection of nearly 40 astrolabes been laid before the public."

The Science Museum, South Kensington, was represented at the sale and bought a Syrian astrolabe of the tenth century, with some sixteenth-century parts, for 50,000 francs (estimate 80,000 francs), *or £5,000.*

Many other museums were represented, and seven lots were preempted by the *French* authorities on behalf of the new scientific Musée de la Villette, under *construction in Paris*. They included a French universal equinoctial ring dial of about 1680 at 39,500 francs (estimate 38,000 francs), or £3,950, and a first edition of the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe's Progymnasmata, of 1602, at 19,000 francs (estimate 25,000 francs), or £1,900.

In an introduction to the catalogue Mr Linton says the decision to sell in his lifetime was taken partly to avoid a carefully researched history of his treasures being forgotten, and partly to ensure minimal taxation of the proceeds. He had transferred the items to his company, the Central Resources Corporation, an oil and gas exploration and production group.

The selection of Paris for the sale was dictated by his dependence on the scholarly dealer, M Brieux. The only miscalculation seems to have consisted of over-optimistic price estimates.

In New York on Saturday Sotheby's held a sale of fine French furniture totalling £279,021, with 13 *per cent* unsold. The auctioneers commented that prices were 15 to 20 per cent up on last season. The *top* price was $26,000 (estimate $18,000 to $25,000), or £10,833, for a set of 10 Directoire mahogany dining chairs by Georges Jacob.

French team in dramatic bridge victory

From a Bridge Correspondent
Valkenburg, Oct 12

An audience of 1,500 at the final of the sixth World Bridge Team Olympiad in Valkenburg at the weekend, saw France gain a dramatic victory over the United States. The final turned on one opening lead. One player held a free hand with six spades, headed by the ace, king, jack, six hearts headed by the ace and a singleton club.

His right-hand opponent opened with one diamond and after a spirited auction he reached a contract of six spades. The opponents contested in seven diamonds and were doubled.

On an opening lead of the spade ace the contract would have been defeated. The American player, however, elected to lead the ace of hearts and that allowed the declarer to make his contract for a score of 2,330.

At the other table, the French defended in *six* spades *doubled* against six *diamonds* and were one down. The United States lost *19 points on the board* and would have gained nine with the alternative opening lead. There was a *turnover of 28* points. France won the match by the relatively low margin of 21.

Inner Temple

Mr R. J. Burrell QC, has been elected a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

OBITUARY

BARONESS EMMET OF AMBERLEY

Life of service to the Conservative Party

Baroness Emmet of Amberley, who was Conservative MP for East Grinstead from 1955 to 1964, died on October 10 at the age of 81. She was a well-known figure within the Conservative Party and had, previously, considerable experience as a social worker, magistrate, lecturer and chairman of local government committees, which she put to effective use in the affairs of the party. She was Chairman of the National Union of Conservatives in 1955-56.

The Hon Evelyn Violet Elizabeth Emmet was born on March 18, 1899, elder daughter of the 1st Baron Rennell of Rodd. She was educated at St Margaret's School, Bushey, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, where she obtained a MA degree (Honours), and the London School of Economics. She was further educated in Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, and had an extensive knowledge of these and most other European countries. She also spoke fluent Italian, French and German, and later was to lecture for the *Foreign Office.*

During the First World War she was secretary to her father when he was Ambassador in Rome. Subsequently she did welfare work for a year at the Toynbee Hall Settlement in the Mile End Road.

She was elected a member of the London County Council for North Hackney in 1924 and represented this division on the Council until the 1933 LCC Elections, when she was defeated in a considerable swing to the left. While serving on the *LCC*, she had chaired many committees including the Hackney Hospital Committee and the Supplies Committee.

During the Second World War *she took a prominent part* in the activities of the WVS. From 1938 until the end of 1945 she was County *Organizer* for Sussex, and in this capacity she was responsible for all women's war work in the county outside the purview of the Red Cross and St John War Organization.

She was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Sussex in 1936. From 1935 until 1944 she was Chairman of the Children's Court and Matrimonial Court. From 1945 she was Chairman of the Sussex County *Advisory Probation Committee.* She was also a member of the Home Office Probation Advisory Committee and was a of the Home Office Commission which repo "The Cinema and the in 1950.

She returned to local in 1946 when she was to West Sussex County She was elected Alde 1952 remaining on the *until 1967*, and chairing ous committees.

A member of the Union Executive of t servative Party from had been extremely a the women's organisat from 1951 to 1954 she as Chairman of the C tive Women's National Committee; this int womens affairs was tinue later during he mentary careers in t House of Commons an of Lords.

In 1952 and 1953 British Delegate to th Nations, the first wo was not a Member o ment to become a F gate.

In 1955 she becam vative MP for the E stead Division of Ea and in that year became *chairman* National Union of Con and chaired the Party Conference, that Octo this time a seasone figure she displayed man of the National she did during her p ary career in both energy and strength ter which impressed t on *all around her.*

She was created a Baroness Emmet of in 1964 and in 196 pointed Chairman of Aid Advisory Comm ceeding Major-Gene Bridgeman. In 1968 *elected a Deputy* Ch Committees in the *Lords* and thus be *first* woman Conse sit on the Woolsack. also a Member of Committee of the Lords EEC Commi *1974 to 1977.*

Baroness Emmet w interested in Agricu after her husband's Jersey and Dext besides continuing tion of Amberley C.

She had married, 1 T. A. Emmet, an sons and two daugh husband died in 193

MR FRANK MORLEY

Mr Frank Morley, the distinguished publisher and author, has died in Buckinghamshire at the age of 81.

Born in America in 1899, the son of an eminent mathematician, he followed his two brothers, the writer, Christopher, and Felix (later Editor of *The Washington Post*) to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. He achieved his Oxford Doctorate in mathematics, yet unwilling to be detached from the world of writers, he worked *first for The Times Literary Supplement* in London in the 1920s, before joining The Century Company (Publishers) of New York as its London Manager.

In 1929 he became a founding director of Faber and Faber, *and in the following 10* years he worked closely with a variety of well-known authors, including T. S. Eliot, with whom he shared an office and a friendship. In 1939 he became a Vice Pr Harcourt Brace and of New York, and war he served on th War *Labor Board* i ton.

In 1947 he and resettled in Engla he became a direct and Spottiswoode and subsequently he an assignment for t Foundation.

During his long career he gave support to many w have since become names, and his lifel English letters is tiously present in al including *The Gr Road, The Long* and the coping-sto writing career, *Liter* which impressed when it was publis this year.

Frank Morley leav two sons and two d

MR LESLIE H. BROWN

Mr Christopher Walton writes:

It would be *regrettable* if the death in Kenya on August 6 of Leslie H. Brown, the distinguished agriculturalist, ecologist and ornithologist were to pass unrecognized and unknown to a large number of his friends and associates throughout the world.

Born in India in 1918, Leslie Brown graduated from the University of St Andrews and joined the Colonial Agricultural Service, initially in Nigeria in 1940. He was soon to transfer to Kenya where he spent the rest of his life.

After service in the Central Province, he was appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture and subsequently Chief Agriculturist, in which roles he made a major contribution to the Swynnerton Plan for the development of African agriculture, and in particular to the smallholder te He was appointed O

He will, however, remembered as a di writer and ornithol definitive work on was the first of 25 natural history; an standing reputation prey was appropria nized by the awar of the British Orn Union's Gold Medal torate of science fr university. His prof ledge of African ec him much sought aft *national organizatio*

Leslie Brown was ting friend and com never suffered fools, bureaucrats, gladly, bore malice to none deprives the world naturalist and his a unique perso leaves a widow and

SENOR ALBERTO DEMICHELI

Senor Alberto Demichelli, who was from June to August 1976 interim President of Uruguay, died in *Montevideo* on October 12. He was 84. A lawyer by profession, Pedro *Alberto Demichelli* Lizaso had been in politics on the liberal wing in Uruguay since before the Second World War and had been Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the country from 1930 to 1935.

Thereafter he held no offices of any importance until, with a group of other political leaders he agreed to cooperate with *the armed forces* after the military coup of June 1973. Senor Juan Maria Bordaberry became President, "co-governing" with the forces and Demichelli, Vice-President. The Council of State, the body replacing parliamen which the armed fo tively ruled, and *Demichelli* was d period, president political activity a censorship.

This uneasy a lasted until June, the army, dissati Bordaberry's perfo moved him and in now 79-year-old De his place for what merely a caretak After a three-month Aparicio *Mendez*, President of Urugu him.

Demichelli had number of books, ment and *on* aspec American history.

Gene bank to the rescue of rare cauliflowers

Farming and food

Hugh Clayton

When Dr Peter Crisp is searching for rarer cauliflowers in Italy his colleague, Dr David Astley, will be breeding blowflies in Warwickshire. Each man's work will be intended to help in alleviating mass hunger and each will be warmly supported by Oxfam.

Dr Crisp is resident cauliflower breeder at the National Vegetable Research Station near Warwick. He is worried by reports that Italian smallholders are turning to modern, high-yielding varieties of cauliflower. He fears that nobody is bothering to grow the many traditional varieties which are not found elsewhere.

Such regional varieties used to be found in Britain, and Cornwall was rich in cauliflowers until the Government sponsored a change to a few new varieties about 50 years ago. The old ones, now extinct, produced a scruffy cauliflower but were left untouched by ringspot, a fungus disease that breeders would now dearly love to eradicate.

Dr Crisp is confident that if the old varieties existed their resistance to ringspot could be bred into the high-yielding types of the 1980s. "I have never succeeded in getting any of the old Cornish material", Dr Crisp said.

He and Dr Astley will contribute to a gene bank which is to be established at the research station. Its purpose is to reproduce old varieties of seed which have fallen out of favour, but which may have characteristics that will be valuable to breeders in the future.

Plants of the old varieties will be grown at the station each year in conditions designed to ensure against dilution of the ancient lines through cross-pollination. Dr Astley already presides over rows of cauliflowers grown in a glasshouse behind fine mesh.

"As breeders breed purer and purer lines you are narrowing the genetic base", Dr Astley explained. "You have to act before that base narrows to a point." Professor Lindsay Innes, deputy director of the station, said: "The signs are all there. We like to think that we have stepped in at a very timely moment."

There are more than 20 gene banks in the world, but the one at the station will be the only one devoted entirely to vegetables grown in a temperate climate. Most such banks concentrate on cereals, which account for a far greater world acreage than vegetables. The rapid spread in developing countries of a few high-yielding varieties has raised fears about the impact on food supplies *if such a variety suddenly became* highly susceptible to a pest or disease.

Gene banks are meant to keep a stock ready if it becomes necessary to cross a popular modern variety with something else in order to breed some characteristic out of it. Vegetables have been neglected in the establishment of gene banks, and scientists are worried that valuable strains of sprout and onion are in danger of extinction.

Some of the varieties to be collected at the station will be those rejected in the latest EEC scheme for *listing* approved types of seed.

Seed from the bank will be available only for scientists and professional plant breeders.

The £350,000 needed to start the gene bank has been raised by Oxfam. It includes £25,000 from the British Government and the same *amount from the development* directorate of the European Commission. In the present financial climate neither is likely to put money on anything that is not safe and serious.

25 years ago

Labour leadership

From The Times of Thursday, Oct 13, 1955.

Margate, Oct 12.—Mr Herbert Morrison and Mr Hugh Gaitskell, the two strongest candidates for the succession to the Labour Party leadership, both affirmed their Socialist faith to the annual conference of the party here today. Their declarations were both in answer to speakers of the left who, like Mr Bevan, have implied that anybody who does not believe in unlimited nationalization is not a true Socialist. But many delegates regarded them as in the nature of applications for the position of party leader. Of the two there is no question that Mr Gaitskell was more successful today. He has not in the past shown anything like the ability of Mr Bevan—or of Mr Morrison at his best—to arouse the enthusiasm of a Labour audience but he has—what Mr Bevan so conspicuously lacks—a deep respect for the forces which *control the movement.* He presented his case with great skill today . . . The applause which followed *this peroration . . . must* have done something to persuade the party that Mr Gaitskell is not only a wise economist but also a leader able to arouse a popular response.

Science report

Radiation: Waste disposal doubts

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Doubts on the safety of storing underground radioactive waste from nuclear fuel by burying it in glass blocks have been raised by research projects in France and Australia.

According to the journal *Science*, radiation from the waste could render the glass highly susceptible to chemical attack and to breakdown by moisture. Those effects have not been recognized in earlier research.

The work by the French team, at the French Atomic Energy Commission and at the René Bernas Laboratory, is perhaps the more significant because it relates to waste from pressurized water reactors, and to the materials used in the special process developed by the commission for vitrification.

The stability of the glass is regarded as the most critical factor *in the safety of* that form of disposal. It is essential that the solidified waste is resistant for many hundreds of years to effects that could cause any radioactive leak into the ground water.

The French team identified a phenomenon it calls alpha-recoil aging. It describes one of the effects of radiation which occurs in the type of glass used for storage. It is regarded as the least understood of the changes caused by alpha, beta and gamma radiation from the waste.

Previous experiments simulated over four or five years the radiation damage developing in periods of up to 1,000 years. According to the new research, those experiments failed to reveal microscopic cracks, called particle tracks, which would develop as a result of the alpha-recoil.

Samples of material showing that type of damage have been examined by the team, whereas the study at the Defence Research Centre at Salisbury, South Australia, is of a more theoretical nature.

The experimental work was not connected originally with nuclear waste disposal. Tests of the stability of various materials when bombarded by different types of particles were done for other purposes.

But Dr E. H. Hirsch says that a new effect produced by irradiation, discovered in the experiments, has important implications for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste in blocks of materials which behave in a similar way.

His work shows how a wide range of materials containing alkali metals or alkali earths are subject readily to chemical attack and erosion by atmospheric moisture, in conditions that are much less severe than those which can be *expected in a nuclear waste* storage cave.

The way the radioactive particles act as catalysts for the various chemical reactions in the breakdown process calls for no particularly unusual circumstances. The deterioration is triggered by a certain pattern of irradiation from radioactive substances near the surface of the material, which could reasonably be expected in solidified waste blocks.

Source: *Science*, September 29, 1980 (Vol 209, No 4464).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR-ADMIRAL: A. J. Whetstone to be Asst Chief of Naval Staff (Operations) in January.

CAPTAIN: S. K. Sutherland, DGNMT as DNFCT, Feb 10.

COMMANDERS: J. A. May, Staff of CINCNAVHOME as Staff Officer NCS, Nov 25; P. V. Rickard, Penelope in Cmd, Jan 6; J. R. Bussell, MOD with DG Ships (DNSP), Jan 6; C. R. Pack, MOD with DNAP, Dec 4; J. E. Calley, *Birmingham in Cmd, Feb 25*; P. K. Haddacks, Cleopatra in Cmd, March 5; R. de F. Browne, Duty with Hydrographer (Taunton), March 17; W. K. Hutchison, RSC Camberley on Directing Staff, March 20; M. E. C. Brown, MOD (PE) with DGW(N)/DSWS Bath, March 1; P. J. Stickland, Vernon as Exec Offr, March 27; C. M. J. Carson, *Raleigh as Exec Offr, March 24*; M. M. Barnett, MOD as DDNOM (to serve in the Acty rank of Capt, Nov 18-Dec 30), Nov 21.

Retirements

COMMANDERS: A. R. B. Norris, Dec 6; T. J. Kinna, Dec 5.

The Army

AIDE DE CAMP TO THE QUEEN: Brig M. B. Pritchard, ADC to The Queen, Oct 2.

GENERAL: Lt Gen Sir Michael Gow, *BAOR as C-in-C and Commander Northern Army Group*, Oct 25.

BRIGADIERS: Col J. F. Bowman, HQ BAOR as DALS, Oct 22; H. J. Goodson, MOD as D of D Ops, Oct 24; Col C. D. Johnson, 4 Armd Div as D Comd and Comd Minden Garrison, Oct 20.

COLONELS: Lt-Col A. E. N. Black RE, MOD as Col GS, Oct 24; D. B. H. Colley, MOD as Col AQ Ops and Plans, Nov 17; R. M. Carruthers, 15 Ord Gp as Comd, Oct 31; J. E. M. Hughes, RMAS as Comd Victory College, Sept 1; D. E. Liddington, HQ UKLF as DDANS, Oct 20; Lt-Col A. Makepeace-Warne, LI, MOD as Col GS, Oct 24; Lt Col S. J. Roberts, REME, LE(A) as Col EME 1, *Oct 20*; Lt Col A. R. Ripley, R Signals (V), Eastern District as TA Col, Nov 3.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: Maj J. G. Aldous RRF, MOD as GSO1, Oct 31; A. J. Bainger RAPC, RPO Leicester as 2IC & Tech Mngr, Oct 24; D. Boulton RADC, QEMH Woolwich as Senior Specialist Dental Surgeon, Nov 14; A. J. M. Clark RA, HQ DRA as GSO1, Oct 20; C. H. Diamond RRW, MOD as AAG PS8A, Oct 20; Maj J. D. Gibb RCT (TA) 155 Tpt Regt RCT (V) as CO Nov 1; Rev W. E. Pugh RAChD, RAChD Trg Centre & Depot Bagshot as Warden, Oct 28; D. R. Rose RAPC, HQ Western District as Commander Army Pay Services, Oct 31.

Retirements: Maj Gen A. M. L. Hogge, Oct 3.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: A. C. Curry, HQ AFCENT as Ch Air Transport Branch, Oct 17; D. E. Leppard, RAF Gatow as Stn Cdr, Oct 17; T. J. Nash RAF Coltishall as Stn Cdr, Oct 17.

WING COMMANDERS: A. C. R. Denny, RAF Scampton as OC Admin Wg, Oct 13; J. E. Cooper, UK MOD Team Saudi Arabia as Wg Cdr Supply, *Oct 16*; B. S. Graham, Staff Coll Bracknell on *Dir Staff*, Oct 13.

SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting rank wing commander): D. A. Veitch-Wilson, RAF Lyneham as OC PMW, Oct 13; D. J. Hamilton-Rump, RAF Gutersloh as OC Ops, Oct 18; A. G. Shaw, HQSTC as Elec Eng (MAW), Oct 13.

Cranleigh School

The Headmaster of Cranleigh School, Mr Marc van Hasselt, was in the chair at the Cranleigh dinner held at the school on Saturday. Mr E. W. Swanton, OC, proposed the toast to the school. Other guests were:

Mr P. Aeron-Thomas, Miss J. R. Allen, Brigadier W. M. Allen, Mr R. E. Alton, Mr R. J. Andrew, Dr C. Avery, Commander J. A. Bagg, RN, Mr C. H. Bailey, Mr R. Balramlan, Mr J. G. Barker, Dr C. E. Baron, Mr J. N. Bartlett, Mr R. J. B. Blake, Captain G. A. F. Bower, RN, Dr M. Brett, the Very Rev A. C. Bridge, Mrs R. Brigstocke, Dr G. A. Brooker, Mr P. Bruce-Gardyne, Mr D. C. Calcutt, Mrs D. C. Calcutt, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, Rear-Admiral J. H. Carlill, Dr T. C. Cave, Sir Henry Chilver, Sir Derman Christopherson, Dr D. H. Clark, Mr H. N. Clifford-Brown, Mr H. G. Collins, Rear-Admiral A. J. Cooke, Mr H. R. Corrie, Mr D. W. M. Couper, Commandant E. S. A. Craig-McFeely, WRNS, Mr H. G. Cubitt, Mr P. Dangerfield, Mr G. de Bellaigue, Dr R. H. *Donaldson*.

Major D. S. Elliott, Mr D. A. Emms, Mr C. C. Evers, Mr M. H. Farebrother, Mr J. S. Ferrier, Dr E. H. R. Ford, Mr D. C. Fowler-Watt, Colonel Lord Freyberg, Miss D. Geddes, Professor R. D. D. Gibson, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Mr R. M. Haslie-Smith, Colonel G. S. Hatch, Dr J. R. L. Highfield, Mr B. J. Hill, Professor A. M. Jaffé, Dr G. D. James, Mr J. N. C. James, Dr R. Johannes, Dr A. Kelly, Miss A. S. Kennedy, Dr G. C. G. Koo, Dr T. W. Leggatt, Professor Sir Anthony Lewis, Mr M. W. McCrum, Mr C. N. E. McDowall, Mr M. A. McLeod, Mr S. J. McWatters, Mr C. C. Malden, Mr C. D. A. Martin-Jenkins, Professor Sir Ronald Mason, Mr P. J. Matthews, Mr H. H. Merriman, Dr J. S. Morrill, D. H. Morrison-Jones, Sir David Nicholson, MEP, Mr A. Parfitt, Mr K. J. Pascoe, Mr J. E. Pestell, Mr H. G. Pitt, Mr J. E. Powell-Jones, Mr O. L. Prain, Dr K. B. Pretty.

Mr F. M. B. Reynolds, Brigadier G. A. Rimbault, Mr A. J. G. Ritchie, Mr F. D. Robinson, Dr M. J. T. Robinson, Dr R. Robson, Mr D. E. Rodrigues, Mr M. A. Rogerson, Mary, Duchess of Roxburghe, Dr M. J. Russell, the Rev R. J. Sanders, Colonel J. W. Sewell, Major-General P. C. Shapland, Dr W. J. Shore, Mr S. F. Sierman, Mr D. T. Smith, Mr A. C. Spearing, Mr T. J. R. Spofforth, Mr D. M. Stewart, Mr E. W. Swanton, Mr J. G. St G. Syms, Lady Tangley, Group Captain R. E. Tavanyar, Lord Trend, Sir Edward Tuckwell, Mr J. F. B. Tullis, Mr R. B. S. Tur, Mr J. Vallins, Mr P. A. van den Bergh, Major-General R. M. H. Vickers, Mr C. J. Walker, Lord Justice Waller, Captain B. G. Walpole, Dr D. Walsh, Viscount Watkinson, Mr A. J. Watson, Mr G. Watson, Sir Richard Way, Dr N. Whitehurst, Mr C. G. Wilcockson, Mr D. G. T. Williams, Professor E. S. Williams, Mr W. Wolfe and General Sir Richard Worsley.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for the £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, were: £100,000, 8VT 139156 (winner lives in West Sussex); £50,000, 1VL 046474 (Lewisham, London); £25,000, 6TT 627044 (Dyfed).

Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar

Lord Justice Ackner was elected President of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar on October 6, on the retirement of Lord Justice Waller.

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords

Oct 6: Tribute to late Viscount Dilhorne; statement about ceiling repairs. Married Women's Policies of Assurance (Scotland) (Amendment) Bill, committee. Local Government, Planning and Land (No. 2) Bill, committee. Matrimonial Homes (Co-ownership) Bill withdrawn. House adjourned, 10.24 pm.

Oct 7: Local Government, Planning and Land (No. 2) Bill, committee. Inverclyde District Council and City of Dundee District Council Order Confirmation Bill, report. House adjourned, 12.38 am.

Oct 8: Lord Bridge of Harwich introduced. Statement on Iraq-Iran conflict in reply to private notice question. Broadcasting Bill, committee. House adjourned, 11 pm.

Oct 9: Tenants' Rights, etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill, read 1st time. Local Government, Planning and Land (No. 2) Bill. House adjourned, 11.4 pm.

Oct 10: Local Governm and Land (No. 2) Bi House adjourned, 4.34

Parliamentary

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Local Planning and Land Bi Tomorrow at 2.30: Loca Planning and Land Bi Wednesday at 2.30: Bro committee. Thursday at tion Bill, committee. *(Scotland) (Amendment)* reading.

Select Committees

Tomorrow: EEC subcom vironment): Evidence on ment policy, by Euro Bureau, 10.30 Sub-committee B (Trade Aid, inquiry, oral evide convention: Dr W. B 11 am.

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هكذا من الاصل

The vital role of marketing in industrial success, page 16

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Stumbling into a new world monetary system, page 17

Stock Markets
FT Ind 466.3
FT Gilts 70.6

Sterling
$2.4035
Index 76.2

Dollar
Index 83.3
DM1.8045

Gold
$684.50

Money
3-month sterling 15⅞-15⅞
3-month Euro-$ 13-12⅞
6-month Euro-$ 13-12⅞

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Bacardi in new legal dispute with Courage

Bacardi, the drinks company, has filed legal proceedings against the Courage brewery, alleging that a substitute rum has been passed off as Bacardi at Courage premises.

The move represents the reviving of an old dispute between the two parties which appeared resolved early last year when both sides settled a similar case lodged by Bacardi. The rum company has announced, however, that it has started proceedings against Courage and a number of its subsidiaries seeking redress for an alleged substitution of Dry Cane rum for Bacardi.

Bacardi dropped its earlier court action when Courage announced that Bacardi rum would be served when ordered, if it were not available, the management would clearly state that in its managed houses.

Bankers arrested

Signori Gerardo, Mariano and Mario Fabbrocini, owners, shareholders and executives of a family bank in Naples have been charged with embezzling 35,000m lire (about £17m) and breaking a number of banking laws. Arrest warrants have been issued against three other brothers. The Italian treasury ministry has ordered liquidation of the Fabbrocini bank, founded in 1921.

Oil exports to Brazil

Venezuela will raise its petroleum exports to Brazil by 100 barrels a day to ease the critical situation which Brazil is faced with the reduction of supplies from Iraq.

Canadian deficit

Canada's balance of trade in goods products with the United States has produced a C$1,110m (£448m) deficit on the Canadian side in the second quarter, Statistics Canada reports from Ottawa.

Machine tool dilemma

The future of the machine tool industry rests more on capital investment than export performance, according to a report by Inter Company Comparisons, which says a lack of profitability has meant a failure in making efficient use of "highly skilled and expensive labour force".

Mexican buyers

A delegation of 18 Mexican industrialists has arrived in Britain on a two week machine tool buying mission. The visit, sponsored by the Machine Tool Trades Association, follows a third rise in sales by United Kingdom firms to Mexico—£m in the first half of 1980. Total 1979 figure was £1.8m.

Mortgage priority

The Abbey National, Britain's second largest building society, has earmarked £500,000 for a unique incentive scheme agreed with the Welsh Development Agency. Borrowers moving to new factories in Wales will have priority for loans.

Aluminium inventory

The total aluminium inventory reported by the International Primary Aluminium Institute was 3.639 million tonnes at the end of August compared with 3.477 million tonnes the previous month.

Nuclear agreement

Babcock, TTG and Nuovo Pignone, of the Italian ENI group, have come to an agreement for the standardization of manufacture and engineering of components for the nuclear energy industry.

Agriculture computer

The Agricultural Finance Corporation in Zimbabwe has installed a £110,000 ICL computer to handle some of the accounting of its 23,000 farmers.

Government set to tighten controls on growth of short-term money supply

By Melvyn Westlake

It now looks certain that changes will be made in the present methods of controlling the money supply. The details will be announced in a few weeks, but it seems increasingly unlikely that the Government will adopt the radical system of monetary base control where the commercial banks are obliged to keep a specified proportion of their deposits at the Bank of England and interest rates are set by supply and demand.

More probably, changes will be aimed at achieving greater short-term control of monetary growth broadly within the present system, retaining some discretion for the authorities over the level at which interest rates are set.

To do this, the Bank of England and the Treasury have been looking at ways of smoothing government expenditure, tax inflows and borrowing throughout the financial year. They are also considering new ways of marketing government debt, for example, by putting bonds up for auction.

It is hoped that by smoothing the flow of funds in and out of the Exchequer, it would be possible to reduce the fluctuations in the growth of the money supply. Wild short-term fluctuations are not only destabilizing but also cast doubt on the Government's resolve and its ability to control the growth of the money supply in the longer term.

After the surge in the money supply this summer, Mrs Thatcher instructed the Bank of England and Treasury to find a better method of control.

A joint review of methods by the Bank and Treasury has been under way for some time, and Mrs Thatcher has said it must now be concluded quickly.

This summer's debacle has been politically embarrassing for Mrs Thatcher. Consideration of new methods of monetary control, which has been proceeding at a leisurely pace for many months, has been given a new urgency.

A variety of schemes for tightening monetary control have been examined. One of the have been examined. Chief among these has been monetary by a number of monetarist economists.

The Bank of England is believed to view such a system of control unfavourably, because it would have profound effects on the country's financial system and end the central bank's role as a lender of last resort to the other banks.

The Treasury is thought to be rather more open-minded on the issue. But it is being strongly argued that there could not be a worse time for introducing a wholly new system of monetary control, the effects of which could be very different from what was expected.

The last main financial reform, which implemented the White Paper on competition and credit control in 1971, led to a huge growth in the money supply. Today, the financial system is under some strain and this could get worse.

The first computer printouts of the Treasury's autumn forecasts are thought to be very gloomy.

One of the main arguments in favour of a completely automatic monetary base system is that it would take decisions about interest rates out of the hands of politicians, who are usually reluctant to see rates rise sharply.

However, these arguments do not seem to have won many converts in Whitehall, and the weight of academic opinion appears to be against a radical change in monetary control.

The view now gaining ground is that some announcement about the methods of monetary control should be made when the new money supply targets are made known next month.

About that time, the Government will also be publishing the latest forecasts for the economy, as well as announcing decisions about cash limits for central Government and nationalized industries in 1981-82 and the level of the new rate support grant for local authorities.

Chancellor reinforces pay warning

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday it was crucially important that cash limits on public sector spending should be "sharply lower" in 1981-82 than the 14 per cent allowed in the current financial year.

Interviewed on ITV's *Week end World*, Sir Geoffrey repeated the warning given by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, that public sector pay rises—which account for the bulk of state expenditure—should be well below 10 per cent.

The Cabinet would pay "crucial attention" to public sector pay in drawing up the cash limits for the coming year "and the increase for which we provide will have to be sharply lower than the increases last year."

It was equally important to achieve lower rises in the private sector because high pay increases had been destroying jobs. The miners, who last week launched a 35 per cent pay claim, could not escape from the economic facts of life.

"If they follow the path of rising prices, they find it increasingly difficult to sell coking coal to the steel industry, which looks overseas where they can get it cheaper. Then the coal industry begins closing pits. In the end, in a nationalized industry like coal, high pay rises mean fewer jobs."

Sir Geoffrey said that the Government was determined to stick to plans already madef or cutting public spending over the next three of four years.

Engineering council widens split over proposed supervisory body

By Derek Harris

The Council of Engineering Institutions told the Government over the weekend that it has strong reservations about the Government's draft charter for a new body to oversee the engineering profession.

This response buries any hope the Department of Industry had of securing a consensus among the various engineering institutions by this week on the structure of the new supervisory body.

In a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, the CEI says it hopes to produce in a few weeks an alternative draft structure for the proposed organization.

An aide memoire which the CEI is sending out to member institutions today says that "uncertainty and concern" is focused particularly on issues such as continued self-regulation by the profession, funding of the new body and a possible threat to the subscription incomes of individual institutions.

Sir Keith has asked for detailed responses to the Government's proposals by Wednesday in time for a Government-backed two-day national conference on education and training issues raised by the Finniston report on the engineering profession.

The Engineering Employers Federation and the Confederation of British Industry will put their cases to the Department of Industry this week.

The employers' federation particularly wants a heavy representation of industrialists on the new body and will press for this in a meeting at the department tomorrow. The CBI is still discussing its final response.

The letter to Sir Keith from the Council of Engineering Institutions is described as only a preliminary response. It says that the profession's three elements—the Fellowship of Engineering, composed of its more senior members, the CEI itself and the individual institutions that comprise it—are "engaged in refining their ideas" to achieve a consensus.

Broadly the CEI wants a structure in which it would play a key role. The fellowship's proposals would make it the more dominant group, and the four most powerful institutions favour a structure in which all institutions would be brought more closely together largely under the four main disciplines. These are civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering.

The Department of Industry appears resigned to waiting until it is plain whether the profession can produce a consensus view. But there is clearly a limit to Sir Keith's patience, especially as he is likely to meet Labour Party demands early in the new session of Parliament for a debate on the Finniston report.

Mr John Silkin, Opposition spokesman on industry, is expected to call for statutory backing for a new body, an idea first put up by the Finniston committee but rejected by Sir Keith in favour of a chartered organization.

Sir Keith is also likely to be given a warning that a future Labour government would implement the Finniston proposals. The TUC has made strong demands for the Government to return to the Finniston concept.

A further dispute is growing within the Institution of Electrical Engineers, one of the four main institutions, which until recently was the foremost advocate of statutory registration of engineers.

Mr Arthur Palmer, Labour MP for Bristol North East and an IEE member, has asked for an emergency meeting of the institution to clarify why it has dropped its demand for immediate statutory registration.

Mr Arthur Palmer: protest over delay to emergency meeting.

Mr Palmer fears the institution's leadership will attempt to delay the meeting until possibly as late as next March while offering earlier informal discussions, a move that Mr Palmer regards as "completely unacceptable".

The MP said last night: "If the IEE rules can allow an emergency meeting to be put off for such a length of time then those rules will have to be examined from outside."

BSC plans further management changes

By Our Industrial Editor

More management changes are in prospect at the British Steel Corporation. The announcement of a new finance chief, who will take over from Mr Frank Holloway, is expected soon.

The new post would carry combined responsibilities for finance, purchasing and supplies at board level. Mr Ian MacGregor, the corporation's chairman, is anxious to increase financial expertise. The appointment would enable Mr Holloway to concentrate on buying and supplies.

This further change of senior management comes after the creation of profit-oriented product groups. The general steel group is led by Mr Gordon Sambrook and the strip products group is headed by Mr J. G. Steward.

Within the two main groups separate businesses have been set up to market products in competition with domestic and foreign suppliers.

The product units are providing detailed information which will form the basis of BSC's corporate plan. This is due to be submitted to ministers in December.

The product groups are performing the studies with further cuts in steelmaking capacity from the present target level of 15 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes in mind.

Senior corporation executives are pressing strongly for the target to be set at 12 million tonnes but it is acknowledged that against the background of the slump in demand, a further cut to 8 million tonnes cannot be ruled out.

Work on the corporate plan is speeding up. Apart from the detailed studies of market prospects the reconstruction of the corporation's finances is being considered.

Mr Albert Frost, the former ICI treasurer who is a part-time member of the BSC board, has done much of the work on the financial side.

Mr MacGregor in his submissions to ministers insists on an urgent reconstruction of the corporation's balance sheet which was originally promised by the Labour Government in 1978. Legislation will be introduced in the new Parliamentary session.

MacGregor consultation promise

By Peter Hill

Steel industry unions have been assured by Mr Ian MacGregor, the British Steel Corporation chairman, that they will be fully consulted before the company submits its corporate plan to the government in December.

The undertaking was given during a two-and-a-half hour meeting between Mr MacGregor and Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Mr Sirs had requested an urgent meeting with the steel industry chairman on hearing reports at the end of last week that the corporation was planning a further three million tonnes cut in capacity and the shedding of 25,000 jobs.

Mr Sirs, who yesterday informed his full-time officials of the outcome of his meeting, said that he had been very pleased to hear Mr MacGregor assure him that the reports were not correct.

"BSC has no further plans for further plant closures or redundancies and Mr MacGregor stressed that he still had a completely open mind on the future shape and direction of the BSC," Mr Sirs said.

That was the reason the corporation's chairman had sought further time from the Government to consider various choices and he had been assured that unions would be fully consulted before any plan or report was submitted

However ministers have already been told of a series of possible developments by the corporation which is preparing a much more detailed submission involving a reconstruction of its finances.

The crisis in the European steel industry means that British Steel is faced with continuing heavy losses and a lack of orders which has led to widespread short-time working throughout its plants. Production is at present running at an annual rate of only about eight million tonnes.

British Steel's steelmaking capacity has already been cut from more than 20 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes with a loss of 52,000 jobs under the retrenchment programme

Evaluation of market prospects now under way will be a key element in the corporate plan and BSC executives believe strongly that the corporation should aim for a 12 million tonne capacity for the medium term, although present market conditions make even that level appear excessive.

Bonds could finance expansion of Telecom

By Bill Johnstone

New ways of financing expansion in British Telecom are to be discussed at meetings starting tomorrow between the Post Office Users National Council and the Telecommunication Users Association.

The aim is to find a new source of funds for British Telecom that will both fall within Treasury-set cash limits and avoid the need for pushing up the charge for telecommunication services.

One idea to be considered is the sale of "telecommunications" bonds. Another is a scheme for deferring payments on new electronic equipment.

Both of the users' associations have criticized the latest rise in telecommunications charges as a method of paying for the corporation's £1,500m a year capital expenditure programme.

The Telecommunication Users Association, in a report published last week, sympathized over the corporation's inability to raise private finance, but criticized what it saw as the Post Office's lack of cost control and marketing policy.

The proposed telecommunications bond would be linked to the value of current assets, thereby providing a return related to the increasing value of those assets. British Telecom's assets are valued at about £13,000m.

The proposal to defer payment for new equipment could allow the corporation to continue with its modernization programme within its present cash limits. Only part of the newly ordered equipment would be paid for initially, the balance being paid, with interest, over a longer period.

Apart from allowing the telecommunications programme to go ahead within the cash constraints, the proposals would give the corporation more money to buy extra equipment or advance modernization plans. GEC, Plessey and STC, the Post Office's principal suppliers, would stand to benefit.

The two associations will discuss the setting up of a working group to investigate methods of funding the five year telecommunications programme.

Renault chief attacks Japan over exports

By Clifford Webb
Midland Industrial Correspondent

M Bernard Hanon, head of Renault's worldwide automotive operations, yesterday accused the Japanese Government of deliberately manipulating the value of the yen to boost exports to the West.

In the most outspoken attack on Japanese car imports yet made by a European motor industry chief, he said: "In my view, and the view of many others, the very favourable Japanese balance of payments position bears no relation to the depressed value of the yen.

"We can only conclude that it is being deliberately manipulated to shield its true position. The truth is that we in Europe are facing competition from a system which has none of our values."

The fact that Renault, which is one of the few European motor groups still working full-time, is prepared to take a leading role in the campaign to curb Japanese imports, will strengthen similar calls by vulnerable companies such as BL.

But M Hanon said Renault was firmly set against protectionism in general. It believed in trade between equal partners.

The Renault chief said that European workers, through their trade unions, had earned the right to work reasonable hours, to have protection against unemployment, social benefits, several weeks' holiday a year and so on. The Japanese had few of these hard earned benefits. Their workers were 15 to 20 years behind this stage of industrial development.

Renault employees worked 1,800 hours a year and his company had no intention of asking them to work 2,000 like the Japanese or 3,000 like the Koreans. Equally, they would not reduce Renault holidays by half to bring them down to the Japanese level. "We have different values", he said.

Renault believed it was a fairly experienced exporter, M Hanon said. Yet it sold only 500 cars a year in Japan. The same applied to all other Western motor manufacturers, including the very experienced Americans.

He asked why there was no successful importer if the Japanese market was as open to imports as they suggested; and why the Japanese ratio of exports to imports was 100 to one. They could not all be bad at their job.

M Hanon said Renault had made representations to the EEC with other European motor groups seeking collective pressure on the Japanese to moderate their sales in Europe.

ICI cutback may mean fibres plants will close

By John Huxley

Cuts will take place at all seven of ICI's manmade fibre plants after the meeting of the group's board today to consider the future of the loss-making division.

Large-scale redundancies running into several thousands are expected, possibly involving the closure of two or more plants. Already union officials are describing the likely effect of the cutbacks as "horrific".

They fear that there is still a body of opinion within the ICI board which favours the ending of man-made fibres production altogether.

The crisis in the division has been developing for several years. Total losses have exceeded £100m in the five years since 1974 when a profit was last recorded. Last year the deficit was £33m and there are gloomy forecasts that it could more than double this year.

Drastic surgery has already taken place. The United Kingdom fibres workforce of 9,500 is only about half the size that it was a decade ago. As recently as last December the group announced that it was seeking £45m in economies, involving the loss of 2,800 jobs.

ICI stresses that no decision on the future of the division has been taken yet, although it spent many hours last week explaining to union leaders the seriousness of the present difficulties.

Today the board will consider the implications of a site-by-site report on the fibres division, as well as its implications for future production and jobs in the petrochemical division.

A total shutdown of fibres manufacture appears unlikely but union leaders are worried about the consequences of a salvage operation. They are particularly anxious over the future of plants in areas of high unemployment, such as Kilroot in Northern Ireland and Pontypool in South Wales.

The results of today's ICI meeting will be given to unions tomorrow. Already some such as ASTMS, the technical union, have taken the unusual step of calling emergency meetings for later in the week.

The union's response will be dictated by the scale of the cutbacks but they already believe that the announcement will cause havoc. They accept however that the manmade fibres industry is in a parlous state and that some action is needed if the industry is to survive.

Mr Roger Lyons, an ASTMS national officer said yesterday: "The unions have cooperated in a massive rundown of United Kingdom fibres operations. We are now anxious to ensure that as much as possible can be saved."

Delay over airline shares sale

The Government has deferred by at least a year its plans to offer to the public a "substantial minority interest in the first instance" of British Airways shares. The move will be regarded by the Opposition as a major U-turn by the Government.

An official announcement is expected today from the Department of Trade, and an amendment will be tabled to the Civil Aviation Bill in the House of Lords, increasing British Airways' borrowing power from £850m to £1,000m.

This means that the Government will continue funding British Airways as a fully nationalized concern for another year at least.

When told of this move, Mr John Smith, shadow Trade Secretary, said: "Ever since this half-baked project was first announced, we have been telling the Government that it did not make sense in the present circumstances of civil aviation.

"I am glad that reality has now caught up with Mr John Nott, the Trade Secretary.

"I think he knows as well as the rest of us that nothing will have changed by a year from now and probably two years from now.

"It would save us all a lot of bother if he simply announced that the project was off.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.08	2.01
Austria Sch	31.90	30.20
Belgium Fr	72.50	69.00
Canada $	2.86	2.78
Denmark Kr	13.75	13.20
Finland Mkk	9.14	8.74
France Fr	10.35	9.90
Germany DM	4.48	4.27
Greece Dr	106.00	100.00
Hongkong $	12.25	11.75
Ireland Pd	1.19	1.15
Italy Lir.	2150.00	2050.00
Japan Yn	525.00	500.00
Netherlands Gld	4.87	4.65
Norway Kr	12.02	11.52
Portugal Esc	122.00	116.00
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.96
Spain Pta	179.75	172.75
Sweden Kr	10.31	9.86
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.87
US $	2.46	2.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	76.50	71.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Economist advocates big cuts in government's business involvement

Millionaire tipped as Reagan Treasury chief

As President Calvin Coolidge declared 50 years ago: "The business of America is business", and, possibly inspired by such wisdom, Mr Reagan, if elected, will appoint a flock of businessmen to his cabinet. Mr Alan Greenspan is a prime candidate for the post of Treasury chief.

He came to national attention as the articulate and thoughtful chairman of the council of economic advisers in the Ford administration. He became a millionaire as he built up the economics consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan, which counts many of America's largest companies among its clients and he has been a strong advocate of tough fiscal policies and stern cuts in government's involvement in business.

He believes it best to let free market forces operate without hindrance and under his influence United States administration economics would make a decided shift to the right.

President Ford admired Mr Greenspan and it was not surprising that he turned to this economist and to Dr Henry Kissinger to handle the delicate talks that took place with Mr Ronald Reagan at the Republican Party convention earlier this year. Mr Ford decided not to become Mr Reagan's deputy in the election, but although the negotiations failed, Mr Greenspan's stock in the Reagan camp rose.

In recent weeks Mr Greenspan has probably been the single strongest influence on the Republican candidate's economic policy views and the reward might be the Treasury.

There are certainly strong rival candidates for the post. One is Mr Charles Walker, a Washington businessman and lobbyist and former deputy head of the Treasury. A top cabinet position would surely go to Mr William Casey, Mr Reagan's campaign chief, and the former head of both the Export-Import Bank and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr Reagan will find it difficult to decide which businessmen to place in the prime positions of the State and Defence departments. Mr William Simon, banker, director of large companies and former Treasury Secretary, is rumoured to be very keen to run defence. He has been appearing regularly in Mr Reagan's inner circle in recent weeks.

Three Congressmen keep being mentioned for the State Department post in Washington's corridors of gossip and at dinner parties in the capital where guesses and hard facts often become mixed up.

Mr George Shultz, vice chairman of the Bechtel Corporation and holder of high offices in the Nixon administration, including Treasury, is one strong candidate.

Then there is General Alexander Haig, former Nato commander and Nixon White House chief, who at present holds a top post at the United Technologies Corporation.

All of these men have a wealth of Washington experience and formidable contacts in Congress, the bureaucracy and the press. As a team in assorted administration positions probably they would work well together.

Mr Reagan's friends in business have exerted considerable influence on his views, particularly of economics.

Under this influence, the Republican leader has turned away from original, but quite radical economists such as Professor Arthur Laffer of California. In fact it is difficult to see now where Professor Laffer could fit in with the sort of Reagan Cabinet and White House team that seems so likely.

Mr Alan Greenspan: single strongest influence on the Republican candidate's policy views.

With Mr Reagan and Mr Carter running neck-and-neck in the opinion polls it would be rash to assert too boldly that Mr Greenspan will soon be moving from New York to Washington. When asked if he planned to make the move he said that he hoped not, but the comment carried little conviction.

Frank Vogl

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Now that the crutches have fallen away...

We open a debate this week on the merits or otherwise of British marketing. The question put to three experts was "Are the British bad at marketing and, if so, has this been an important cause of our poor industrial performance since the last war?" Their views, which we shall publish during the next three weeks are revealing. So is the story of a major marketing success by a British company which will be part of the series. This week Adrienne Gleeson introduces the debate with a consumer's view while Eric Morgan (right), managing director of British-American Cosmetics, suggests that British marketing suffers from some fundamental weaknesses.

There is nothing, but nothing, more infuriating to the British consumer, than to hear British manufacturers *moan about the* effects of unfair competition *and an overvalued pound*, when the said consumer would be quite happy to pay over the odds for British goods could he (or she) find any to compare with their foreign counterparts for suitability, style, or plain boring old reliability.

British companies are very prone to blame their woes on the wicked world outside—on the activities of doctrinaire politicians and power-mad bureaucrats, on economic *developments* over which they have no *control* and even, occasionally and astonishingly, on their fickle and disloyal customers.

No one doubts that conditions have been tough, particularly over recent months as the pound has appreciated against the currencies of all our major trading competitors. But over *the long term have British companies* in fact brought many of their woes upon themselves—by failing to identify their customers' requirements or, even where they have identified them, by failing to satisfy them *adequately? That is the question* at issue in the debate, which begins on this page today, on the quality of British marketing and its contribution to our economic performance.

There is more to marketing than *simply identifying* what the customer wants and what the company *can supply* at an adequate profit. There is also the question of how the goods are to be sold and whether and how well they can be serviced thereafter. Is it true that the British tend to be bad at all *three?*

Granting that human beings have a greater capacity for remembering the occasions on which they have been sold a pup (or *possibly* not sold anything at all) than the occasions on which they have been quite satisfied, it is still painfully easy to come up with examples of British companies falling down on their job—and very often for what appear to the outsider to be ludicrous reasons, nothing to do with the great unyielding realities of cost *and time*.

There are the basic failures to produce what the customer wants, like the British textile companies which, infuriatingly, produce wonderful clothes one year and then leave their devotees to wear them to pieces in the vain hope of a repeat performance. There are the electrical appliance manufacturers whose appliances go wrong in exactly the same fashion, not in one case (isolated failure of quality control), not in two (a fluke?), but in three (bloody awful product).

Then there are the failures at the point of sale, like the carpet manufacturers whose accounts proclaim them to be in desperate trouble, yet whose products cannot be bought without anything less than a six weeks' wait.

Of course, it costs money to hold carpets in stock, but why not cut back on the range and *hold the most popular in bulk*; or split the range into those which are readily available and those which must be ordered in advance, as restaurants do with their more exotic dishes?

Then there are the simple *failures in selling techniques*, like the British motor manufacturer's agent whose response to a request for a test drive was to tell the would-be buyer that he must turn up between 9.30 am and 5 pm, Mondays to Fridays (take time off work to buy British?) and make do on a 20-minute spin down the road with a salesman in the back. In this case the agent's Italian competitors not merely arranged for a Saturday trial but turned the car over for half a day.

Then there are the failures of after-sales service, like the *appliance manufacturer* whose products came back from repair completely unusable, when they went away only faulty; or the large engineering group, now in dire straits, which has *not merely subcontracted* all sales and servicing on one of its product ranges, but has also ensured that only its subcontractor can buy the spare parts.

But, though such experiences suggest that there are still plenty of British companies in which making comes first, selling comes second and satisfying the customer comes a long way after that, is it fair to tar the whole of British industry with the same brush?

Some British industries have always been intensely aware of their customers' requirements, though they have tended to be those operating in the competitive domestic market (soap powder, convenience foods, life *assurance*) rather than the *big* world outside. Others have become acutely conscious of their customers' requirements over the past two decades (construction companies, furniture manufacturers, book publishers) or even more recently *still* (British Rail).

In so far as companies have become more sensitive to their *customers' needs it has been in* response to increased competition; and for many British industries competition has not been a serious problem until quite recently. It was not until the early fifties that rationing was abolished in Britain; it was not until the late fifties that restrictive practices legislation outlawed manufacturers' combinations and it was not until the sixties that resale price maintenance became illegal.

For most of the sixties and the early seventies Britain en*joyed a series of economic* booms which helped to shield its companies. Abroad there had been the Empire and the English language—crutches to the weak as well as springboards to the strong.

Now that the crutches have fallen away, the questions we are asking are these: are the British capable of identifying what people want? Can they make and sell it at a price that people are prepared to pay? Because, if not, we might as well resign ourselves to continuing economic *decline*.

Appeals to Queen and Country are not likely to induce the British to buy what they do not want. And they certainly will not work with the rest of the world.

Marketing—vital in the push for profit

"The British" are not bad at marketing—*some* Britons are: British consumer goods companies are generally more skilled in the marketplace than their European rivals and the best British firms are the equal of anything found in America.

There are reasons for this, including the fact that many marketing executives in Britain were educated in American companies. Even more important, however, is the effect of *competition*; *consumer goods* companies have not just noticed that the *world is hard—they* have always had to fight for their lives.

Sickly consumer goods companies simply die off like Spartan babies exposed to the chill winds of professional competition.

Heavy industrial companies in Britain *have not had the same* experience and, for the most part, have not developed the same resilience. For many years they have lived cosily with few competitors, in a protected environment, able to survive in spite of poor design, poor service and unprofessional attitudes.

Part of this protection has been the short-sighted comfort of a soft currency. This works in two ways: it allows you to sell overseas at your normal prices in the local currency and so you bring home more pounds sterling with which to protect profits while paying for in*efficiency and low* productivity in the British factory and/or it *enables you to sell poor quality* goods and give poor service because your goods are so cheap that the overseas buyer cannot resist them.

Such protection is dangerous because these mechanisms do *not go on working indefinitely*. Eventually, the inefficiencies produce such cost increases that the goods can no longer compete on price. Meanwhile, the products and services have become nasty as well as cheap and *so now there is nothing* left to recommend them.

Years of talk about the virtues of devaluation have joined with domestic propaganda in favour of cheapness to produce a very dangerous attitude of mind in our country. Even if "cheap and nasty" may *help to start to develop some* export trade, it will not sustain it for long. With such a policy you are always vulnerable to a competitor who is even more desperate than you are—or who is not so charitable towards his work *people. Moreover*, you teach everyone a sloppy, bargain basement attitude of mind in which it becomes acceptable to cut corners, to break promises and to suffer shoddy goods and services without *complaint*.

Perhaps this represents a charmingly tolerant way to live a life of low pressure, but it is not efficient; it soon leads to discontent and to all the pressures resulting from un*competitive economic performance*.

Social attitudes in America, Germany, Switzerland and Japan are different from ours. They live with competitive pressure and consider it respectable. *Most of the time their currencies* have been hard or very hard.

They have had no option to export goods which were cheap, no matter how nasty they could have designed them to be. So they have taken *the other* approach. They add value. They concentrate on quality, reliability and service.

These cost money—but consumers are glad to pay higher prices if they get value for their money. *Cheapest is not best; what matters is value.*

There is an added bonus in such an attitude—it produces strength in your domestic market as well as ability to compete outside your borders. If you have value to offer to your local consumer, you do *not need to worry about foreign* competition, nor to clamour for that other short-sighted protection—import restrictions. You must, of course, communicate this value to your consumers by means of relevant *advertising and sales promotion*.

The main weakness is one of attitude. To correct it, the marketing concept needs to be widely embraced by British companies, particularly those in heavy industry. They are spec*ially important to us because* their potential exports represent a large total value; a few tractors or industrial machines or construction projects soon out-value millions of bottles of scotch or toilet water or cans of beans.

It is perhaps understandable *that manufacturers of mighty* machines are preoccupied with their product rather than with their customers; after all, such work demands great inventiveness, advanced skills of implementation and the deployment of great quantities of money. But, however under*standable it may be, the com*paratively simple and lowly tasks of marketing cannot be denied. Consumers insist on being taken into consideration and, if they are not, it is easy for them to take their custom *elsewhere*.

The marketing concept may be *over-simplified* as *making* profit by means of repeatedly satisfying consumers. Many clever people find profit boring, if not vulgar, and they have a similar attitude towards customers. Selling is seen as trivial and low *class* compared with invention and production.

Actually, it *does not matter* whether this is so or not. International competition is now in play; protective cushions have been removed; survival is a pressing concern. Profits must be earned—for *survival*.

Consumers must be courted and pleased if profits are to be made. Good design, reliable performance and ready service will win, if they are supported by intelligent planning and relevant advertising and sales promotion.

Eric Morgan

Putting the bubble back into Moët

Champagne, cognac, perfumes—as a leading producer of all three luxury items, if any one company could lay claim to encapsulating *la bonne vie française* then it would *surely* be Moët Hennessy. Since first acquiring an interest in Parfums Christian Dior in 1968 and then merging with the Hennessy cognac business three years later, Moët has spent most of the *last ten years con*solidating its position in these "typically French prestige products".

But the management now finds itself something of a victim of its own success. With *such a dominant* position in these three markets it sees little chance of repeating the growth of the last five years, when both sales and profits *have almost doubled and will* be up at least another fifth this year. The search is now on in earnest to find a new engine for growth in the 1980s.

The problem is finding that fresh direction—"another win*dow to open*" rather than strict diversification, as joint *vice-chairman M Alain Chevalier* delicately puts it—that will blend in with the existing "up market" activities and not degrade the image on which its past success rests.

There has been no shortage of offers to take-over prestige names in jewellery, furs and hotels and it has made approaches to certain British "names". (Dunhill, Aspreys?). And perfume companies—Givenchy and Helena Rubinstein most recently—come on the market regularly.

But Moët *rightly believes* that any deeper involvement in the beauty products field would be self-defeating since it would compete directly with its own Dior and Roc ranges. As market leaders in both champagne and *cognac, it believes that there is* no great room for expansion there either, in spite of the recent success of cognac in the United States market where sales have doubled in the past five years.

Champagne is still the bedrock of the group, providing *almost half of turnover* and three-fifths of profits, but here, too, the last few years have only reinforced worries about the ups and downs of an agricultural-based industry.

Bad harvests in 1978 and 1980 have meant that Moët has lost the equivalent of one year's production and rising grape prices have forced the group to set aside large reserves—161m francs (about £10m) last year alone—to cover price increases.

Wines would be a fairly natural extension of its present *range of interests. But Moët has* had a less than happy experience with its sparkling wine vineyards in the Napa Valley in California, which are only now moving from losses to a small profit.

In any case, wines would not suit Moët's financial objectives.

In London last week Moët executives were confident that they had identified the right sort of research-based activity to produce the new phase of growth for the 1980s and will at the same time maintain the *identity so assiduously built* up during the 1970s.

In preparation for such a major move, Moët announced ten days ago that it was raising 210m francs by way of a one for six rights issue, increasing *the share capital by an eighth*. A fairly big rights issue by French standards, it would have been more but for the dilution it would have caused for this still essentially family-controlled group.

Part of the money will be used to fund its purchase earlier this year of Schieffelin, its main United States distributor, but the rest is in reserve for the imminent expansion.

This week top directors will be touring the main European financial centres to drum *up support for what used* to be one of the most internationally-owned of all French concerns because of its unique monopoly position. The next step will be crucial.

Ronald Pullen

Schools competing for computers

The sum of £55m of public money allocated by Mr Callaghan's Labour Government to foster an interest within British industry in the wider applications of microelectronics was, contrary to the fears of many, not axed by Mrs Thatcher. The MAP scheme (Microprocessor Applications Project) was *allowed to continue to increase* industry's awareness of micro*electronics in every sector*.

However, the scheme came up against a major unforeseen ob*stacle. MAP has already pro*vided cash grants for over 1,500 feasibility studies for individual United Kingdom manufacturers willing to investigate how microprocessors can upgrade their products or processes.

It has also approved 25 per cent grants towards the costs *of 300 different microelectronic* development projects. But it has found a severe lack of people in industry with the skills or the inclination to staff the new projects. Not enough people are taking an interest in electronics at an early enough age.

In the words of Mr David Mitchell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry; "If we are *serious in this coun*try about creating a new climate *to reverse* our industrial decline, then we must recognize that the spread of computing in schools is a key factor in developing that climate".

Accordingly, the Department of Industry has bought a hundred microcomputers, each valued at £2,000, to be given to secondary schools that put forward the best ideas for using them. There have been over *660 entries for the competition*.

"Common to almost all the entries," says Mr John Major, head of the Department of Industry's electronics applications division, "is the sense that the schools have been let down by society and by industry."

The entries prove that the young people of Britain could *use microcomputers and pro*cessors imaginatively, but that there is a sorry lack of electronic equipment with which to pursue the interest.

"This," the DoI believes, "is one of the prime reasons why there are not the sixth formers and graduates coming forward to strengthen industry's launch into the microelectronic age."

The 100 computers (manufactured in Britain by Research Machines of Oxford) have a wide range of software developed for use in schools. They are *to be presented* to the competition winners next month.

About 20 further *computers* are also likely to be available *for distribution to schools as a* result of contributions made by a very few organisations, such as BAT, Shell, the Post Office and the *Institute* of Electrical Engineers. The support for the scheme from industry at large, however, has been disappointing, probably largely owing to the fact that industry has not been very aware that its financial support was required.

Sydney Paulden

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain will share in work on nuclear reactor

From Mr B. W. Skelcher

Sir, Contrary to the statement made by C. A. Heron (October 7) there is no proposal to build a fast breeder reactor at Sizewell. What the CEGB has said is that it intends to seek permission to build a pressurised water reactor on that site. There is, of course, an *enormous* difference between these two reactor systems.

Speaking personally, I have some sympathy with his "Buy British" argument and I am saddened by the fact that this country, which, two decades ago, led the world in the peaceful deployment of nuclear power, should now have to go *abroad to buy* its reactor systems. It would make an interesting study to inquire how this decline has come about. I suspect that the British disease of indecision, political expediencies, and the other factors which seem to stagnate the initiative of some of our large industries, have all played their part.

However, this is not for the CEGB, whose task is to provide the consumer with a *cheap and reliable* source of electricity. It is clear from the fact that so many other countries have chosen to build PWRs that they may have advantages which the CEGB cannot afford to neglect.

Even if Sizewell "B" is built from a Westinghouse PWR design not all the work will go to America. Indeed, the construction will be carried out by British labour. British firms will supply a large part of the peripheral equipment as well as major items, the turbines and altern is perhaps too early to what proportion of tl cost will be spent abr it will certainly not major part.

As far as siting the near the Minsmere Reserve is concerned only comment that the "A" station seems caused little inconveni our feathered friends even have encouraged

Yours faithfully,
B. W. SKELCHER,
PWR Technical Officer
Central Electricity Ge Board,
South Eastern Region,
Sizewell Power Station,
Near Leiston,
Suffolk, IP16 4UE.
October 8.

Indonesia's textile exports to Britain

From Mr Anthony D. R. Holland

Sir, It would appear that Mr Mabey (October 6) has swallowed current Indonesian propaganda hook, line and sinker. The bait of juicy export contracts must be high on unrefusable in these difficult times.

Let me explain the textile situation with Indonesia. She never has been a traditional textile seller to Britain. Indonesia's main trading links in Europe are with Holland for obvious reasons. It is only *since the introduction of the* Multi-Fibre arrangement that Indonesia has sought to replace our traditional trading partners, many of whom also have trade deficits with the United Kingdom. Imagine how they would feel if Britain were suddenly to accord Indonesia *special favours*.

There are many in the textile trade who think the 1980 *Indonesian quotas* are extremely generous for a relatively new supplier—for example 315,000 trousers, 225,000 blouses—and so their almost threatening request for a quota of more than 2,000,000 shirts is not surprisingly being actively resisted by the Government.

What is not generally known is that Indonesia was, between 1960 and 1975 a substantial buyer of wool cloth from Britain. Since that date, imports of our cloth have, for political reasons, been subject to periods of total ban or penal import duties, ranging from more than 100 per cent to a current 76 per cent.

Indonesian textiles, while subject to quota, enter Britain duty-free.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,
7/8 Warwick Street,
London, W1A 3AQ

EEC consumer representatives

From Miss Ann Davison

Sir, While your Business Diary comment of September 19 was right to point out the distrepancy both in resources and numbers between consumer representatives and their business counterparts, it would be a pity if readers were to gain the impression that volunteers like Anne Thomas receive little or no organizational support for their important work.

On EEC matters, such as the proposed legislation on the European trade mark, it falls to the CECG (Consumers in the European Community Group) to coordinate the work of the United Kingdom consumer movement and to provide whatever briefing and administrative help is possible for volunteers representing *United Kingdom consumers* on EEC committees. In this case, because of the technical nature of trade mark legislation, we have set up an expert working party which includes lawyers, to advise Mrs Thomas in her work for consumers.

Twenty-two member organizations sit on the CECG. Whichever initially provides the nomination the CECG members working for consumer interests in the EEC receive help from the group as a whole.

Yours sincerely,
ANN DAVISON,
Secretary,
Consumers in the European Community Group (UE),
29 Queen Anne's Gate,
London SW1H 9BU.

'Buy British' appeal

From Mr J. C. Binns

Sir, Sir Michael Edwa British Leyland ar urgently pleading with tish public to buy Bri goods.

It was reported ir before the industrial that one of the reaso sales manager had 1 missed was that he ha back £250,000 worth which had been pro his employers, the firm of UMO, for the the National Coal B because of the faults trucks they were t cope with the contr

I think Sir Da should explain the n which NCB contr awarded and who them.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. BINNS,
Cherston Villa
533 Ley Street,
Ilford,
Essex IG2 7RB.

Book-loving snail

From Master James

Sir, Reading Mr Har way MP's letter (O reminded me of experience at my firs couple of years ago. book into school ar overnight next to where we kept three the morning I disco snail had escaped part of the cover of The title? It *did* read *Snails and Ladyb Things*. It's now *All and Ladybirds and*

Yours faithfully,
JAMES WILLIAMS (aged 9),
76 Deerings Road,
Reigate,
Surrey.

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هكذا من الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Underwriting the entrepreneur

he odd thing about the debate in the abinet due on Thursday on a loan arantee scheme for small businesses is e almost complete absence of any real blic discussion which has taken place in dvance.

This vacuum has arisen in spite of the ct that the general idea has been con- antly in the offing ever since Mr Harold ver's first small business package during e last Government. The debate has never ppened simply because the Opposition has ver come out into the open with the ception of the Industrial and Commercial nance Corporation's evidence to the ilson Committee. As a result the guments against have emerged in a some- hat muffled form but they break down into e broadly economic and the more calised banking considerations.

The economic arguments centre on the crease in the Public Sector Borrowing quirement implied by the, by some timates, £500m which would go into the heme with Government underwriting.

This would both tend to depress gilt ices, put some upward pressure on terest rates and generally add another rdle to the management of the gilt rket. This obvious response is that aranteed notes that involve ploughing sources into productive industry surely serve at least to be able to compete with e existing vast portfolio of Government curities.

In addition, of course, experience in other untries suggests the scheme would be ofitable overall, though estimates of the s rate, varying from 2 per cent to 8 per nt, are clearly a significant uncertainty.

On the banking side the arguments are dently now polarizing into something embling a slanging match as to whether banks can do the job or not. The argu- nts that they cannot centre on their occupations with a set view of gearing l a need for security as well as on their parent preference for overdraft financing h all its attendant uncertainties as far the businessman is concerned.

he banks are replying by saying they are wing higher levels of gearing these days l by introducing schemes tailored to small inesses, both of which have failed to ress the lobbyists. Finally, of course, re is the jealously guarded terrain of the l manager whose position will be under ned by a centralized lean agency.

n balance this debate is far from over. a hurried rejection on Thursday would make sense. The pro-small business ics are now to draw in the Chancellor h some form of inquiry into the sibilities. But, although the arguments rently favour the lobbyists if only ause they have spoken out, the final ision will probably be based on the ditability attached by the Government to ability of small businesses to generate ployment and that is an imponderable.

shares after the an-Iraq war . . .

tilities in the Gulf have underlined just much sentiment in the oil share market changed since the early summer. A year there was no holding the stock market the aftermath of the Iranian revolution this time round investors have convinced mselves that, in spite of the potential ocation to the West's oil supplies if the aits of Hormuz are closed, oil prices are going to jump again to provide the iors with the profits bonanza they en- ed a year ago.

War between Iran and Iraq has also put d for the time being to the carefully laid ns of Saudi Arabia to introduce a system ong-term predictable and automatic oil e increases. As fighting between two of member countries continues, Opec looks nore disarray than ever.

he arithmetic of oil supplies is such that n if there were no increase in produc- by an Opec member to make from the losses from Iran and , stocks in the West would still be arly higher than normally acceptable at end of this year at well over 100 days sumption.

The cutback in demand in the West has meant that if they wanted Opec members could make up nearly all the loss from Iran and Iraq by bringing their output to the maximum levels achieved during the past two years.

Production is being increased but anxiety over the duration of the war, the possibility that it will spread to the Gulf states and the damage caused to oil installations has already been sufficient to put a stop to the softening of spot prices and pressure on the top quality crude producers to lower their official prices.

There is no talk any more of reduced North Sea contract prices for the fourth quarter, which presumably will be good news to the Government now in the throes of trying to interest the general public in the North Sea with the issue of oil bonds linked to production from certain offshore fields.

The new situation has, however, brought to an end the relative decline of the United Kingdom oil-share market that has been going on for the past three months on fears about steadily declining earnings from the two United Kingdom majors. Secondary oils, too, have come in for a more rigorous reassessment in recent months on the realization that their North Sea oil reserves are being valued much more highly than the majors.

Companies without the cheaper Saudi Arabian crude remain at a disadvantage—though smaller than it was before the Opec Vienna meeting—to those (Mobil, Exxon, Texaco and Chevron) Aramco partners with access to cheap supplies. While slack demand is making refining barely profitable and downstream activities like chemicals are loss-making poor earnings prospects look as though they will continue through most of 1981.

Faced with that, many fund managers are now switching their attention to the United States domestic oil companies which have been strong performers on Wall Street for the past two months because of their above average earnings prospects as price decontrol works to their advantage, at a time when the United States majors will be struggling with their downstream businesses.

● *All investment implies a balancing of risk and reward. But the difficulty, some would say the impossibility, of doing this in the case of the Zimbabwe annuity issued as compensation to Rhodesian bondholders makes the stock unique.*

It is quoted in the market in terms of the right to £100 of gross annuity payment per annum. Dealers are pricing the Government of Zimbabwe Settlement Term Annuity 1987-88 at £312, entitling a buyer to 16 equal, consecutive, half-yearly payments of £50 a time. The first will be in mid-April next, the last (if all goes well) will be on October 15, 1988.

Dealers, feeling their way through a mark, closed the stock on September 26, the first day, at £310.

At the end of last week it was back to £300.

The problem is that the concept of a speculative annuity is a contradiction. You cannot be sure that £312 will buy you £100 gross for eight years. The political risk is obvious. Less obvious is the difficulty that the credibility of any government, let alone that of Zimbabwe, is either unquestioned, or open to question. Either it meets its commitments, or it does not.

So the Settlement Annuity is like a stake in a South African gold mine, and it is not like one.

The two are alike or at least similar in political risk; but gold shares do represent a stake in an asset, even if a wasting one. But if Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe goes, who follows and on what terms?

For some, a second problem is the attitude of the Inland Revenue. The Zimbabwe stock represents over its life a repayment of capital and interest in varying proportions which may affect an individual's tax position. Dealers guess that the first payment on the stock, virtually certain to be made, will be of immense psychological importance.

So it should be. Meanwhile they must kick their heels, waiting either for the toppling of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, or the new government getting a lot more international aid. As of now, it seems to be making heavy weather.

Stumbling into a new world monetary system

While we have all been looking the other way, the international monetary system has been reformed. Not with a bang and an international agreement, it is true, but just by the pressure of events.

We have, to all intents and purposes moved off the dollar standard on to a new set of arrangements in which countries have accepted the idea that they must have multi-currency reserves. The change opens up some intriguing options for further development.

Money is a medium of exchange and a store of value and to fulfil those roles we need some measuring rod to compare it against. Until 1971 that measuring rod was the dollar. The world's currencies, with very few exceptions, had a fixed parity against the dollar which their governments defended with greater or lesser conviction.

President Nixon's measures of August 1971, which ended dollar convertability, broke up that system, but left the world with a dollar dilemma.

Although the United States currency could never again have the same certainty, the world had nothing to replace it and in the early years of floating rates most countries with exchange rate targets set them in terms of the dollar. The overwhelming majority of official reserves other than gold were held in dollars, and dollar stability was seen as the key to international currency stability. Long after it had ceased to be practical the world yearned after a dollar standard.

There was a sound reason for this, quite apart from distrust of things new. The transition to any new system is bound to be painful. If the dollar were to be supplanted in some way by an alternative reserve currency, the dollars already held by the governments of the world would become much less attractive. One of the main technical problems facing any supporter of the dethronement of the dollar has been how to protect the interests of those who have large dollar holdings.

There are two ways of coping with this problem. One is simply to let the market decide and say that if countries want to switch their reserves out of dollars into something else, whether it be gold, an international currency cocktail such as the special drawing right or some other national currency, such as the mark, they should be allowed to do so.

The disadvantage of pursuing such a course is that the huge move out of dollars on the capital account which this implies has deeply disruptive effects on world trade. The problems which this can cause were vividly exposed during the recurrent dollar weakness of the late seventies. A new factor was the existence of huge surpluses on the current account of oil rich countries such as Saudi Arabia. In the first phase, these funds flowed into the United States and were held in dollars.

But there is a difference between holding on to something which has outlived its usefulness and actually choosing to invest new money in it; and it quickly became obvious that it made no sense for these countries to hold over 80 per cent of their reserves in devaluable dollars when only about a third of the world's trade is accounted for by the United States.

The monetary system thus faced a vicious circle. The fact that countries felt they had more dollars than they needed made the dollar vulnerable. The fact that the dollar was vulnerable made countries want to get out of dollars.

The second solution involves a formal system. The International Monetary Fund attempted to solve the problem by means of a substitution account. But this has so far come to nothing. At its heart, the proposal involved swapping dollars in countries' reserves for obligations issued by the IMF denominated in the fund's own currency, the special drawing right (SDR).

The scheme had a double attraction. It provided a way of easing countries out of their excessive reliance on dollars and into an asset whose promotion has long been one of the prime goals of the fund.

The substitution account has so far foundered on the problem of reaching any agreement about anything which bedevils the world money system. On top of that, the SDR itself has been unattractive to hold.

One reason is that as a political creation it is susceptible to political pressures. Developing countries have demanded that SDRs be created to provide aid, the so-called SDR "link" with aid.

Another reason is that, in the past, the technical structure of the SDR has been unattractive. Its value has been determined by using a basket of 16 currencies, but the interest rate is determined by looking at only five of those 16.

Since the currencies used in deciding the interest rate are the five strongest, the interest rate has been fairly low. Then, because the overall value of the SDR was determined by including other weaker currencies, holders of it ended up with the worst of all worlds; they got neither high income nor capital appreciation.

The disadvantages of the special drawing right are now being rectified. The number of currencies used to determine its value has been cut to the same five in the interest rate basket. Its use is being expanded by the fund, making it clear that it will use SDRs in the markets if it needs to go there.

But the SDR is not yet a viable alternative to the dollar, though the recent changes make its prospects for playing a long-term role in the world monetary system better. There is even renewed interest in the idea of a substitution account.

However, while all this has been going on, the reserve currency role of other monies, most notably the German mark, has grown substantially and seems set to expand more. In 1973 the dollar was twelve times as important as the mark in official reserves; at the end of 1979 it was only six times as important.

Countries have shown a positive interest in acquiring three currencies—the mark, the Swiss franc and the yen. The governments with these three currencies traditionally rejected the idea of allowing them to become reserve assets. In most cases they imposed strict restrictions to prevent it happening.

In spite of this, their role has grown and there has been a change in attitude.

No one is positively welcoming a reserve role, but the countries in question have come to terms with the inevitable. In part this has been because, often for the first time in many years, they have had to fund current account deficits. The German response, for example, has been to sell Deutsche mark denominated securities to Saudi Arabia, thus accepting that marks will form part of Saudi Reserves.

It is this change which has overcome the problem of an alternative to the dollar. And the existence of a number of reserve currencies means that countries no longer need to put all their eggs into one basket.

The scale on which this change has occurred is not fully shown by the table, since the industrial countries in the Group of Ten have been forced to absorb dollars into their reserves in recent years, thus masking the diversification carried out by other countries. There has also been the ending of sterling's major role as a reserve currency.

But the change has now definitely arrived and with less pain than many thought inevitable. It will not, on its own, solve the problems of the world economy and it will not prevent there being some nasty wobbles over the years ahead. But we have, almost by accident, blundered into a new monetary system which should prove a more stable basis for development in the future.

David Blake

SHARE OF NATIONAL CURRENCIES IN SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHT VALUE OF WORLD OFFICIAL RESERVES
(per cent)

	1973:I[1]	1974:II	1975:IV	1976:IV	1977:IV	1978:IV	1979:IV	1979:IV Excluding ECU[2]
US dollar	84.6	84.3	85.1	86.6	85.1	82.1	85.1	77.8
Pound sterling	7.0	6.1	4.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1
Deutsche mark	5.6	6.5	6.6	7.4	8.5	10.3	10.7	11.7
French franc	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Swiss franc	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.1
Netherlands guilder	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Japanese yen	—	—	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.6
ECU	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.7	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 First quarter
2 European currency units
Source: IMF Annual Report 1980.

Patrick Knight

The Gulf war—another misfortune for Brazil

San Paulo

The Iran-Iraq conflict has ended Brazil's hopes of holding its trade deficit below the $2,000m mark this year and provided yet another twist to the country's growing financial problems.

Throughout the year there has been persistent discussion among bankers about how soon Brazil would be thrust into the arms of the International Monetary Fund. It reached a crescendo during the annual meeting of the fund in Washington earlier this month and now it does indeed seem likely that the country's leaders will have to turn to the IMF during 1981, particularly if the fund starts recycling petrodollars in a big way.

Brazil has struggled hard to pull inflation below 50 per cent and bring visible trade into balance this year, but she has failed. Exports have increased by an impressive 35 per cent in value and 15 per cent in volume, but the cost of imports, mainly oil, has risen even faster. The visible trade deficit has now reached $2,400m and it cannot be reduced much before the year's end.

It had been planned to run down the country's high oil stocks by about £1,000m-worth to ease the pressure, at least psychologically. But Brazil buys 70 per cent of its oil from the Gulf and a run-down of stocks can simply no longer be risked.

This year, between $12,000m and $14,000m had to be raised on world money markets. Next year Brazil will have to find the same again, together with enough to cover the eventual trade deficit. Bankers here say that the money has been forthcoming this year, and that only $3,000m has to be raised before the end of the year but recently the country has had to pay far higher spreads than when she was the privileged darling of the banking community.

Reserves, a healthy $10,000m at the beginning of the year, will have shrunk to half of this by the end of the year, and can hardly be reduced any further.

Señor Antonio Delfim Netto, the planning minister, who recently returned from a sounding-out tour of the world's money centres, says that he found a receptive climate and economic ministers here never cease to point out that in comparative terms Brazil's debt weighs no more heavily than in previous years.

The spurt in Brazil's exports has brought the ratio of debt to export earnings lower, and the debt still remains only a quarter of gross national product, lower than for many developing countries. But the problem for bankers in head offices in Europe and North America, is the actual size of the sums concerned. The debt now stands around $55,000m and will end the year at a probable $58,000m.

These huge sums are an increasingly uncomfortable weight for the private banks to hold on their own. They would like an international agency to assume a much greater role and the IMF seems ready to do so.

Brazil could draw more than $5,000m from the fund without too much formality. Private bankers say they will be willing to take on Brazil's full borrowing needs again in about two years time, when the loan repayment peak is past. From then on it can be left to them once more.

Resorting to IMF support is a difficult operation for a Third World country such as Brazil. Even for Brazil's right-wing government, the tough deflationary measures which IMF managers have imposed in the past are difficult to swallow politically. During the past year tough measures have been applied to Brazil anyway, without either reducing inflation or balancing trade.

The currency was sharply devalued last December. Fiscal incentives for exporters were cut; public sector spending was curtailed by 10 per cent in the middle of the year, and work on many projects—dams, roads, and a steel mill being built with British help—is now at a standstill.

Credit for industrialists and consumers has been squeezed hard. Subsidies on oil products and wheat, the heaviest foreign exchange consumers, are being removed, although this tends to increase, rather than cut, inflation in the short term. Wage increases are at lower levels than inflation.

Despite all these measures the economy will grow by about 6 per cent this year, and ministers in Brasilia dare not take steps which would cut this rate. It would be a sure recipe for social unrest, and a consequent forced return to the bad old days of political repression.

Sr Delfim Netto, the bankers' darling, has said that employment is his toughest problem. Just to keep pace with population growth, 1.5 million new jobs are needed each year and 40 per cent of the existing workforce is still chronically underemployed.

The reason why bankers take a fairly sanguine view of the medium term is that tremendous efforts have been made to hold imports steady. Oil imports have not risen this year; home production has risen, and the substitution of alcohol, coal and hydroelectricity for oil is growing.

Several new mineral exporting, and import substitution projects are nearing completion, while food exports have been up in volume this year. Except for sugar, earnings have been hit by low world prices, but next year should be better.

Most economic managers predict that the corner will be turned next year, although if projects are held up too much this will be delayed. It is forecast that exports will be significantly up again, inflation will fall (as it is at last beginning to do) and the oil bill will be held steady.

This is the joker of the pack, of course. Try as she will, Brazil still has to import 850,000 barrels of oil a day and will continue to do so for the forseeable future.

However, as Brazilians point out with some irony, the bankers need Brazil at least as much as Brazil needs them. There is no question of the country suddenly being abandoned to its fate. The world's monetary system could not stand the jolt.

The sums involved are far too large, and although in a weaker position than previously, Brazil, as the third world's largest creditor, can still call many of the tunes.

The North steps up its links with the 'Nordic Five'

Industry in the regions

A new initiative designed to lead to increased trade between the northern half of the United Kingdom and Scandinavia and eventually, it is hoped, to new factories and new jobs in depressed areas is already showing signs of success.

The Nordic Business Forum for Northern Britain (NBNB) was formed in March this year and already has 200 members. They come from industry, commerce, financial institutions and regional and local government; and a healthy number of companies from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland—the Nordic Five—are represented.

The idea originated from discussions between the Nordic consuls in the North-east and a small local committee.

The area covered stretches north of a line drawn from the Mersey to the Humber, including Scotland, the Orkneys and Shetlands, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The population, some 22,500,000 people, is, by chance, roughly the same as that of the five Nordic countries which totals just under 23 million.

The aim of the new organization is: "To encourage the greater flow of trade between Northern Britain and Scandinavia because many areas of the North already have strong trading links with the Nordic countries and direct sea and air services to support these links". There are also strong cultural and historical links between Northern Britain and Scandinavia. Mr Kenneth Robinson, spokesman for the NBNB and, for that matter, the Tyne and Wear County Council, points out: "The aim is to seek out and maximize trading opportunities within the area as a counterpoise to the developments which are taking place within the heartland of continental Europe or what is now known as the golden triangle".

Mr Robinson added: "It is also to encourage forward investment from Scandinavia. From the Scandinavian point of view investment in Northern Britain can help to offset the concentration of economic resources in Europe which the forum considers must be to the long-term detriment of all Scandinavian countries."

The interest of the Scandinavians is thus established. Norway and Sweden are associate members of the EEC and Denmark is a full member. Finland and Iceland are well outside, so a foothold in Europe is important to them. It is perhaps not surprising that the City of Gothenburg was the first Scandinavian member to join the organization.

Mr Robinson commented: "It was agreed we would want to establish a simple method of contact between businessmen in the foreign countries with Northern Britain so that it would provide a regularly available contact point for firms from Scandinavia who are considering investment in Northern Britain."

In 1979, British imports from Norway were worth £1,327m, of which £653m was attributable to oil and gas. In the same year, Britain sold goods to Norway worth £768m, of which £210m was for oil and gas. Besides this, there was invisible trade between the two countries worth about £600m.

The five Nordic countries together represented £3,700m worth of trade for Britain last year, or 9 per cent of Britain's entire world trade.

It is a measure of the importance in which Tyneside holds the Scandinavian countries that local authorities are going to continue to subsidize the Scandinavian shipping lines. In 1975 the Olsen-Bergen line threatened to pull out of the Tyne and concentrate its services on Hull. That would have meant a lot of unemployment in the port of Tyne, which depended on both passengers and cargo for its livelihood.

Tyne and Wear County Council, along with North Tyneside Metropolitan District Council, made an agreement with the Olsen-Bergen Line under which it would subsidize sailings to the Tyne. The main part of the financial package was to promote the North-east in Norway and to make some contribution to port dues.

There was great criticism at the time that ratepayers were subsidizing profitable shipping lines, but this has waned in the light of the fact that tourists from Scandinavia using the line spend up to £14m a year in Britain.

In fact a new contract with Olsen-Bergen is shortly to be announced, while the Danish DFDS line, which calls at Sweden before crossing to the Tyne, has already secured a subsidy agreement with the Tyneside local authorities. Mr Robinson said that the subsidy cost Tyne and Wear County Council about £1.10 a passenger and was considered the best investment the county council had made in years.

The days when thousands of Scandinavian passengers descended upon Tyneside "buying up Marks and Spencer" and other stores have passed now that the various Scandinavian governments have imposed import controls on goods bought on Tyneside and with the emergence of the strong pound overseas but the two-way trade is still regarded as well worth nurturing.

Ronald Kershaw

Business Diary profile: Arbitrational Sir John

appointment of Professor John Wood to succeed Pro- r Hugh Clegg as chairman he standing commission on comparability brings the light to bear on a man who t once one of the most in- rtial practitioners of indus- relations and yet one of least known of public es.

r John's job at what is, and ys will be, known as the g Commission is to wind that body in line with the e Minister's wishes. It will r be the Wood Commission, fore, and indeed is un- y to have been even had John's brief been to keep commission going.

is a barrister and an emic, neither breed known ts reticence, but Sir John e most self-effacing of men. s not even in *Who's Who*, ugh he was approached by publishers. "Why should be in *Who's Who*?" he ls.

tempts to extract personal ls are side-stepped and he rap out: "Fifty-two, two ren, married." His personal are put reluctantly, but are strong and clear.

John's main role in public although few would know as part-time chairman e 1976) of the Central ration Committee (CAC). is the standing national ration body in industrial ons. It is to this committee the much more glamorous better known Advisory, iliation and Arbitration mittee (Acas) refers its es.

his quiet way he is strongly rbitration and against the s in industrial relations.

He was at great pains, in an article in the Department of Employment's *Gazette*, to stress that the CAC predates and has nothing to do with the now-defunct National Industrial Relations Court of another lawyer-knight, Sir John Donaldson.

The committee's hearings are deliberately held in places and in a manner that is much different from the "Judge and Jury" atmosphere of the court room.

Arbitration, Sir John says, differs from the courts in that it is far easier in arbitration to remove from the parties only such of their rights or powers as are necessary to solve the problem.

"If you go to a court with a contract you get a judgment and both sides may be unhappy about it, but you get the judgment and the judge says that is what it is, hands it down and goes off to do something else."

Sir John much prefers, where possible, for parties in a dispute to produce their own solution rather than having one imposed on them.

In private life, Sir John is a highly respected commercial lawyer, who teaches at the university in his native Sheffield. He has held the Edward Bramley chair of law since 1969.

Sir John's entry into public life came purely by chance. He was asked to be the third independent member of a wages council because he knew the second independent member. Previously, he had been teaching law and practising at the bar in Manchester.

One wage council followed another and by the late sixties he had a reputation in Whitehall as one of the "liveliest, most intelligent and enterprising" of wage council chairmen. He was soon being appointed to chair courts of inquiry and pay panels and to arbitrate in big industrial disputes.

In 1971 he became a member of the Commission of Industrial Relations and at about the same time he was vice-chairman of the committee chaired by Lord Robens whose work led to the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Wood's the name, Arbitration his game: Professor Sir John Wood, chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee.

Although one colleague labels Sir John a "workaholic", the solving of other people's problems over the years has not stopped him from being a regular spectator on the terraces of Leeds Road, home of third division Huddersfield Town.

This combination of professional ability and love of football has gone neither unnoticed nor unused. After a report into the game by the CIR he became in 1975 the independent chairman of the professional footballers' negotiating committee which deals with terms of employment.

For the last two years he has chaired the football league's appeals committee. When a player ends his contract and moves from one club to another and the clubs cannot agree a transfer fee it is Sir John's committee that steps in.

He is more and more convinced of the value of arbitration as a tool for the settlement of industrial disputes. He would like to see the establishment of a national arbitration service. He believes arbitration should be developed as an institution familiar to everyone, that it should develop different techniques from legal ones and yet be firmer and more authoritative than conciliation.

He accepts that the obscurity in which the Central Arbitration Committee operates has its disadvantages. "It is not known and its good and bad points do not get the sort of discussion they ought to."

Sir John's term of office at the CAC comes up for renewal at the end of this year. One gains the impression that he would wish to carry on.

But he will only say "There is a job to be done . . . whether I am the right person to do it or whether it needs someone with more flair for publicity is something that has been seriously worrying me because I am not interested in me. I really am interested in the institution—and I genuinely believe the courts have got it terribly wrong."

Richard Evans

New bond for US railways

A new type of Eurobond issue backed by railway rolling stock as security is being launched today by Manufacturers Hanover Ltd., the British subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the international American banking group.

The Trailer Train Company, the United States rail equipment group, owned jointly by 29 railroad companies, representing virtually the entire industry, is issuing a 12-year $40m Eurobond.

The coupon is 13¼ per cent and, because of a sinking fund which starts in the first year of the bond's life, the average life of the bond is 7.55 years. The issue has obtained an "A+" rating for financial soundness.

The security for the bonds are Equipment Trust Certificates backed by railroad cars in the United States. While issuing bonds with this type of security is a common practice in the United States domestic bond market

International

Yugoslav credit talks

Representatives of about 30 international banks are due to meet in London this week for the second round of negotiations on a $300m plus Eurocredit for the National Bank of Yugoslavia, banking sources say.

The meeting has been set provisionally for October 16 and follows what bankers have described as intense lobbying on the credit by the National Bank during the IMF World Bank meeting in Washington.

Steel pipes for Alaska

Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan KK, Sumitomo Metal Industries, and Kawasaki Steel, have won a joint order from the Northern Plains Natural Gas Company of the United States, for 120,000 short tons of large calibre steel pipes for a natural gas pipeline in Alaska.

Crude buying by affiliates of the multinationals in place of supplies previously managed centrally has been a growing trend in the oil market and from the point of view of many governments has less political risk than direct state-to-state deals favoured by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Briefly

London Trust Company has acquired a 5 per cent stake in Belgium's second largest bank Groupe Bruxelles Lambert. It has also sold 100,000 shares in the Tebbitt Group, reducing its holding to 5.1 per cent.

R. Cartwright (Holdings): Sales for half-year to end-June, £4.38m (£4.14m). Pretax profits dropped from £502,000 to £270,000. Interim dividend cut from 2.46p to 1.42p gross.

Scottish Television: Sale of advertising for first half of 1980, £13.35m (£10.02m). Sale of programmes and services, £683,000 (£271,000). Pretax profits, £1.15m (£1.06m). Interim dividend, 2p (1.73p) gross. Board confident year's results will comfortably exceed 1979.

Airsprung Group: Interim turnover £7.08m (£7.81m). Taxable profit £15,600 (£525,000). Earnings a share nil (5.6p). Dividend 1p (2.4p).

Helene of London: Turnover for half year £6.8m (£6.7m). Taxable profit £617,000 (£779,000). Earnings a share 1.5p (2.5p). Interim held at 0.37p.

Amalgamated Estates: Proposed, subject to shareholders approval, for Sir Gerald Glover to subscribe for 500,000 ord (2.79 per cent of present issued share capital) at 17.5p per share. If agreed Sir Gerald will be appointed to board.

Allnatt London Properties: Kuwait Investment Office has acquired 25,000 ord making holding 2,220,000 (5.55 per cent).

Wedgwood: On conversion of special ord shares into ord shares directors' holdings have increased as follows: Sir Arthur Bryan 8,000, Mr Peter Williams 8,000, Mr F. de Costobadie 2,000, Mr C. J. S. Johnson 1,000 and Mr R. L. Johnson 1,000.

Noble and Lund: Charles Clifford Industries have disposed of 50,000 shares, making a revised total of 592,500 stock units.

Armstrong slims down for road to recovery

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Harry Hooper, chairman of Armstrong Equipment, the motor components group, says in his annual report to shareholders that last year was the most difficult in the company's history and that the "drop in demand" is continuing.

Last year the group was affected by major strikes in the engineering industry and demand "collapsed" in the last quarter of the financial year to the end of June.

Mr Hopper says that the company has taken the right steps to operate successfully under the more difficult conditions prevailing now. He believes that Armstrong Equipment will "finish leaner and fitter to take advantage of the turn in demand when it finally arrives."

For the year to the end of June, Armstrong had already reported profits of £8m compared to £8.75m in 1979 on sales that had risen from £94m to £120m.

But with Mr Hooper hinting at lower demand the group will be hard pushed to maintain last year's profitability, especially in the first half of its financial year.

Mr Hooper says that "we have reacted faster than most companies to the new situation and already some of our companies which had been badly affected are back into profit. However the cost in human terms and in financial payments for redundancies is high."

According to Mr Hooper the automotive industry had been under severe pressure last year when there was a "quickening of the collapse of the industry . . ."

Imports now account for 60 per cent of the home market. But Armstrong has managed to obtain major contracts for important new car models coming into production this year.

Ferry Pickering is optimistic

Mr P. G. Nixon, chairman of Ferry Pickering Group which is involved in printing, packaging and retailing, says in his annual report to shareholders. "We are under no illusion that the climate may deteriorate further before an improvement is seen—indeed we believe a positive upturn before the end of 1981 could well be optimistic. However, he points out that last year group's profits were up and that the company had introduced new equipment to further its growth potential.

Full-year downturn of over £4m expected at Glaxo

Last week's news that Glaxo's talks with its American distributor Merck had broken down sent a shudder through the market as the shares plummeted. The bad news arrived at the most inappropriate time with the group making plans to unveil its full-year figures later today.

Others of interest reporting later this week include interim figures from Rugby Portland, while from the High Street Debenhams and Marks & Spencer both weigh in with interim figures.

On the economic front, the Central Statistical Office starts the week today with the index of industrial production for August. This is followed on Wednesday by the balance of payments and overseas trade for September from the Department of Trade/CSO, the index of average earnings for August from the Department of Employment and the cyclical indicators for September from the CSO.

On Thursday, the Bank of England reports on the UK bank's money supply for mid-September and the London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit also for mid-September.

Finally on Friday the Department of Employment rounds off the week with the retail prices index for September.

Glaxo's full-year figures out today, and coming close on the heels of the breakdown in talks between itself and Merck, are likely to show a downturn from £72.3m to between £65m and £68m.

Once again it will be the high level of sterling which will have made itself felt on the big drugs exporter. Last year 23 per cent of sales were made in the United Kingdom, while Europe mopped up a huge 35 per cent and the United States 12 per cent. The rest was evenly distributed between Africa and Australia.

The group's wholesaling activities have also been under strain following the collapse of the retail sale maintenance practice. In addition, while its latest brands of drug, Zinacef, has done relatively well in a highly competitive market, sales of Trandate are well down on earlier expectations.

R.&D costs, which last year reached £32m, are another reason for the lower profits.

The interim dividend showed a 40 per cent rise at 5p, but the final payout is likely to be lot smaller.

This time around analysts are looking for a final payout of 8.3p gross compared with 7.7p last time.

Interim profits from Rugby Portland Cement, also later today, should show a healthy improvement of between £2m to £3m over last year's figure of £5m.

A 24 per cent increase in March will have done the group no harm and will have gone a long way to improving its return on capital employed. In addition, Rugby will have no complaints about last winter's mild weather which saw demand improve over the corresponding period.

However, the interim dividend should be maintained at last year's level of 3.14p gross.

Prospects for the full year look less bright. The present fall in demand will result in cement volume sales 8 per cent lower. As a result, analysts anticipate full-year profits of only £19.2m compared with £15.1m.

Debenhams interim figures on Thursday will do little to improve the High Street image at a time of recession.

Analysts anticipate interim profits of only £1m compared with £4.7m a year ago. This is partly due to the recession and what is traditionally a dull trading period. But a large part of the setback will be due to extra costs, including a recent wages increase and the closure of two of its loss-making stores, Cater and Green's Photographic. Apart from this the usual problems exist with lower sales generally resulting in squeezed margins.

Borrowing last year stood at £15m and although these have now been reduced by some £4m the rise in interest rates will leave charges virtually unchanged.

The second half should see an overall improvement with most expectations of £15m for the full year against £12m last time. This will take in the usually lucrative Christmas period, but experts warn that conditions remain tough and it is likely to remain an uphill slog.

The dividend payment this time around should be maintained at 2.9p gross.

Finally, on Thursday Marks & Spencer reveals its interim figures which are expected to show a slight shortfall over the corresponding period. Estimates of around £72.5m compare with £76.5m but shareholders can anticipate a small improvement in the interim dividend which last year stood at 2.14p.

The recession has meant a tough time for the clothing side which, to some extent, has been supported by the foods side where sales should account again for about one-third of total sales. The group has maintained its policy of price cutting and has opened its annual sales several weeks earlier than normal. However, this has put some strain on trading margins. The group will have only minimal trouble with the high interest rates and last year reported net investment income of £16.1m.

Looking to the second half, trading conditions are likely to remain dull with Christmas offering none of its usual relief. The clothing side will remain under pressure although designs are now drifting towards the more classical style for which the group is famous.

Profits for the full year should run out at £175m, compared with £173.6m.

TODAY.—Interims: Ash and Lacy, W. Canning, Channel Tunnel Invest, Edinburgh Invest, Foster Bros Clothing, Harrisons Malaysian Est (qtrly), Reed Executive, Rugby Portland Cement and Avana Group. Finals: Bristol Channel Ship Repairers, Glaxo, R. Green Properties, W. A. Tyzack.

TOMORROW: — Interims: Aberthaw and Bristol Channel, Portland Cement, Associated Biscuit Manufacturers, Bankers Invest, Barr and Wallace Arnold Trust, Mitel Corporation, More O'Ferrall, M. F. North, Providence Life Association of London, Senior Eng, Shires Invest, Time Products. Finals: Lake and Elliott, Leaderflush (amended), H. Young Hldgs.

WEDNESDAY: — Interims: City of Oxford Invest, Elks and Goldstein Hldgs, Erith and Co, E. Fogarty, Gerrard and National Discount, Grampian Hldgs, Lee Cooper, Marshall's Univ, J. Mowlem and Co, Securities Trust of Scotland, Stylo Shoes, Sun Life Assurance. Finals: Fairview Estates, R. Good and Sons Engs, Lawrie Plantation Hldgs, John Michael (Savile Row).

THURSDAY: —Interims: Debenhams, Dominion and General Trust, Hunting Ibson, Industrial and General Trust, Marks and Spencer, New Throgmorton Trust, Scottish Mortgage Trust, United Eng Indx. Finals: Guildhall Prop, London and Montrose Invest Trust, London Shop Property, C. H. Pearce and Sons, Prestwich Parker, F. W. Thorpe, Throgmorton Secured Gth Trust, Wombwell Foundry and Eng.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Allebone and Sons, British Dredging, Forward Tech Inds, Chas Hill of Bristol, Albert Martin, Metroy, Turriff Corporation. Finals: Lowland Invest, Stothert and Pitt.

Michael Clark

This week

Provincia set for dynamic growth'

Flexibility, ingenu daring are virtues asc Grenfell and Colegr week to Provincial. De dull news on the stoc which had looked for drop in MLR, they with a strong recomm to buy shares in the growth situation" the Provincial.

The group, formerl cial Laundries, now industrial cleaning, ro industrial advertising, braces Pritchard, Ba Ashcroft shareholding

Brokers' vi

estimated to achiev profits of £1m on a of £12m for the curr In the six months to Michael Ashcroft's showed a doubling profits to £361,000 with £121,000 in the sa last year. Turnover from £1.15m to £4.84

With such "ter growth records, the suggest that Mr Ash have found the most areas for the 1980s.

With a gross di 2.37p forecast, a yi per cent is estimated.

Henry Cooke, recommend a buy in term for shares in Holdings, which they secure balance she yield and which has itself to emerge fro sent recession.

On a maintained this bedding and group has seen a dro profits of 40 per cent the severe pressure o in all main sector business. The compan ted a major reorga the furniture side result in extraordinar £1m, but the board will put the group in for the future.

Bedding and mat are less volatile tha the furniture divisio group still finds th ing sales through difficult. The rec however, to firmer dic." beds and "stor have stimulated in increased sales.

Schwerien do not forecast pretax prof full year for GK announced such results at the mid

Margaret

Help for the small shareholder

The launch of a pressure group generally receives some media attention, usually when its top brass secures the services of a notable who makes kindly encouraging remarks indicating his support for the new venture.

The arrival on the financial scene of the Investor Relations Society recently was no exception. Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, whose personal advocacy of the importance of small investors is well-known, made the appropriate noises when he said that the time was ripe for a great deal more interest in the private investor, who has £2,000m in shares and accounts for 70 per cent by number of Stock Exchange transactions.

"The loyalty of the small investor is greatly underestimated and I hope the Investor Relations Society will recognize this and campaign on their behalf", he said.

But the problem of promoting the interests of small shareholders, is far from straightforward. Many public companies, big or small, divide the duties of an investor relations officer between the chairman, finance director, the secretary and the public relations department, with none of them giving it their full attention. The only time when shareholders meet their employees, the board, is at the annual meeting which by nature is formal and often all too brief.

Investment

American corporations, where public relations is developed to a sophisticated level, have tackled the problem by appointing investor relations officers and in Britain too the idea is gaining ground.

Mr Eric Silvester, chairman of the society, and whose brainchild it was, is the investor relations officer at BOC International. And Shell Transport and Trading has a good record for looking after its 400,000 shareholders to the extent that it holds regular meetings in different parts of the country.

There are so well attended that shareholders often have to be turned away at the door.

"This is not so surprising when you realize that almost everyone in the country has some direct or indirect stake in Shell either through shares or pension funds, unit trusts and other institutions." Mr Donald Stephenson, one of Shell's communications troubleshooters, says.

It would be unfair to expect small groups to match Shell's expertise in this field and many chairmen would claim in any case that shareholders were not that interested in the company except to see how the share price performs.

Lord Shawcross, former chairman of the Takeover Panel, pinpointed the problem earlier this year at a meeting of the Wider Share Ownership Council: "Nobody today could recommend those of small means to invest as I once did in equities as a hedge against inflation," he said. "If equities had been that the present FT Index would be over 2,000 against its present level."

The facts bear him out. Stockbrokers Phillips and Drew estimate that individual investors' equity holdings declined from

Lord Shawcross: "Not an inflationary hedge."

59 per cent to 27 per cent of the total in the 16 years from 1963 to 1979. The sales by individuals have been absorbed by the huge expansion in institutional holdings, which have doubled over the period.

The importance of the private investor as a shareholder is not just to ward off takeovers or unwelcome approaches, but is also essential to maintain the liquidity of the Stock Exchange and while private shareholders feel unable or unwilling to involve themselves in the companies in which they have invested, groups such as the Investor Relations Society have a job to do long after they have launched themselves.

Rosemary Unsworth

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
Rossminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14½%, over £50,000 14¾%.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
2,659	Airsprung Group	46	−2	6.7	14.6	2.7
550	Armitage & Rhodes	22	—	1.4	6.4	9.1
10,448	Bardon Hill	171	−1	9.7	5.7	6.4
740	County Cars Pref	74	—	15.3	20.7	*—
6,420	Deborah Ord	93xd	−2	5.5	5.9	4.6
4,499	Frank Horsell	120	—	7.9	6.6	3.8
9,535	Frederick Parker	66	—	11.0	16.7	3.0
1,725	George Blair	81	—	3.1	3.8	—
2,025	Jackson Group	81	−1	6.0	7.4	3.1
16,838	James Burrough	122	+1	7.9	6.5	*10.0
3,162	Robert Jenkins	310	—	31.3	10.1	—
3,338	Torday Limited	217	−3	15.1	7.0	3.7
2,351	Twinlock Ord	11	—	—	—	—
2,184	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.7	*—
6,714	Unilock Holdings	44	−1	3.0	6.8	6.8
12,633	Walter Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
5,601	W. S. Yeates	240	—	12.1	5.0	3.9

* Accounts not prepared under provision of SSAP15

Business appointments

Littlewoods change over

Sir John Moores will take over from Mr Peter Moores, his son, as chairman of the Littlewoods Organization. Mr Moores, whose three-year term has ended, will remain a director of the company.

Mr A. D. B. Elliott becomes a director of Acrow.

Mr T. H. Martin has been named managing director of Alexander Howden Insurance Brokers.

Mr F. J. A. Brown has been made director and general manager of Midland Bank Trust Corporations in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. Mr K. B. Ineson, formerly assistant general manager, has been chosen as director and deputy general manager.

Mr Michael F. Cook is now financial director of Hanger Investments.

Mr Richard H. Paylor has been named as alternative director for Mr P. F. A. Burgess of Malaysia Rubber.

Mr W. J. O'Donnell becomes a director of London and Liverpool Trust.

MARKET REPORTS

Uncertainty plagues tanker trade

With no settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict in prospect and the Opec meeting to discuss methods of making up the lost 3.5 million barrels a day output in oil supplies scheduled to be held in London this week cancelled, uncertainty still plagues the tanker market.

How long it will take to restore full operation to the oilfields and damaged installations is unknown, but at least it now seems certain that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE will assist in making up the lost production.

For brokers, owners and charterers alike the conflict is now just taken in their stride as part of the gloomy day-to-day trading affairs. Last week only brought a worsening of conditions in the Gulf, an over-tonnaged and order-starved sector of the market. Despite this the fair number of vlcc bookings made during the past seven days will go some way to reducing the surplus tonnage which in the early part of this month stood at around 12.5 million tons.

Vlcc rates declined further last week with as low as worldscale 25 being paid. Elf secured this rate for a 260,000 tonner on a spot trip to the UK/continent. Among other fixings, Socal took three vlcc's from the Gulf to the Caribbean at between worldscale 28.5 and 31.5 (according to speed), plus a two-point premium on a Far East option.

All three were also signed

Freight

up for up to 90 days' storage at rates between $12,500 and $13,250 a day.

It is difficult to judge how low rates will slip although some brokers feel they have now reached their lowest point. The rest of the market continues unchanged to any significant degree. Indonesia experienced an active week and the Caribbean recorded some improved rates, but the Mediterranean was stable.

In the dry cargo trades, grain, fertilizers and sugar featured prominently in voyage-fixing while the Chinese dominated a quiet time charter sector.

No change was forthcoming in the prevailing $14.50 rate for large tonnage between the United States Gulf and the continent in grain shipments. Similarly, with levels to the Far East other than on cargoes from the United States Gulf to Japan where some slight firming up was seen. Bookings included a 36,000 tonner fixed at $29.50

As to the 1980 Soviet grain crop, it is estimated that it will total around 190 million tonnes, some 45 million tonnes under the officially set target.

Also made known last week was the fact that Russia has purchased 7.7 million tonnes out of a possible 8 million tonnes of grain it is allowed to buy under its five-year deal with the United States. This amount is for shipment during this month.

David Robinson

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7% Deb '85-95	67½	67½
All Pro Hldgs 9% Ln '92-97	68	68
All Brew 6% Deb '87-92	57	57
Do 7% Ln '93-98	50¼	50¼
Ass Biscuits 7% Deb '90-95	65½	65½
Ass Food 6% Ln '87-92	71½	71½
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	93¾	93¾
Do 7% Deb '86-91	65½	65½
Do 7% Deb '90-95	64	64
BLMC A 5% 2003	32	32½
Do 7% Ln '87/92	33	35
Do 8 Ln '89/92	33	35
BOC Int 5% Deb '81-86	84½	84½
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	70½	69½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	57½	57½
Barclays Bank 8% '85-95	66½	66½
Barclays Int Ln 8 '91-93	65½	65½
Beecham 6 Ln '79-84	80½	80½
Do 8% Ln '84-94	67½	67½
Bechamp 6% Deb '85-90	62	62
Do 8% Ln '84-94	69	69
Bibby 10% Deb '92-96	79½	79½
Birm & Dud 7% Ln '87-92	60	60
Blue Circle 7 Deb '85-95	64½	65
Do 9 '90-95	64½	65½
Boots A Ln '78-83	91½	91½
Do 7% '88-93	64	64½
Bowater 5 Deb '83-93	67½	67½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	65½	65½
Brit Shoes 7 '82-92	60	60½
Brooke Bond 5% Ln 2003-08	39½	39½
Burmah Oil 6% Ln '78-81	90½	90½
Do 9% Ln '91-95	68½	68½
Do 7% Ln '81-86	75½	75½
Burton Gp 9% Ln '98-2003	66½	66½
Cadbury Schweppes 4% Ln '84-2004	64	64½
Cont Paints 4% Ln '2003-07	35	34½
Do 7% Ln '90-95	58½	58½
Courage 6% Ln 2004-09	49½	49½
Do 8 2nd Deb '88-93	62½	62½
Do 9 Deb '89-94	67½	67½
Debenhams 6% 2nd Deb	40½	40½
Do 6% Ln '86-91	53	53
Do 7% Ln 2003-07	53	53
Distillers 7% Ln '88-93	60½	60½
Dunlop 4% Deb '65-90	69½	69½
EMI 7% Ln '87-92	63	63
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	82	82
Esso & Deb '77-80	100	100
Fisons 7% 2nd Deb '84-89	65½	65½
GEC 7% '87-92	63½	63½
Do 7% '88-93	63	63½
Gen Ac 7% '92-97	63	60½
Glaxo 7% '95-99	30½	31½
Guinness 10% Ln '94-99	78	78
Grand Met 10% '91-96	74½	74½
GUS 5% Ln '87-92	37	37
Do 7% Ln '85-88	70	70
Do 8% Ln '88-93	65	65½
Hawker Sid 7% Deb '87-92	67½	67½
ICI 5½% '93-2004	44½	44½
Do 7% Ln '96-91	66½	66½
Do 7% '88-93	67½	66½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '78-90	66½	66½
Do 7% 2004-09	55½	55½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	64	64
Int Stores 7% Ln 2002		
Do 8	56½	61½
Lawrite 10% Deb '94-99	75½	75½
Lead Securities 8% '94-97	65½	64½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6% 2nd	62½	63½
Do 7% 2nd	70½	70½
Lucas Ind 7% '85-88	72½	70½
MSPC 5 Ln 2000-05	36½	36½
Metal Box 10% '92-97	77½	76½
Midland Bank 10% Ln '87-99	84½	83½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln '93-98	73½	73½
Rank Hovis 6% Ln '76-81	93	93
Do 6% Ln '86-88	63½	66½
Reckitt & Col 8% Deb '88-93	65½	65½
Reed Int 7% Deb '90-95	59	58
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	49½	49
Sainsbury 4½% Deb '87-92	62½	62½
Scot Newcastle 8% Deb	84½	84½
Do 7% Deb '89-94	67	67
Slough Est 7% Deb '85-90	71½	71½
Smith (W H) 8% Ln	36	37½
Spillers 7% Deb '76-81	83½	83½
Do 7% Deb '84-89	68½	68½
Tate & Lyle 7% Deb '88-94	61½	61½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '54-94	71½	71½
Do 7% '87-92	63	63
Tilling (T.) 8% Ln '84-94	70½	70½
Tootal 4% Perp Deb	37	35
Do 7% '85-90	70	69
Truman Ltd 7% Deb '88-93	65	65
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	67½	67½
UDS 7% Deb '85-90	68½	68½
Do 10% Deb '89-94	78½	78½
Unigate 6% Ln '91-96	55½	55½
Do 7% Deb '86-91	69½	69
Unilever 8% Deb '85-88	67	67
Watney 7% Ln '94-99	56	56
Do 8 Ln '90-95	64½	64½
Whitbread 7% Ln '85-95	53½	53½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	58½	58½
CONVERTIBLES		
Advest 10% '95-2000	210	210
AB Foods 7% '94-2004	243	243
BLMC 1% '82-87	42	41½
BPB 7% '89-94	248	248
Beecham 5 '84-94	220	220
Brit Petrol 7% '76-80	99½	99½
Guest Keen 6% 1985	74½	73½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	68½	68½
Int Stores 4% '83-93	131	131
MFI 5 '89-94	183	183
Midland Bank 7% '83-93	74	74½
Romney Tst 4% '73-98	103	102
Temple Bar 6 '87-92	94	94

*Ex dividend

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial
Cornell Dresses
Illingworth Morris Ord.
Illingworth Morris "A" shares.
Financial Trust
Rosehaugh.

Issues shows signs of split personality

The international dollar bond market was exhibiting signs of a split personality last week with the primary market for new issues declining and the secondary market for seasoned issues rising, writes AP Dow-Jones.

What brought this unusual condition about was aggressive bidding for new issue mandates. Yields at below market levels were proposed to prospective borrowers. When they accepted, it was naturally difficult for the underwriters to sell the paper without offering big discounts.

Indeed, some offerings were being quoted in pre-market trading at discounts from issue price of between three and four points.

However, prices of seasoned issues rose by one to two points over the week, indicating that dealers and investors were keen on adding to their holdings, or at least covering short positions. "We are seeing a good tail-wind in the market", one trader said.

The somewhat confusing market pattern was reflected in differing views about the outlook for interest rates among market participants. Some dealers and underwriters said they were looking for short-term interest rates to move lower in the near-term.

However, Mr Alan Ormrod, an economist and Eurobond analyst at Merrill Lynch International and Company, argued that further tightening of credit conditions is needed because United States bank reserves have risen too rapidly. "The underlying trend in interest rates is now upward", he said.

Mr Charles Geisst, an economist at Hill Samuel and Company, contends that seasonal demand

Euromarkets

for bank loans in November and December could exert further upward pressure on interest rates. He cautions that purchases should be made only on weakness.

"Short-term bonds are attractive at yields of 13 per cent or better (a two to three point drop from current levels) and long-term bonds at 13.38 per cent or better (two points down)", he said in his weekly bond comment.

Emerging as the market's most aggressive bidder of the week was Morgan Stanley International. It purchased Citicorp to float notes in Europe instead of in New York by proposing terms that apparently were not available domestically.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 82	96½	12.16
Australia 8 82	94½	11.91
EEC 7½ 82	93½	13.12
Sweden 7½ 82	93½	12.21
BFCE 8% 83	95½	12.10
Norway 8% 83	92	12.13
ICI 11 83	97	12.33
New Zealand 8½ 83	92½	11.94
Canadair 8½ 83	91½	12.43
EIB 8 84	88	12.42
Sweden 9% 84	92½	12.38
GMAC 11 84	96½	12.31
Elf Aquitaine 8% 85	85½	12.58
Roylease 11½ 85	96½	12.30
IBM 10% 85	96	11.61
EDC 9½ 86	89½	12.26
Australia 8½ 86	85½	12.04
Midland 8% 86	89½	11.16
ICI 8½ 87	83½	12.09
Eksportfinans 11½ 87	94½	12.51
World Bank 10½ 87	90½	12.36
Repsteel 11½ 88	89½	13.83
EDF 10 88	89½	12.49
Shell 8½ 90	87½	12.36
Anheuser Busch 11½ 90	91½	12.78
Unilever 9% 90	85	12.47
Utd Biscuits 11 90	85	13.65
Norsk Hydro 9 91	80½	12.34
Hydro Quebec 11½ 93	86½	13.22
Australia 8½	73½	12.42
Barclays 8% 93	77½	12.11
Hudson Bay 10 94	83½	12.64
Dow Chemical 9½ 94	81	12.61
EEC 11 95	93½	12.12
ECSC 9 97	74½	12.48

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv. Prem.
Apache 8% 1995	135	1.41
Beatrice 4½ 1992	80	11.47
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	75	21.64
Exxon 8½ 1993	135	2.01
Ford 4 1988	65	34.43
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	153½	1.44
I.N.A. 6 1997	73½	3.63
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	121	-1.18
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	81½	-0.10
Revlon 4% 1987	73½	0.21
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	101	0.21
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	66	65.45
Xerox 5 1988	72½	66.42
DM ISSUES	Price	YTM
Renault 7½ 1985	72	9.49
U.K. 8 1987	102½	7.42
Kobe 8 1990	77	8.15
World Bank 9 1988	102½	8.52
Austria 9½ 1992	98½	8.42
FLOATING RATE	Price	Coupon Yield
American Express 1982	100½	10.75
Bank of Tokyo 1984	100½	11.37
B.N.P. 1983	99½	10.74
C.I.T. 1985	99½	10.75
Offshore Mining 1986	99½	9.62
Midland 1987	99½	11.89
Credit National 1988	97½	10.73
E.E.C. 1989	98½	9.26
Barclays 1990	98½	9.81
B.N.P. 1991	97½	12.25
Midland 1992	98½	10.77
Chase Manhattan 1993	96½	10.77
Nat. West. 1994	96½	13.37
S.N.C.F. 1997	99½	10.59

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Coffee prices still under pressure despite terms of new agreement

Confusion veils the threat that supplies hold over the world's coffee markets despite the slight improvement in price following the new terms of the International Coffee Agreement (ICA).

There is still a lot of coffee in Brazil and other places. And, were it not for the new agreement, with its export quotas, the price might have fallen to $1 a pound by January or February from around the present 124 cents a pound, Mr Nestor Osorio, Colombian permanent delegate to the International Coffee Organization (ICO), said. But will it work? Will the new terms be effective in supporting the price in the market?

As has been indicated on the London Terminal Market, prices should tend to flatten out in the short term spreading just below £1,100 a tonne within the tight narrow band equivalents of the new agreement.

During this brief period, exporters will adjust their selling to meet the new export quota system of the International Coffee Agreement which became effective on October 1.

Once the adjustments have been made and the necessary allocations to bona fide customers allowed for, the market will return to a period of guesswork on whether the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF) will boycott the agreement. Ecuador and Papua New Guinea are also unhappy.

During this time, the trade is unlikely to use the market as a hedge, despite the rush last week for prompt and afloat supplies immediately after the agreement was announced. Speculators are unlikely to participate during such uncertainty.

OAMCAF, under the leadership of the Ivory Coast, has issued a strong protest to the International Coffee Organization against the export quota allocations. There is strong feeling that the issue might be brought before the United Nations Organization, under whose auspices the agreement functions.

But the International Coffee Organization has made it clear that the new agreement was passed with a two-thirds majority and is binding on all members until it ends in 1982 or is changed at the next September meeting in 1981. Meanwhile the negotiations for the terms of the fourth agreement, to come into being in 1982, have already begun.

Commodities

The teeth of the new agreement are the export quotas. As Mr Alexandre F. Beltrao, executive director of the ICO, said: "Quotas are one leg of the agreement. The really important problem is to arrive at a sound production strategy which prevents excess supplies or shortages. The other side is price stability for consumers." In the short term, quotas were necessary, he said.

According to the new terms of the agreement, the total world export quotas are 57.37m 60-kilo bags for the year 1980-81, beginning October 1.

The quotas are related to a price range of 115 m 155 cents a pound. If prices fall below the bottom end of the range, quotas will be cut and if they go through the ceiling then quotas will be suspended.

Although the total quota is above world consumption estimates of between 53 and 55 million bags, the annual quota is divided on a quarterly basis permitting the release of 97.6 per cent, with the final 2.4 per cent being released if the 20-day moving average price falls below 135 cents a pound.

Further cuts are allowed in the export quotas if the price falls below 120 cents and pro rata to 115 cents. Similarly, the quotas will be increased as the price moves up to the ceiling of the price range until they are suspended at 155 cents a pound.

A major factor in the acceptance of the new ICA has been the agreed dissolution, in collaboration with the United States, of Pancafé, the Latin American producers' selling consortium. While some believe that Pancafé will be liquidated under an independent auditor, this has been denied by Mr Osorio. There is a legal agreement to dissolve Pancafé, he said. But, Pancafé could be reactivated at any time if the need arises.

This concurs with the opinion of the president of the National Association of Colombian Coffee Exporters, Mr Gilberto Arango Londono, who said that producers might need to look at the commitment to dissolve Pancafé again if the agreement on quotas failed to support coffee prices.

Not surprisingly, Mr Octavio Rainho, president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, agreed readily to the liquidation of Pancafé because it had served its useful purpose. Export quotas might be more effective within the terms of a new ICA to support prices rather than the independent action of Arabica producers.

Mr Rainho was known to have visited all the major voters before the September meeting and secured more than the two-thirds majority required.

Efforts by Mr Beltrao to formulate a more effective agreement with a pyramid structure of prices and exports plus terms for a buffer stock were rejected by the council. This is unfortunate, because it would have given the new agreement more effective teeth to achieve stability both for the consumer and producer.

Meanwhile, the evidence of declining consumption is confirmed by Gordon Paton in New York. Roastings in the United States from January 1 to September 20 have declined to 11,710,000 60-kilo bags compared with 12,390,000 in the same period last year. Despite some signs of improvement in consumption in the United Kingdom, for example, roasters in consumer countries are well stocked and there seems to be adequate supplies to meet any large winter offtake.

So the reaction to the new ICA remains confused with fears that it might go the same way as other international agreements in modern times despite the efforts of the International Coffee Organization.

Sean Conway

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 466.3—13.0 (2.7%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

هكذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

Seven-man council to run war with Iraq

Tehran, Oct 12.—Ayatollah Khomeini has put the conduct of the war with Iraq into the hands of the Supreme Defence Council, a decree from the ayatollah said today.

The decree also said that "propaganda on radio or television or in newspapers should be absolutely under the surveillance of the council. The mass media and the newspapers should not have the right to publish interviews, speeches or articles without the council's permission."

The council is a seven-man body consisting of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, military leaders and aides of the ayatollah.

Soviet assurance: The Soviet Union has again said it intends to stay neutral in the Gulf war (Twefik Mishlawi writes from Beirut). Mr Vladimir Vinogradov, the Soviet Ambassador in Tehran, told President Bani-Sadr that Moscow wanted to improve its relations with Iran.

Gulf threat: Iran would not stop fighting against Iraq until "we have made the regime of Saddam Husain fall". President Bani-Sadr says in an interview published in this week's edition of *Le Nouvel Observateur* (Ian Murray writes from Paris).

President Bani-Sadr told Iranian television viewers tonight that Iraqi forces around the major Iranian port of Khorramshahr and along the Karun River which runs into the Shatt al-Arab waterway outside the town, were "annihilated" today.—(Agence France-Presse and Reuter.)

An Iraqi soldier is helped on to a lorry by his colleagues as they move off to the front near Khorramshahr.

Saudi-Jordan 'agreement to back Iraq'

From Christopher Walker
Amman, Oct 12

When King Husain returned here tonight from his talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia it was claimed that both governments agreed on the need to support Iraq in its war against Iran.

Mr Mudar Badran, the Jordanian Prime Minister, said the views of both countries were identical on "support for Iraq's historic and legitimate rights of sovereignty over its land and waters". The two monarchs had agreed on means to ensure the success of the Arab summit scheduled to open in Amman on November 25.

Observers believe it has the potential to be one of the most divisive Arab gatherings held for some time as a result of the divisions aggravated by the war.

As anxiety spreads about possible Iranian or Israeli retaliation in response to Jordan's outspoken and increasing support for the Iraqis, the Jordanian Government has appealed to all consumers and food merchants not to hoard basic foodstuffs such as sugar and flour.

The announcement was made by the Ministry of Supply in Amman after widespread reports that panic buying had started last week. The official communiqué said six months' supply of food was available.

The statement, issued after a special meeting chaired by Mr Ibrahim Ayyoub, the Minister of Supply, was the first public admission of the war rumours which have been circulating in the past few days.

In public statements King Husain has pledged willingness to provide military backing to Iraq if necessary, at the same time denying repeated outside reports that any has yet been given.

The Government's warning about hoarding came soon after King Husain's "indefinite" postponement of his planned trip to Moscow, and his sudden departure instead—with a delegation including the commander-in-chief of the armed forces—to Saudi Arabia.

As well as reviewing the serious implications of the war, the two-day trip is also regarded by Western analysts as an effort to salvage the Arab summit.

Kurdish guerrillas renew struggle

By Richard Owen

Reports reaching London say that the Kurds of northern Iraq have taken advantage of the war between Iran and Iraq to advance their claims for independence.

The diversion of Iraqi troops to the front line, the reports say, has reduced military supervision of Kurdish villages in the north, leading to what is described as the most significant resurgence of Kurdish guerrilla activity in Iraq since the Kurdish revolt which ended in 1975.

Under the 1975 treaty between Iran and Iraq, the Iranians withdrew their support for the Kurdish rebellion. The treaty was one of the first casualties of the war, however, and Iran had in any case continued to support the Iraq Kurds by giving shelter to the leader of the ill-fated revolt, the late Mustafa Barzani.

Barzani's two sons, Idris and Massoud, are now reported to have crossed from Iran into Iraq to lead the latest upsurge of activity in the Kurdish villages.

In another significant development, reports say that the Barzani-led Kurdish Democratic Party has formed an alliance with the Islamic Da'awah Party.

The prospect of a revitalized Kurdish resistance led by the Barzani brothers, in alliance with a strong Shia Arab party, would pose a threat to the ruling Iraq Baath Party, led by President Saddam Husain.

Mr Nkomo says that black Africa would still be 'in slavery' without Soviet help

From Nicholas Ashford
Seki, Zimbabwe, Oct 12

Mr Joshua Nkomo, Minister of Home Affairs in the Zimbabwe Government and leader of the minority Patriotic Front (PF) party, today made a major policy statement praising the Soviet Union, saying that Zimbabwe and the whole of black Africa would still be in slavery if it had not been for Soviet assistance.

Speaking at a welcoming ceremony to mark the arrival of the first 1,200 Zipra guerrillas to be stationed in this sprawling black township south of Salisbury, he also criticised Britain for failing to unite the Zanla and Zipra guerrillas with the former regular security force before granting the country independence last April.

Because of Britain's failure, he said, the country still had three rival armies in its midst. "This is a tragedy," he said.

Mr Nkomo, whose Zipra force was heavily backed by the Soviet Union during Zimbabwe's war for independence, said it was untrue that his party was a pawn of the Russians. The Soviet Union had given its support out of a sense of duty to humanity and was not seeking to be repaid with a single inch of Zimbabwean territory.

The Patriotic Front leader, who was speaking in English in order that his remarks could be understood by journalists present, was scornful of those Western countries which had done nothing to support the guerrillas during the war and which were now the self-declared champions of Zimbabwe's independence.

Mr Nkomo also disclosed that the first Zipra pilots, who had been training to fly supersonic MiG-21 and 23 aircraft would shortly be arriving in Zimbabwe from the Soviet Union.

Biko doctor seeks inquiry

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Oct 12

Dr Colin Hersch, one of the three doctors who examined Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader, before his death in security police detention three years ago, is to seek a public inquiry into his professional conduct.

He is going tomorrow to Bloemfontein to attend a meeting of the South African Medical and Dental Council, where he will ask for strict steps to be taken against him if he is found to be at fault; if not, he wants a public and individual exoneration of his conduct.

Dr Hersch's role in the examination of Biko was not included in discussions at a special meeting of the Medical and Dental Council in June to decide if a disciplinary inquiry should be held into the conduct of Dr Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker. Dr Hersch had already been exonerated by the seven members of the council, who called the meeting.

Speed of advance puts own troops in danger

Continued from page 1

At the quayside down the Shatt al-Arab a shell had set a big ship alight; a sheet of flame 400 feet high ran along its deck from bow to stern.

At times, the din of artillery and the explosion of Iranian shells around our tiny mud hut was so intense that the Iraqi troops crouched behind the windows and alleyways of the abandoned village on the island could not make themselves heard.

An Army captain—the small gold medallion on his battle-dress indicating Baath Party membership—was anxious that his riflemen should not fire into their own troops beside the Karun on the opposite side of the river. He repeatedly ordered them to fire further downstream, evidence of the speed of the Iraqi advance.

One sniper, a tall man with a broad chest and big, beefy arms and a scar on his left cheek, walked into our shabby hut holding a Soviet Dragunov rifle with telescopic sights. He grinned at us like a schoolboy, scratched his face, placed his weapon at the broken window and coolly fired two rounds at the Iranians. Whenever a shell landed the palm trees outside shook.

There were reports — this time unconfirmed — that the Iraqis have also staged large offensives against the Iranian cities of Dezful and Ahvaz, although claims that they have already captured the Ahvaz radio station should be treated with some caution — they originally captured it 12 days ago, but journalists later watched it being blown to pieces by Iranian shellfire.

However, there is still no denying the strength of the Iranian defence of Abadan: it could still take weeks to force them to surrender. Iranian mortars were landing uncomfortably close to Iraqi positions along the Fao highway this morning and one round blew up a military petrol dump.

When we tried to leave the Um al-Rasas island, Iranian snipers tried to kill us, firing around us as we ran across the pontoon bridge to the mainland and forcing us to jump to the river embankments.

Bullets ripped into the water and clanged off the metal bridge, and seconds after we left the cover of an earth embankment the Iranian mortars had the area in mortar fire. So we panted off into the palm trees on the Iraqi bank as fast — and probably faster — as the somewhat braver advance of the Iraqi troops we had witnessed an hour earlier.

Peter Jay, page 12

Busing the issue which is likely to give California to Mr Reagan

From Michael Leapman
Los Angeles, Oct 12

One reason why Ronald Reagan is likely to win the 45 presidential votes at stake in California became plain even before he arrived at his rally in the San Fernando Valley. While the preliminaries were going on, a group in the overwhelmingly white audience began chanting:

"No more busing. Vote for Reagan."

The busing of white children into schools in black districts has been an emotional issue here for more than a year. A local newspaper reporter said: "It used to be a solid Democratic county here, but busing has turned it all around."

US Elections

There is hardly anything Mr Reagan could do to stop busing if he became President. It has been ordered by the courts in response to a Supreme Court decision. Yet the image he projects of resisting government interference in all things appeals to those who resent the authorities telling them where to send their children to school.

Results of a poll published in *The New York Times* last week showed Mr Reagan leading President Carter in California by 40 per cent to 28 per cent, with 11 per cent favouring Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate. Mr Carter seems to be writing off this state in favour of more winnable ones in the Mid-west and he has not appeared here for some time.

Yet California is a politically perverse state in which, partly because it is the home of show business, personalities count for more than policies. Thus it is quite capable of giving its presidential votes to the conservative Mr Reagan and, at the same time, reelecting to the Senate a liberal Democrat who is on the "hit list" of senators whose defeat is being sought by right-wing groups.

That is what the poll results suggest will happen this year to Mr Alan Cranston, the Democratic whip in the Senate, leaving nothing to chance and running a vigorous, some say a vicious campaign against Mr Paul Gann, the Republican, one of the sponsors of the "Proposition 13" law which reduced state property taxes.

Mr Cranston is also trying to distance himself as far as possible from the Carter campaign, endorsing the President but without enthusiasm.

Mr Gann's best hope of victory is on Mr Reagan's coattails.

Mr Gann is an owlish man of 68, grey-haired with spectacles, resembling Sir John Betjeman. He has twice been declared bankrupt, as Mr Cranston does not tire of pointing out.

Senator Cranston, a lean and earnest former athlete, is seeking his third term at the age of 67. Even if he can hold on, the combination of Mr Reagan and the busing issue could sweep away other Democratic incumbents in California, in particular Mr James Corman, who has spent 14 years in Congress.

At the weekend rally, on a football field about 20 miles north-west of Los Angeles, Mr Reagan disappointed his supporters by not mentioning the busing issue. Secure in the affections of his conservative followers, he knows that to win the election he has to capture the middle-ground voters.

His speech, aimed at a national audience, was packed with references to the poor and under-privileged and tales of his adventures among the unemployed and homeless in Michigan, Ohio and the South Bronx.

He drew his most enthusiastic response with his pledge to increase defence spending, "to make the country strong enough so that no other country will ever dare break the peace".

Mr Reagan made no reference to an issue on which he had to eat his words earlier last week, when he said he thought antipollution regulations were applied too vigorously for the health of industry. He was wise no to talk about that in California, where a toxic smog has enveloped the coast for the last two weeks.

At this stage in the campaign the trail for Mr Reagan could hardly be happier. Though there could still be an Indian or two lurking behind the sagebrush, the cowboy hero, as I recall, always used to prevail in the end.

Growing up, page 10

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Oct 24. § Contango Day, Oct 27. Settlement Day, Nov 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
25.4m	AAH	180	+8	12.1	6.7	6.3
6,539,000	AB Electronic	173	-6	10.7	6.2	9.6
32.4m	AGB Research	233	-7	8.6	3.7	19.2
3,755,000	Al Ind Prod	18	-1	..●	..	..
57.0m	APV Hldgs	206	-5	12.0	5.8	4.9
14.8m	Aaronson Bros	56	..	6.0	10.7	5.0
34.3m	Acrow	56	..	4.3	7.7	16.0
25.1m	Do A	41	-4	4.3	10.5	11.7
34.0m	Adwest Group	198	-2	10.6	5.3	5.9
35.4m	Aero'l & Gen	595	-3	5.0	0.8	19.6
855,000	Aero Needles	20	-1	..	..	3.2
3,116,000	Airfix Ind	12	+½	5.2	43.8	1.9
——	Akzo	450	-20	54.2	12.0	..
29.7m	Alcan Alum UK	65	-1	9.4	14.5	5.8
8,640,000	Do 10½%	£83	..	1050	12.7	..
1,413,000	Allen W. G.	38	..	4.4	11.7	2.9
47.0m	Allied Colloids	110	+10	3.6	3.3	16.6
5,125,000	Allied Plant	35	..	2.3	6.4	4.2
5,617,000	Alpine Hldgs	50	+2	7.5	15.0	3.3
16.4m	Amal Metal	261	+8	20.0	7.7	7.2
7,546,000	Amal Power	55	-5	4.4	8.0	12.1
3,703,000	Amber Day	24	-1	4.1	17.0	4.2
887,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	34	-1	7.1	21.0	4.7
8,383,000	Amstrad	90	[illegible]	4.7	5.2	8.0
1,907,000	Anchor Chem	67	-3	7.6	11.3	3.6
48.3m	Anderson Strath	102	-3½	5.7	5.6	8.9
11.7m	Anglia TV 'A'	92	+2	5.7	6.2	8.4
299.2m	Anglo Amer Ind	£11	..	63.6	5.8	6.0
5,113,000	Aquascutum 'A'	30½	..	2.9	9.6	5.0
4,010,000	Arenson Hldgs	40	-4	2.6	6.5	3.1
28.9m	Argyll Foods	72	+2	1.7	2.4	55.4
1,712,000	Arlen Elec	43	..	8.6	19.9	4.9
4,128,000	Arlington Mtr	92	..	12.9	14.0	4.5
34.0m	Armitage Shanks	108	..	6.3	5.8	9.2
49.0m	Ass Biscuit	73	-3	6.3	8.7	6.4
6,840,000	Ass Book	188	+23	10.7	5.7	5.8
431.1m	Ass Brit Food	120	-1	4.9	4.1	7.1
48.3m	Ass Comm 'A'	89	-1	11.4	12.8	4.4
43.2m	Ass Engineer	44	-3½	8.6	19.5	3.2
13.0m	Ass Fisheries	74	-1	1.4	1.9	19.5
30.4m	Ass Leisure	110½	+2	7.3	6.3	8.1
86.6m	Ass News	285	+15	11.8	4.1	7.7
4,239,000	Ass Paper	30	..	5.2	17.4	2.2
838,000	Ass Tooling	48	..	5.5	11.5	12.5
1,344,000	Atkins Bros	42	..	6.4	15.3	6.1
466,000	Audiotronic	4	+½	0.1e	1.5	..
525,000	Do Pref	3½	..	..	..	..
7,662,000	Ault & Wiborg	39	+2	3.3	8.4	2.8
7,869,000	Aurora Hldgs	37	-2	8.8	23.8	3.9
1,314,000	Austin, F.	31	..	1.9	6.1	3.4
33.7m	Automotive Pd	60	-1	4.5b	7.6	4.3
5,309,000	Avon Rubber	83	-2	14.8	17.8	2.8
955.9m	B.A.T. Ind	263	-13	27.1	10.3	4.0
16.9m	BBA Grp	29	-1	3.8	13.0	3.1
196.8m	BET Dfd	133	-6	10.8	8.1	5.5
225.1m	BICC	154	+1	12.6	8.2	3.3
364.0m	BL Ltd	38	+6	..●	..	..
286.8m	BOC Int	88	..	6.3	7.1	8.4
225.6m	BPB Ind	242	+1	12.9	5.3	6.4
7,435,000	BPC	39	-3½	..●	..	..
1,149,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	89	+2	6.1	7.4	3.5
8,227,000	BSG Int	33½	-2½	2.9	12.9	2.6
22.2m	BSR Ltd	38	-2	..	..	13.7
845.7m	BTR Ltd	342	●-8	33.0b	4.4	15.1
99.7m	Babcock Int	92	-9	10.0	10.9	5.2
2,000,000	Baggeridge Brk	50	..	5.4	10.7	4.0
3,290,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	..	0.6	9.8	8.1
30.0m	Baird W.	193	..	16.0b	8.3	6.5
32.3m	Baker Perkins	68	+3	9.3	13.5	4.3

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
6,225,000	Drake & Scull	34	..	3.9	11.6	5.3
6,806,000	Dreamland Elec	28	..	1.7b	6.1	..
7,552,000	Dundonian	68	+2	4.3	6.3	6.6
99.8m	Dunlop Hldgs	75	-5	7.6	10.1	..
6,475,000	Duple Int	43	+1	8.8	12.7	2.6
9,365,000	Duport	22	-1	7.5	34.0	1.7
2,063,000	Durapipe Int	21	+1	3.7	17.7	2.1
248.6m	EBES	£27	..	381	14.1	..
4,179,000	ERF Hldgs	58	-1	6.0	10.3	1.6
2,561,000	E Lancs Paper	47	..	6.8	14.6	2.8
1,275,000	E Mid-A Press	93	-2	3.9	4.2	7.7
8,087,000	Eastern Prod	77	-5	6.6	8.6	5.4
5,810,000	Edbro	70	..	12.9	18.4	4.4
9,026,000	Eleco Hldgs	62	..	4.7e	7.6	5.5
8,119,000	EIS	74½	+½	5.4	7.3	4.5
142.0m	Electrocomps	710	-5	12.5	1.8	19.8
145.1m	Electrolux 'B'	£17½	-½	60.5	3.1	7.5
184.0m	Electr'nic Rent	104	-2	6.2	5.9	15.1
35.7m	Elliott B.	208	-5	17.5	8.4	4.5
9,820,000	Ellis & Everard	137	-3	9.3	6.8	13.8
4,326,000	Ellis & Gold	19	-½	3.3	17.3	4.1
6,435,000	Elson & Robbins	65	-3	7.1b	11.0	2.5
41.7m	Empire Stores	128	-16	7.3	5.7	8.4
13.1m	Energy Serv	35	..	1.0	2.7	13.3
1,647,000	English & O'seas	16	..	1.3	7.8	9.0
155.7m	Eng China Clay	96½	-3	7.7e	8.0	6.5
218.5m	Ericsson	£39½	+½	71.9	3.5	21.5
8,938,000	Erith & Co	63	+1	5.4	8.5	6.8
15.5m	Esperanza	133	+6	9.6	7.3	13.4
4,208,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	113	+2	7.5	6.6	2.1
168.9m	Euro Ferries	100	-5	7.4b	4.6	7.0
30.0m	Eurotherm Int	263	-5	6.4	2.4	14.6
4,772,000	Eva Industries	51	-2	8.1	15.8	3.5
7,461,000	Evode Hldgs	47	-1	2.1	4.4	5.8
2,620,000	Excalibur	18	..	1.5	8.4	4.6
15.3m	Exlel Grp	186	-2	10.0	6.0	8.0
10.6m	Expand Metal	49	-2	6.4	13.1	4.0

F—H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
8,800,000	FMC	68	+1	8.6	12.6	4.1
32.0m	Fairview Est	296	+2	12.1	4.1	4.8
5,510,000	Farmer S.W.	139	-3	13.1	9.4	5.7
54.7m	Farnell Elect	362	+13	6.0	1.7	22.5
4,838,000	Fedex Ltd	37	..	2.7	5.9	8.3
42.4m	Fenner J. H.	138	+2	12.9b	9.4	8.9
9,349,000	Ferguson Ind	74	..	7.9	10.6	3.5
18.7m	Ferranti	430	-6	9.9	2.2	16.9
37.0m	Fine Art Dev	78	-3½	3.6	4.5	12.1
39.3m	Finlay J.	103	-11	8.6	8.3	12.3
——	Finsider	4½	..	..	..	..
4,043,000	First Castle	30	+4	2.1	4.1	7.7
69.4m	Fisons	287	-7	28.5	12.6	6.1
47.3m	Fitch Lovell	78	-2	7.4	9.8	8.8
5,206,000	Fogarty E.	83	-3	8.7	9.3	7.6
5,796,000	Folkes Hefo NV	25	-½	2.5	10.0	3.5
——	Ford Mtr BDR	58	+8	2.6	4.5	6.1
4,376,000	Forminster	118	..	6.0	5.1	6.9
76.1m	Foseco Min	162	-8	9.2	5.7	7.0
37.8m	Foster Bros	88	-4	4.6	5.5	6.5
1,306,000	Foster J.	18	-1	2.1	11.9	12.9
10.0m	Fothergill & H	130	-6	11.1	8.3	6.2
5,780,000	Francis Ind	52	-5	6.8	13.1	3.3
72.4m	Freemans Ldn	306	-12	6.2	5.1	5.5
4,337,000	French T.	113	+3	6.4b	5.7	3.1
19.0m	French Kier	60	-1	3.2	7.9	3.9
5,328,000	Friedland Doggt	87	+6	6.5	7.5	7.6
32.7m	GEI Int	66	+1	7.6	11.5	5.3
7,098,000	Gallifd Brindley	64	+1	6.6	10.3	4.1
1,219,000	Garford Lilley	18½	+½	1.6	8.9	4.9
3,155,000	Garnar Scotblair	60	..	8.9	14.5	3.0
4,048,000	Geers Gross	57	-1	4.3	7.5	7.6

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
47.3m	McKechnie Bros	106	-12	9.9	9.3	4.2
31.4m	Macpherson D.	63	-1	6.0	9.5	2.9
24.8m	Magnet & Sthns	120	+6	7.1	6.0	5.1
36.7m	Mallinson Denny	68	-3	5.4	7.9	5.0
12.6m	Man Agcy Music	165	+4	12.4b	7.4	7.8
9,000,000	Man Ship Canal	225	-8	26.2	11.7	13.5
2,336,000	Mang Bronze	22	..	3.1	14.1	1.8
2,341,000	Manor Nat	17½	-2	..	..	2.6
27.4m	Marchwiel	82	..	5.0b	10.3	3.7
1,344.1m	Marks & Spencer	103	-2	4.9	4.7	14.6
78.1m	Marley Ltd	37½	+1	3.2	8.6	4.6
3,082,000	Marling Ind	20½	..	1.3	6.2	6.0
6,199,000	Marshall Cav	30½	..	1.5	4.9	60.7
384,000	Marshall T. Lox	32	-1	4.0	12.4	5.1
1,086,000	Do A	25	+1	4.0	15.9	9.9
3,396,000	Marshalls Univ	42	-4	8.2	19.9	3.4
13.7m	Martin-News	196	-2	12.6	6.4	4.3
26.3m	Martonair	218	-5	9.9	4.8	9.5
6,054,000	May & Hassell	85	-1	6.6	7.6	3.3
660,000	Medminster	33	..	3.4	10.2	7.9
35.1m	Menzies J.	255	+2	9.3	3.6	6.1
180.6m	Metal Box	262	-25	29.9	11.5	5.4
16.3m	Metal Closures	91	-4	7.7	8.5	4.6
3,584,000	Metalrax	44	-3	3.4	7.6	5.4
3,262,000	Mettoy	20	-2	2.6	13.2	3.2
58.1m	Meyer M. L.	93	-3	8.9	9.6	4.0
8,772,000	Midland Ind	68	-2	3.4	5.0	4.5
2,771,000	Milbury	49	-1	7.0	14.3	1.4
9,048,000	Millets Leis	174	..	9.9	5.7	6.8
30.1m	Mining Supplies	135	-3	2.9	2.1	16.6
20.1m	Mit Cotts Grp	53	+1½	5.2	9.7	8.1
6,181,000	Mitchell Somers	33	-1	5.0	15.2	2.9
6,390,000	Mixconcrete	69	-1	5.8	8.4	6.1
780,000	Modern Eng	26	..	4.3	16.5	2.2
36.7m	Molins	105	..	11.3	10.7	3.9
3,364,000	Monk A.	33	..	1.8	5.4	..
667,000	M'santo 5% Ln	£44½	+1	500	11.2	..
750,000	Do 6% Ln	£52	+½	625	12.0	..
1,487,000	Do 5% Cnv	£96½	+6½	500	5.2	..
——	Montecatini E.	30¾	..	..	..	..
1,747,000	Montfort Knit	58	-1	7.8	13.5	2.2
12.3m	More O'Ferrall	108	-5	3.9	3.6	10.9
57.2m	Morgan Cruc	137	+1	10.7	7.8	6.5
5,344,000	Moss Bros	220	+40	4.7	2.2	38.7
141.3m	Mothercare	220	-16	7.1	3.2	13.1
19.9m	Mowlem J.	165	-2	11.4	10.9	4.2
10.3m	Muirhead	125	-12	..e	..	6.0
5,867,000	Myson Grp	61	-2	3.6	5.9	3.0
16.7m	NCC Energy	68	-8	2.0	2.9	..
32.1m	NSS News	130	..	4.9b	3.7	8.5
602,000	Nathan B. & I.	37	+1	5.7	15.4	2.5
747,000	Negretti & Zam	33	-2	..	..	..
7,160,000	Neill J.	40	+1	5.3	13.3	2.8
540,000	Nelson David	9¾	+½	0.7	7.5	3.4
2,823,000	Newman Tonks	47	+½	7.3b	15.5	2.4
12.4m	Newmark L.	420	-10	25.0	3.6	12.0
99.2m	Norcros	76½	-½	7.9	10.3	6.7
6,263,000	Norfolk C. Grp	33	-2	1.7b	5.2	9.3
3,150,000	Normand Elec	35	..	4.3	12.3	3.0
86.7m	NEI	54½	..	5.4	9.3	5.5
185.1m	Nthn Foods	138	-2	8.9	6.0	10.6
3,955,000	Nottm W. H.	9	..	..	..	..
68.7m	Notts Mfg	94	+1	8.4	3.7	5.8
49.4m	Nurdin & Peacock	170	..	8.7	3.2	7.5
4,390,000	Nu-Swift Ind	29½	..	3.0	11.0	7.6

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
423.0m	Tilling T.	163	..	10.7	6.6	5.6
33.5m	Time Products	73½	..	3.2	4.4	6.9
828,000	Titaghur Jute	44	..	..	..	..
4,549,000	Tomkins F. H.	18	..	1.9	10.7	2.9
46.7m	Tootal	27½	-½	4.5	16.3	6.1
30.7m	Tozer Kemsley	62	..	6.8	11.0	3.4
163.3m	Trafalgar H. Ltd	68½	-1½	7.1b	10.4	6.6
2,846,000	Trans Paper	35	-1	8.2	23.5	3.1
104.3m	Transport Dev	78½	+1	6.1	6.7	10.9
19.1m	Travis & Arnold	112	-1	3.3	4.6	4.9
2,400,000	Tricoville	60	-1	3.4	5.7	5.1
33.9m	Trident TV 'A'	30½	..	3.2	10.3	7.7
2,124,000	Triefus & Co	90	-1	3.9	6.7	3.5
9,152,000	Triplex Found	38	-3	7.8	20.4	2.0
390.1m	Trust Hse Forte	178	-4	11.8	6.6	8.9
380.3m	Tube Invest	320	-6	34.4	10.8	4.7
30.7m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	218	+2	12.9	5.9	6.3
105.4m	Turner Newall	97	-2	11.0	11.3	16.2
3,951,000	Turriff	84	-2	5.4	6.4	5.7
38.6m	UBM Grp	66	+½	7.8	11.9	6.2
129.6m	UDS Grp	65	-2	8.9	13.0	7.1
12.9m	UKO Int	92	..	13.8	15.0	4.5
222.4m	Unigate	104	-2	8.1	7.8	5.5
884.2m	Unilever	462	-6	34.4	7.2	7.4
849.3m	Do NV	£15¾	+¼	136	8.5	5.1
58.6m	Unitech	320	..	8.7	2.7	31.1
297.5m	Utd Biscuit	82	..	5.5	6.7	6.0
8,368,000	Utd City Merc	24	+1	2.0b	8.5	3.2
26.2m	Utd Eng	171	+8	5.2	3.0	16.7
9,887,000	Utd Gas Ind	68	..	7.0	10.3	5.2
24.1m	Utd News	169	-22	17.1	10.3	5.4
59.7m	Utd Scientific	315	-3	7.1b	2.3	32.5
5,950,000	Valor	48	..	3.8	7.8	2.9
19.3m	Vereeniging Ref	375	..	28.3	7.6	4.8
14.4m	Vibroplant	240	-15	20.6	8.6	5.3
93.7m	Vickers	128	-11	17.1b	13.4	11.8
——	Volkswagen	£40¼	+¼	..	..	..
4,146,000	Vosper	73	-17	..	..	..
3,704,000	WGI	113	+3	12.0	10.6	4.1
8,390,000	Waddington J.	134	-6	17.0	12.7	15.8
2,781,000	Wade Potteries	37	-1	2.6	7.1	3.6
3,504,000	Wadkin	73	-3	6.2	8.4	..
16.3m	Wagon Ind	156	-1	14.3	9.2	4.6
1,245,000	Walker C. & W.	32	+3	..e	..	..
7,505,000	Walker J. Gold	84	+2	5.7	6.8	4.8
8,383,000	Do NV	74	+8	5.7	7.7	4.2
12.8m	Ward & Gold	85	+3	7.7	9.1	5.4
81.8m	Ward T. W.	93	+1½	9.3	10.1	4.3
16.3m	Ward White	54	..	6.1	11.3	1.4
5,198,000	Wardle B.	29	-2	..	..	..
19.3m	Waring & Gillow	111	-1	7.9	7.1	7.4
2,712,000	Warner Hols	56½	-½	3.3	5.7	6.1
1,442,000	Warrington T.	48	+6	5.1	10.3	10.3
45.7m	Waterford Glass	26	-2	1.9	7.2	6.8
13.0m	Watmoughs	161	-2	7.1b	4.4	6.4
24.8m	Watts Blake	150	+1	4.4	2.8	11.4
18.0m	Wearwell	40	-1½	3.6	8.0	6.1
2,740,000	Websters Pub	29	..	3.0	10.3	7.1
5,112,000	Weir Grp	20½	-3	..e	..	..
2,826,000	Wellco Hldgs	24	..	2.0	8.3	8.3
6,539,000	Wellman Eng	85	-3	4.8b	5.1	..
1,971,000	Westbrick Pds	46	-3	5.4	11.7	3.3
68.7m	Westland Air	116	-9	7.1b	6.2	8.4
220,000	Whatlings	18	..	2.7	15.1	..
——	Whitlock Mar	86½	+6	..	..	..
5,639,000	Whessoe	63	..	..	..	..
3,472,000	Whewey Watson	8	..	2.7	18.3	..
10.1m	Whitecroft	51	-1	11.0	21.6	3.4
471,000	Whiteley BSW	12	..	..	..	7.1
39.5m	Wholesale Fit	875	+20	21.4	2.4	12.3
2,182,000	Wigfall H.	138	+5	19.3	14.0	11.8
2,165,000	Wiggins Constr	33	-2	2.7	8.3	..
55.3m	Wilkins'n Match	183	..	16.2	8.9	12.5
10.0m	Do 10% Conv	£91	..	1000	11.0	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
11.0m	Safeguard	109	+1	7.7
70.9m	Scot Amer	127	..	5.4
5,290,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	165	..	7.4
79.2m	Scot Eastern	75	-1	4.0b
6,150,000	Scot European	42	+½	2.4
105.0m	Scot Invest	124	-1½	6.1b
89.5m	Scot Mortgage	138	..	7.4
65.4m	Scot National	207	+1	7.1b
84.5m	Scot Northern	103½	-½	4.3
90.8m	Scot United	82	..	3.3e
40.1m	Sec Alliance	309	-1	..
32.6m	Sterling Trust	200	..	12.3
48.8m	Stockholders	123	-1	4.5
71.7m	Throg Sec 'Cap'	117	+2	..
40.7m	Throgmtn Trust	96½	-1	7.9
34.7m	Trans-Oceanic	206	+3	2.9
23.0m	Tribune Inv	90	+1	3.1
19.4m	Triplevest 'Inc'	81	-1½	10.1
19.9m	Do Cap	332	-12	..
63.7m	Trustees Corp	171½	+1	3.3
65.5m	Utd Brit Secs	143	-3	9.4
71.0m	Utd States Deb	103½	-1	6.8b
30.0m	Utd States Gen	247	+1	13.7b
28.7m	Viking Res	141	-5	1.1
141.4m	Westpool Inv	148	-4	7.1
99.3m	Witan Inv	116½	-½	6.0
14.7m	Yeoman Tst	240	..	17.9
1,280,000	Yorks & Lancs	32	..	2.7b
7,673,000	Young Co Inv	115	+1	4.3

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
111.4m	Brit & Comm	344	-2	27.9
42.1m	Fisher J.	185	-1	7.9
12.3m	Hunting Gibson	231	+4	6.4
7,372,000	Jacobs J. I.	32	+1	3.1
24.3m	Manch Liners	213	..	..
138.8m	Ocean Trans	122½	+4	12.7
166.9m	P & O 'Dfd'	118	-½	10.0

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
328.8m	Ang Am Coal	£14	+¼	33.9
3,007.0m	Ang Am Corp	890	+41	38.5
1,273.2m	Ang Am Gold	£56	-3¼	501
541.3m	Ang Am Inv	£54½	+1¼	496
37.4m	Anglo Transvl	£31	..	..
37.4m	Do A	£31	..	127
664.9m	Asarco	£21¼	+1	59.0g
8,022,000	Beralt Tin	70	-1	7.1
284.0m	Blyvoors	£11	..	138
32.0m	Bracken	229	+7	47.4
306.6m	Buffelsfontein	£21¼	-2¼	326
135.8m	Charter Cons	288	+3	11.4
1,014.1m	Cons Gold Fields	661	+13	32.1
1,631.5m	De Beers Dfd	499	+7	43.2
125.0m	Doornfontein	£12½	+½	66.3
49.5m	Durban Rood	£27½	+1⅛	158
1,756,000	East Dagga	288	+35	3.5
930.0m	E Driefontein	£17¼	+1¼	133
94.5m	East Rand Prop	£17¾	-½	201
3,854,000	El Oro M & Ex	81	..	2.5
105.4m	Elsburg Gold	349	+14	25.9
405.3m	F.S. Geduld	£35¼	+1½	393
4,847,000	Geevor Tin	153	..	12.0
640.8m	Gencor	£11½	+¼	79.5b
73.2m	Grootvlei	640	+28	81.9
——	Hamersley	208	-2	..
23.9m	Hampton Gold	215	-10	3.3
347.8m	Harmony	£12⅞	+¾	207
825.0m	Hartebeest	£46½	+4¼	568
259.3m	Jo'burg Cons	39½	+¼	283
137.7m	Kinross	786	+12	108
635.0m	Kloof	£31	+3	177
30.7m	Leslie	182	+8	32.4

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %
5,194,000	Gt Nthn Tele	£7	..	166	23.6
345.5m	Imp Cont Gas	266	-22	10.0	3.8
1,021,000	Milford Docks	131	..	9.8	7.5
2,455,000	Nesco Inv	118	..	10.0	8.5
——	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	350	19.4

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Cor price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspen Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. k company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earning capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. significant data.

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OVERSEAS

Former Amin soldiers win control of large areas of Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 12

The Uganda Army, recruited and trained after the fall of President Amin last year, is facing its first challenge from a well-armed force of former members of the Amin army who *have captured* large areas of the West Nile district in north-west Uganda after crossing from neighbouring Zaire and Sudan.

News from the area is still sketchy, but Ugandan officials say the Government is no longer in control of areas in the north and west of the district. Mr Otema Alimadi, the Ugandan Foreign Minister, said in Kampala that the town of Arua had been captured, normal air services to Arua had been cancelled, and communications cut.

The Uganda Army has been commandeering lorries and buses in Kampala to carry supplies and reinforcements to the north. The West Nile district is separated from the rest of Uganda by the Nile, with only one bridge across the river, at Fakwach, in the south-east of the district.

Uganda Government leaders, including Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission, have described the invaders as bandits, and former members of the Amin army. The Government has protested *to Zaire and Sudan about the* attacks.

Large numbers of Ugandans, including many members of the army and police force, fled into Sudan and Zaire last year when Tanzanian troops drove out President Amin. Many have since returned to Uganda, but there were probably 20,000 remaining in Sudan and Zaire, including a large proportion of former soldiers.

Recently Brigadier Moses Ali, who was Finance Minister under President Amin, announced that he was chairman of the Uganda National Rescue Front, an organization formed among the exiles in Sudan, Zaire and other countries. He said they wanted to return to Uganda

He issued a warning that the front would resort to armed struggle if its members were not allowed to return peacefully. He said the front had no connexion with Mr Amin, and did not support him.

It appears that this threat has now been implemented. Unconfirmed reports say that the invasion was well planned and coordinated, and the attackers had little difficulty in securing control of Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo and Bondo before moving further south

The reports say the invading force is led by Major-General Isaac Lumago, a Christian from the West Nile area, who was *President Amin's Defence* Minister and Chief of Staff. He was reported to have clashed with Mr Amin early last year. He is Kakwa, as were many members of the Amin regime. The Kakwa live *in the West Nile area.*

Last week's attack appears to have been timed to coincide with the start of preparations for parliamentary elections in December.

Leading article, page 13

Rescue workers help a young victim from the rubble of El Asnam after the earthquake.

Red Cross in big relief operation

By Our Foreign Staff

The international red cross yesterday prepared one of its biggest relief operations in the light of reports that the death toll in Friday's west Algerian earthquakes could exceed 20,000.

Sixteen national societies in the Geneva-based Red Cross League came forward with immediate aid offers totalling $1.5m in cash and supplies, as Mr Jaerg Vittani, the relief director toured the worst affected areas around the town of El Asnam.

Mr Vittani reported that the earthquakes had affected a region 100 kilometres (65 miles) around the epicentre

A league spokesman said the president of the Algerian Red Crescent speaking on television *had predicted a death toll of* more than 20,000.

Brizish charities have so far pledged about £200,000 in cash and emergency supplies for the victims of the Algerian earthquake, a Red Cross spokesman estimated last night. The first planeload of supplies was due to leave Gatwick airport, and a public appeal for aid is likely in the next 24 hours.

A £100,000 cargo of tents and blankets, provided by the Red Cross, the Government and Oxfam, was aboard the Boeing 707 leaving Gatwick last night.

Elsewhere the Canadian Red Cross has promised aid worth $15,000, but there was no confirmation of a Libyan offer of $10m announced by the Libyan press agency, Jana. East Germany and Qatar joined the 30 countries which are sending aid to Algeria.

From Geneva two representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies were reported to be reconnoitering the stricken areas to determine relief needs.

The United States was sending cots, blankets and tents as well as a team of experts to assess the damage and relief supply needs, the State Department said in Washington.

Train hurled off rails by force of earthquake

Continued from page 1

completely away. A train has been hurled off the rails, the carriages spilling like broken luggage into the fields.

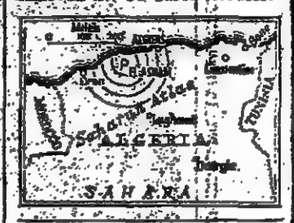
Inside El Asnam itself, it is the hopelessness and exhaustion in the eyes of the people that strikes the visitor most. Grief is written on every face but the people's dignity as they face their bereavement is astonishing. When asked to discuss his personal tragedy one old man staring hopelessly into space wrung his hands and pointed to the spot where he believed his two sons and two daughters were buried. "God willing, we shall find them alive", he said. "It is in God's hands now".

In the glare of the arc lights the huge mounds of rubble are eerie and unreal, but the personal possessions listeding the concrete slabs—children's toys, text books, roller skates, kitchenware—are the most poignant reminders of the human dimension of the El Asnam tragedy.

Every street has its grisly spectacle but the journalist is time and again pulled back to the Place des Martyrs, where the Nasr shopping centre collapsed in a 20ft high mass of concrete. It is feared that 3,000 are buried underneath.

Last night 30 teams from the emergency French medical corps Samu left for Algiers on the orders of M Jacques Barrot, the Minister of Health. An initial load of one tonne of medical supplies and transfusions had already been flown out.

Fears for foreigners: Four Japanese and an Italian are feared to have died, but most of the more than 200 foreigners in the area at the time were *believed to be safe*—Reuter.



Turkish right-wing leaders to be tried

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Oct 12

The leaders and some members of two right-wing parties, *the Nationalist Action Party* and the National Salvation Party, will be tried by military courts on charges of having committed crimes against the Turkish state, it was officially announced in Ankara.

Mr Alpaslan Turkes, a retired colonel, aged 63, chairman of the neo-Nazi Nationalist Action Party, could be sentenced to death according to Article 149 of the Turkish Penal Code, for having "led" a movement aimed at "arming the people against each other to commit mass murder".

Together with Mr Turkes, the leading figure of the Turkish far right who was first detained for pro-Nazi activities in 1944, 16 deputies and 10 other members of the NAP will be put on trial before a military tribunal in Ankara. Warrants have been issued for the arrests of 36 other members of *the NAP, or of its sister organ*ization, the Idealist youth associations which are believed to have served as fronts for armed right-wing terrorist groups.

Mr Turkes, however, was the only political leader placed under arrest. Mr Necmettin Erbakan, the leader of the National Salvation Party, and most of his nine friends to stand *trial for having attempted to* set up a theocratic state and overthrow the secular regime, were freed. So were Mr Suleyman Demirel, the former Prime Minister, and Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Opposition leader

Mr Demirel and Mr Ecevit were flown back from the military holiday village at Hamzakoy, near Gallipoli, where they were under protective custody since the coup of September 12.

Other than the 16 MPs from Mr Turkes' party, few parliamentarians were arrested. Among them were three from the Republican Party. Two of them were accused of having threatened civil servants with firearms while they were in office, and thus enjoyed parliamentary immunity.

Observers here noted the care shown by the military *rulers to observe legal forms*; all persons detained after the coup of September 12 having been either freed or arrested by courts before the end of the 30-day detention period imposed shortly after the takeover.

Chilean opposition seeks to have plebiscite annulled

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, Oct 12

A month after the referendum that gave what is officially regarded as approval for at least another eight years' rule by President Augusto Pinochet, Chilean opposition groups, headed by the Christian Democrats, have presented a docu*ment declaring the plebiscite* invalid.

One of the principal criticisms was that people were required to vote on a proposal for which no alternative was offered. This allowed the Government to say that rejection of the proposal would constitute a return to the "chaos" that reigned before the coup of September 11, 1973, without specifying the extent of the undefined chaos.

The Government responded by denying all the accusations and declaring that they lacked legal and moral validity. They were aimed at ignoring "the clear expression of popular will," an official statement said.

Critics of the Government include General Gustavo Leigh, a former junta member and Air Force chief and Señor Andres Zaldivar, the Christian Democratic Party president, who has insisted that there could not be a valid plebiscite

Señor Zaldivar, a former Minister of the Economy and Finance under President Eduardo Frei, said the regime could not derive its legitimacy from the act.

The opposition allegations, which have been presented to the National Scrutiny Group, say the plebiscite involved three separate issues: A new constitution, a transitional government ranging from nine to 16 years; and the naming of General Pinochet as President of the Republic for eight years. Yet, though three questions were involved, only one Yes or No response was allowed.

The Christian Democrats also say that at the time of the voting the country was in a government-declared state of emergency, with restrictions on the individual's freedom of speech and association. They criticized the absence of a verifiable list of registered voters.

West Bank mayors a potent propaganda weapon

Expulsions rebound against Israel

From Christopher Walker
Amman, Oct 12

Sitting last night in the cavernous lobby of Amman's Grand Palace Hotel, it soon became clear why many Western diplomats believe that Mr Muhammed Milhem and Mr Fahd Kawasme, the deported West Bank mayors of Halhoul and Hebron, have become two of the most potent propaganda weapons in the armoury of the Palestinian cause.

Surrounded by supporters, Arab well-wishers and reporters, the two mayors, who between them represent towns with a joint population of less than 90,000, were being treated like international celebrities.

In the five months since they were unceremoniously dumped by an Israeli helicopter inside south Lebanon, they have travelled more than 50,000 miles on a worldwide tour of speaking engagements financed by the Arab League and local Palestinian solidarity groups.

They have used the opportunity to disclaim any responsibility for the brutal murder of six Jewish students which was the immediate cause of their expulsion, to demand the right to return to their homes and to press the familiar case for a Palestinian homeland.

During the tour they have spent six days in Moscow, addressed the United Nations, attempted to secure the release of the American hostages in Tehran, spoken to a Jewish audience in a Washington synagogue, visted 13 American cities and spoken to political leaders in Britain, France, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Australia. In Italy, they attended ceremonies at which their home towns were officially, if improbably, twinned with Turin and Rimini.

The effectiveness of many of their appearances has been reported back to embassies here, particularly their impact on American public opinion, including a section of the Jewish community. It is understood that Israel has been alerted to the detrimental publicity it has received from the extended trip.

On Tuesday morning, the two West Bank leaders are due to recross the River Jordan to attend an Israeli military appeals tribunal which will hear their case for the lifting of expulsion orders imposed under emergency regulations first drafted by the British in 1945.

The hearing is expected to take place under heavy guard somewhere close to the Allenby Bridge, possibly in the large Israeli customs and security complex. Both mayors expect to be detained there by the Israeli authorities until a final decision is taken. If the decision goes against them, they plan to begin new appeal proceedings before the Israeli Supreme Court.

As a condition of the hearing, both men have signed an affidavit pledging to abide by the rules imposed by the Israeli military government and denouncing inflammatory statements attributed to them in the press. Their case will be conducted by Mrs Felicia Langer, a left-wing Jewish lawyer.

Last night Mr Milhem told *The Times*: "I will make clear to the Israeli tribunal that I have always believed in justice for Jews and Arabs alike. I believe that co-existence, living together in one state or two is very possible. I shall also explain that anyone who lives in occupied territory has to abide by the rules of the authorities."

Diplomats here predict that the proceedings will pose a considerable dilemma for the Israeli Government.

Extremist threat: An extremist Israeli group today threatened to attack the two mayors if they were allowed to return to attend the hearing.

Mr Yossi Dayan, secretary-general of the ultra-nationalist Kach movement told reporters that he had sent a telegram to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, warning him that "we are going to prevent the betrayal".—Reuter.

Mr Peres makes a challenge for party nomination

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 12

Mr Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labour Party, announced today that he would fight for the party's nomination as prime minister against Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Prime Minister, who announced his candidacy this weekend.

According to opinion polls, the Labour Party is certain to return to power at the next elections, which must be held not later than November, 1981.

The contest in the Labour Party will be an outright power struggle. The policies of the candidates are almost indistinguishable.

Japan's radiation victims

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Oct 12

Japan still lives in fear of the atomic bombs which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More than 35 years after the explosions, the two bombs continue to claim the lives of thousands of victims every year through the effects of radiation.

Scientists have just announced that a densely populated district of Nagasaki is still contaminated by traces of plutonium 239 which did not disintegrate when the second atomic bomb dropped on Japan exploded over the city

According to Professor Shunzo Okashima, the leader of a research team from the Medical School of Nagasaki, nuclear fission destroyed only part of the plutonium 239 in the bomb. The rest was scattered over the city. Traces of radiation will remain for the next 24,360 years.

Tests on soil close to the centre of the explosion show that the level of radiation is 540.7 pico curies per kilogram, roughly 7.7 times higher than soil examined at a distance

Professor Okashima says that the level of direct radiation is not dangerous to health, but residents can absorb a significant amount of tiny traces of the toxic plutonium in drinking water over a long period.

In August the authorities in Hiroshima claimed that 2,279 people had died during the previous 12 months of causes attributed to the bomb.

Cosmonauts fit after space odyssey record

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 12

The two Soviet cosmonauts who returned to Earth to a heroes' welcome yesterday after a record-breaking six months in space are feeling well and appear to have suffered no ill effects from prolonged weightlessness, it was reported today.

Commander Leonid Popov and Flight Engineer Valery Ryumin touched down on target in Soviet Central Asia after 185 days on board the Salyut 6.

They were immediately made Heroes of the Soviet Union, the country's highest award. Flight Engineer Ryumin, who already holds the award for a record-breaking flight of 175 days last year, was also honoured by having a bust erected in his home town.

Prisoners of conscience

Central African Republic: Joseph Tchendo

By Caroline Moorehead

A former journalist, Joseph Tchendo, is being held in internal exile at Yalinga military camp, 440 miles north-east of the Central African Republic capital Bangui.

He is accused of sending "false and subversive" reports out of the country, but Amnesty International believes that he is being detained for supporting a group opposed to President David Dacko, the *Movement for the Liberation* of the Central African People (MLPC).

Mr Tchendo was imprisoned as early as 1970 for political reasons when the Central African Republic was still ruled by Emperor Bokassa. After his release, he went to live in Belgium, where his wife and two children have remained.

But in October, 1979, after President Dacko had replaced the Emperor, Mr Tchendo returned to the Central African Republic and, as a journalist, lent his support to a prominent opposition politician and leader of the MLPC, Ange Patasse.

Mr Tchendo was first arrested last October and released after a week. He was then rearrested almost immediately after an anti-government riot, which the authorities claimed was inspired by the MLPC.

Since his arrival at the Yalinga military camp in January, Mr Tchendo is said to be suffering from increasingly bad health.

Prisoner freed: Nabaniou Cherif, the former Guinean Minister of Islamic Affairs, whose case appeared in *The Times* in September, was one of a group of political prisoners released last week.

Discredited Afghan leader reports to his Kremlin masters

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Oct 12.

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan today starts his first visit to Moscow since he left hurriedly last December to be installed by the Soviet Union in the presidential palace in Kabul. His presence in Moscow raises important questions about the future of the Soviet occupation, and of Mr Karmal.

The Russians always hoped that he would broaden his small and unpopular political base, isolate the hostile and discontented and establish a popular regime which would vindicate their military action.

That hope has been dashed. The Russians may now feel they have been misled by a man who apparently convinced them he could eliminate or mend rivalries and bring the bulk of the people behind him.

The Karmal regime, weak and detested, is held up only by a framework of Russian arms and administration. Mr Karmal, once known as a champion of people's causes, *is a parish in his own land.* He keeps to his palace, presiding over a crumbling economy, a ramshackle and untrustworthy army, a dispirited civil service, a fleeing middle class and a truculent populace.

There is speculation that the Russians will one day get rid of the President, who is 50, just as they removed his predecessors, Mr Taraki and Mr Amin, who, with Mr Karmal, helped to found the Marxist Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan.

But it is unlikely that the Russians will arrange a diplomatic illness for him soon. That would be too plain an admission that they had picked the wrong *gauleiter* and that Afghanistan is not the calm province they would like it to be.

In any case, Afghan politics are in such a mess that there is no obvious replacement for him, although such names as Salih Muhammad Ziri, secretary of the Central Council of the Politburo, Sultan Ali Kishtman, the Planning Minister and deputy Prime Minister, and Abdul Qader, the senior army officer who was a key figure in the coups of 1973 and 1978, would probably appear on any list of candidates the Russians had.

For the foreseeable future, then, the Russians are stuck with Mr Karmal, and they have probably summoned him to Moscow to help to brighten his image and show solidarity. Aid agreements might be drawn up and the question of sending more troops to deal with the *mujahidin* guerrillas may be discussed.

When he was last in Moscow, biding his time during Mr Amin's hated three-month regime, Mr Karmal formed his programme of national reconciliation: The Russians approved—they did not like what was going on under Mr Amin.

Perhaps they fell for Mr Karmal's blandishments, or perhaps Mr Karmal was deluding himself, but the Russians should have known there was little chance of the Afghan political factions uniting. Either the *intelligence they were receiving* was poor, or it was accurate and the hierarchy, having made up its mind, ignored it.

The relationship between the Parcham (Flag) and Khalq (*People's*) factions of the People's Party is bound to be friable and sour.

The Parchamites, led by Mr Karmal, are in the main drawn from the Persian-speaking, educated urban minority, pragmatic and appreciative of the realities of politics. Compared with them the Khalqis look unsophisticated. They are country-based Pushtu-speakers on the whole, uncompromising, treading the socialist path to get justice for their kind of people.

Pushtu-speakers make up two thirds of Afghanistan's 14 million people and know they have always done worse in education, *administration and rep*resentation in government than the Persian speakers, who represent an eighth of the population.

As the head of a regime of reconciliation Mr Karmal has signally failed. The capital especially is torn by the violence and vengeance of faction warfare. Cracks may be papered over, but not canyons.

As for the Russians, they have reached what they probably consider an endurable stalemate. They are taking longer than they probably expected to chew what they have bitten off. They do not have control everywhere, by any means, but they are *steadily building* cantonments, bases, roads and supply lines, increasing control by sheer oozing bulk. The harassment of the *mujahidin* slows them and irritates, but the level of casualties is bearable.

The disunited *mujahidin*, with their inadequate weapons, fierce zeal and courage, and their belief that they can drive out the Russians just as their great-grandfathers drove out the British, are fighting a bear with peashooters. But life for them is a state of war, and the idea that they will stop fighting is as unlikely as the notion that the Russians might leave.

The Russians take the long view. In 1888 the Russian General Sobolev wrote: "The inevitable logic of facts indicates that the time is approaching when the Hindu Kush will form the boundary of Russia.

In the short term the Russians may tell Mr Karmal to try harder for a Parchamite-Khalqi accord, even if that is wishful thinking on their part. Meanwhile they consolidate with steel, concrete, *apparatchiki* and money to secure the inertia of troublesome tribes.

Perhaps they hope that in the long term the students sent to study in the Soviet Union might form the core of a new party, that attrition will do its work, and that time will modify the loathing that many Afghans have for Russians. The story of the sackful of Russian heads found in Kabul may be apocryphal, as many Afghan stories are, but it is a true indicator of the depth of hatred.

No doubt this will be in Russian minds during the discussions in Moscow with their Afghan protégé.

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THE ARTS

Visions of Paradise

CBSO/Rattle
Festival Hall

Hilary Finch

Two visions of Paradise and the spiritual journey towards it, no less, were offered at Simon Rattle's first London concert as principal conductor of the CBSO.

Szymanowski, naively devotional, poised in meditation, as it were, outside time in his *Stabat Mater*, and Mahler, striving through time, through recollection and struggle to resurrection and affirmation in his Second Symphony provided a coupling as imaginative and rewarding as the performance itself in the two halves of Friday's concert.

From the opening *Stabat Mater*, with Alison Hargan as a vulnerably desolate, pure-voiced soprano soloist, Simon Rattle showed himself to be master of the nuance, balancing choir, vocal and orchestral soloists and full orchestra with fine precision, revealing to the full the beauty of the archaic harmonic progressions, the shimmering textures of Szymanowski's orchestration. Had the choir's vowels and consonants been harder they would have coloured and underscored the solo writing that much more effectively, while doing nothing to compromise the beauty and subtlety of tone at which they aimed and, indeed, achieved.

Such assiduous attention to detail augured well for the Mahler; and expectations were fulfilled as each line of instrumental sound was clearly drawn out, each split second of sound hallowed in the approach to the first movement funeral march. If the third movement's sense of restless bitterness was not as tortured as it can be, the second movement Ländler, its tempo wonderfully poised, had a rare sheen, a unity and beauty of string tone too seldom heard in the Festival Hall acoustic.

After a deeply felt " Urlicht " from Alfreda Hodgson, the last movement began with a nautly controlled frenzy of sound and fury signifying almost too much too soon. The first brass chorale, for instance, could have been quieter, the isolated trumpets before the Maestoso much less obtrusive, the ending before the distant trumpet calls far slower—all to enable the final climax to be as breathtakingly anticipated as it deserved to be.

If the dynamic levels of the all-male chorus entries were not as perfectly calculated as the thoroughly successful first " Auferstehn ", soloists, choir and orchestra all contributed valiantly to Mr Rattle's swift and eager build-up of that almost unbearable tension which Mahler himself wondered how he ever came to create.

Schütz Consort/Norrington

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Pettitt

On the surface, little of anything but academic interest is promised by a programme centred on the German cantata before (in one instance after) Bach. Just a few lines in a standard reference book need not imply tedious music, however, as together the Schütz Consort of London and the London Baroque Players under Roger Norrington showed on Saturday.

From the outset, with an imaginative strophic cantata by Handel's teacher in Halle, Friedrich Wilhelm Zachow, the ensemble's singers were individually and corporately well-suited and prepared for this music, resourcefully making the most of even its simplest aspects. Elaine Barry's controlled and spendid singing (from memory) in Franz Tunder's *Ach Herr, lass deine lieben engelein*, a work influenced by the drama of Italian monody (Frescobaldi was Tunder's teacher), preceded one of two cantatas by Andreas Hammerschmidt. Both *Jesu meine Freude* and *Schmücket das fest* showed this composer's ability, matched by performers, to bring to sacred texts an almost mischievous light touch.

Inevitably, though, it was the three giant figures of Schütz, Buxtehude and Telemann, who left the deepest marks. Of Schütz we heard two Dialogues; *Weig, was weinest du?*, a condensed summation of the Resurrection Story, was impressive, maximum dramatic effect being drawn from its insense and quirky harmonic progressions. Buxtehude's *Alles was ihr tut*, like the Hammerschmidt, was another bright piece; its springing rhythms, simple harmonies and eloquent violin decorations (from John Holloway and Roy Goodman) made a joyous end to the evening. Most fascinating of all, however, was Telemann's Cantata on the 117th Psalm. In spite of his machine-like fluency, Telemann, astonishingly, rarely fails to find something to surprise. This work, written in 1758, showed that the now ageing composer kept pace with his younger contemporaries. The music often bore more semblance to early Haydn and Mozart than to anything else.

By way of a diversion, the London Baroque Soloists played a Pachelbel Partita for strings and continuo, with a soloistic line in which Holloway took further opportunity to remind us of his virtuosity, while Biber's Serenade with Nightwatchman, a delightful eccentricity, was enhanced by Stephen Varcoe's mumbling ground bass and by impeccable ensemble even in *pizzicato passages*. Norrington conducted even the smallest groups, which may have been unnecessary rhythmically but helped his performers to lend vibrant character to their playing and singing.

In praise of borrowed plumes

Janufa/Elisir
Grand, Leeds

William Mann

English National Opera North have started their third season at home in Leeds, with three new productions borrowed from their colleagues of Welsh National Opera. Other producers and stage designers may sense, with anxiety, the omens of a closed shop whereby there will be no opportunity to contrast different productions of the same opera, because the chosen interpretation will simply be passed round our several companies until it wears out.

That hasn't happened yet: if it does—in these days of scant public subsidy for the arts, production-swapping seems a sensible way to share costs, and so reduce expenditure—there will always be plenty of other operas awaiting admission to the pool. When a particular production is as fine as David Pountney's staging of Janácek's *Jenufa* (made jointly for WNO and Scottish Opera, first shown in Cardiff five years ago), it seems sensible that ENON should borrow it, rather than keep a marvellous opera out of its own repertory, or spend a mort of money on a new production which may be less admirable, and less attractive to audiences.

Here, at any rate, is that production of *Jenufa* with the large gyrating millwheel at the start, and the open-plan skeleton depiction of Kostelnicka's cottage (a real inspiration by Maria Björnson, I now see, though we miss the profuse trappings of religion on what should be the walls). The settings look well on the stage of the Grand Theatre, though the ambitious lighting-plot had not entirely settled down by Friday (ENON'S third performance of the piece).

The production looks different because the cast is ENON'S own. Lorna Haywood's Jenufa is familiar in London (she has sung it in Prague, too), here quite unglamorous, determinedly ordinary in appearance, ably and intelligently sung, remarkable only for her consistent sweetness of character, forgiving grateful naturally kind, which shines through every phrase and gesture. Margaret Kingsley's Kostelnicka asserts authority and remorse, with some thrilling and some painfully squally singing, without the amazing penetration of the role by her predecessor in Wales and Scotland: the daemon was in abeyance.

Most striking in ENON'S version is the contrast between the stepbrother rivals. Philip Mills


Benje Marcussen, Philip Mills and Lorna Haywood in Jenufa

brings boyish good looks, a soft-fleshed and spoiled face, a wilful immaturity to STEVA such as I have not seen before, though all that is in the role, and he has the noisy, concentrated tenor voice, also apt, which sets off Robert Ferguson's passionate, more vibrant Laca, big, bearded and gangling.

There are numerous subsidiary characters in *Jenufa*, all strongly characterized by Pountney, and strongly taken in Leeds. Jean Allister's still vigorous Grandma (a Pountney feature always) was typical, likewise John Tranter's self-conscious Mayor, and Bente Marcussen's sparkling Karolka, particularly Hilary Jackson as the self-assertive, neurotic Mrs Mayor.

The conductor, David Lloyd-Jones, very notably made the most of Janácek's orchestral music, often when one's attention may expect to dwell on the singers, as in Kostelnicka's first solo in the third act. He was careful to balance voices and orchestra so that words (in English) were regularly audible, though not at the end of the second act when, as usual, one could not understand the anguished augury of Death's presence voiced by the baby's murderess. The trumpets, and the violin solos, testified well to the health of the ENON orchestra, soon to be heard in its own symphony concerts as well.

ENON'S production of Donizetti's *L'elisir d'amore* is the jolly gusto-filled one which Michael Geliot made for WNO, the opening scene transplanted to a *hayfield*, with *stack, stook*, cart, and movable model sheep, the village square obviously English, from its shop signs, though the English translation refers to Italian lire and scudi.

As in Wales, the enchanting, agile Adina is again Lillian Watson, the Dulcamara Forbes Robinson, a ripe comic story. Richard Jackson's Belcore makes up in gleeful-eyed comic bravado and vivid diction, what his bright baritone lacks in sheer size. His unashamed caricature makes sensible balance with Ryland Davies's pleasantly gormless Nemorino, beautifully sung, by no means the clown of tradition but a presentable husband-to-be, if no longer a boy. Clive Timms conducted a buoyant, melodious performance. These two operas, and Verdi's *La Traviata* in John Copley's production, will visit Sunderland, Nottingham, and Norwich (*Elisir* only in Doncaster as well) during forthcoming weeks.

Don Pasquale

San Francisco Opera

John Higgins

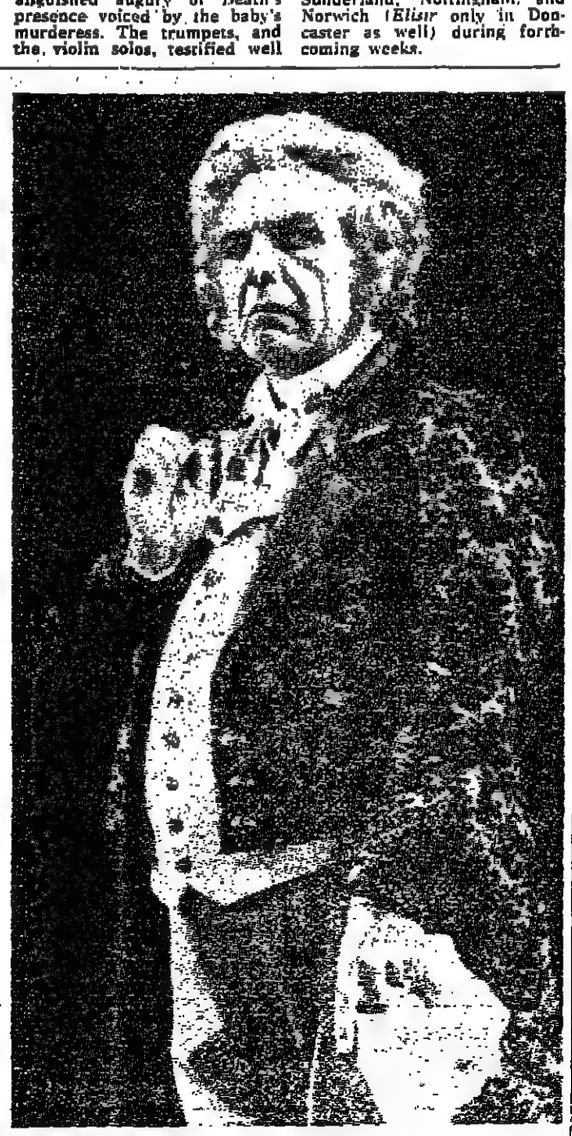
Sir Geraint Evans has been travelling to the San Francisco Opera for over two decades now and last weekend he was presented with the Opera Medal, an award not lightly given out, for his work with the company. Evans began with Beckmesser in 1959 and this season the role, his eighteenth at the house, is Don Pasquale.

Over the past few years Sir Geraint has turned Donizetti's opera into something very close to a piece of private property. The appearance has been worked out down to the last detail, with the red smoking-hat perched as jauntily as a page boy's cap on top of a bushy outcrop of grey hair. The curmudgeonly side of Pasquale is played down so that the final blessing on the lovers, " Siate felice ", comes as an inevitability rather than an improbable *volte face*. At the end of the duet with Malatesta, " Cheti, cheti ", two chairs are left on stage safe in the knowledge that the audience will demand an encore, which indeed they do.

It was as well that Geraint Evans's performance was so assured and vocally so rich—the larynx is still in excellent shape, as Covent Garden audiences will hear when he comes for *Figaro* next month. Lotfi Mansouri's production, a new one, lacked style and imagination and there was a strong impression that most of the ideas there were stemmed from the singers themselves. John Conklin designed a cut-out home for Pasquale placed against a Roman roofscape, an odd perspective which suggested the singers, like Tosca, were in imminent danger of plunging to their death every time they made an exit; in fairness, though, the garden of the final scene was elegant and prettily lit.

Sir Geraint's British partner in the cast was David Rendall's Ernesto, Pasquale's nephew. A slight tremolo was audible in the opening aria, " Cercherò lontana terra ", a plangent piece designed to show up any infelicity in the voice. Thereafter Mr Rendall, even though he might not be opera's greatest actor, improved mightily and sang with spring sweetness of that April night in the last act. Ruth Welting was a busy, almost rash Norina, letting out dazzling notes and ones that had lost their fizz with equal aplomb; in energy and assurance it was an interpretation to match the Pasquale.

The two weaknesses of the


Sir Geraint Evans in rehearsal as Don Pasquale

evening were a Malatesta who rarely aspired to rise above musical comedy level, and some stolid and unidiomatic conducting by the Austrian Uwe Mund, who was making his San Francisco debut. *Don Pasquale* is a much more difficult opera to pace precisely than might appear; it can make reputations, as it did that of Riccardo Muti in Salzburg a decade ago, or it can mar them.

Over the next few days San Francisco has running in tandem with *Pasquale* what is by all accounts a fine revival of *Jenufa*, which brings together Elisabeth Söderström and Sena Jurinac. Meanwhile the long-time general director of the opera, Kurt Herbert Adler, is preparing his final season for next autumn before he hands over the reins to Terry McEwen. It is bound to be a glossy one in vocal terms, and among those booked are Margaret Price and Luciano Pavarotti to sing in their first *Aida*. San Francisco, which is very much the operatic focal point in America this month with the Met closed, has never had trouble in attracting the world's leading singers, although it has not always engaged the producers to point their noses in the right direction.

New Ayckbourn play tomorrow

Alan Ayckbourn's latest play, *Season's Greetings*, is to be presented in London in the author's own production, performed by his regular company from the Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round at Scarborough. The company, making its first visit to London, will open at the Round House tomorrow for a two-week run: a further visit by the Scarborough company is planned for the spring of next year. *Season's Greetings* concerns a traditional English Christmas, with a few additions, such as an extramarital relationship around the Christmas tree and a couple of stray gunshots in the hall.

Book review

A half great man reassessed

Nixon
A Study in Extremes of Fortune
By Lord Longford
(*Weidenfeld & Nicolson*, £8.95)

The moral dilemmas of great power are one of the most fascinating subjects in the study of history. There is no doubt that many people who are quite virtuous in their private character accept the necessities of power and allow them to override private conscience. Every English reign from Edward IV to Queen Elizabeth saw the killing of a close relation of the Monarch for reasons of state. Henry VIII killed with enthusiasm: his father, Henry VII, was reluctant to have the dim-witted Warwick murdered and felt very guilty after the event; his daughter, Queen Elizabeth, was reluctant to sanction the execution of the only too quick-witted Mary Queen of Scots, and felt deep grief after the event. But in what they saw as the political necessity of the time, each authorized the killing.

It is the way in which he dealt with the moral dilemma of power that makes the Presidency of Richard Nixon particularly fascinating. That, and the way that American opinion reacted to his failings. It is almost certain that Nixon had no prior knowledge of the grotesquely incompetent Watergate burglary himself, but it is completely clear that he was responsible for the attempted cover-up. As President Nixon wrote,

I was looking for a way to deal with Watergate that would minimise the damage to me and my friends and my campaign, while giving the least advantage to my political opposition.

There is no doubt that this was wrong. It involved the President in interfering with the course of justice and in lying to the American people. Once that had been discovered, it did in fact become politically inevitable that he should resign.

This was a matter for regret, as his Presidency was one of important achievements, particularly in international affairs, achievements which included the ending of the Vietnam war and the opening of the American relationship with China. His Presidency also saw an improvement in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The world is a safer place because of President Nixon's policies.

I wonder how many men of power would have seen the moral issue of Watergate in a different way? Confronted with a situation in which a subordinate had committed a relatively minor act of criminal folly, how many would, for moral reasons, have done other than try to limit the political damage?

Some men of power would certainly have been shrewder than Nixon was in seeing that a cover-up could not work and would have done a surgical operation earlier and more ruthlessly. I believe that such different men as President de Gaulle, Mr Edward Heath or President Eisenhower would have done that.

Yet I suspect that most politicians, confronted with such a scandal in the middle of an election campaign, would have wanted to put the lid on it and keep it there, which is exactly what Nixon did. Of course, it is true that Nixon had inherited an imperial concept of the Presidency, which gave the Presidency awesome powers, even when they were not wrongly used. That makes the abuse of power more disturbing. But he did not invent those powers and was probably a shade less imperial in his view of the Presidency than his two predecessors, Kennedy and Johnson. Nor was he the first to abuse them.

The comparison between Nixon and Johnson is a strange one. Johnson escalated the Vietnam war which was a disaster for America and was fought in a terrible way. Nixon ended it. Johnson was a more ruthless political manipulator than Nixon and therefore more dangerous to the institutional proprieties of the United States. Johnson lied about issues of war and peace to the Senate. Nixon lied about a matter of scandal. Johnson is seen as a respectable President in the American historic tradition and Nixon is a children's bogey man.

Then again, there is Harry S. Truman, still a hero to the Democrats, who was responsible for the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima, which may have been justified by necessity, and of Nagasaki, which certainly was not. There is no doubt that in the history of American public opinion Watergate weighs more heavily than Nagasaki, but it is not clear why it should.

Lord Longford's biographical essay on Nixon attempts a reassessment. President Nixon's career is so highly charged with emotion that even to attempt a reassessment will no doubt bring down on Lord Longford angry critics—not for the first time—but it is an honest and useful book and I found its reappraisal of the balance of Nixon's career convincing. President Nixon is a tragic figure, of a not uncommon kind, a half great man who betrayed himself under pressure. Like Lord Longford, I find that a matter for sympathy.

William Rees-Mogg

Worth the trip

Peer Gynt
Oxford Playhouse

Jeremy Treglown

Four *Peer Gynts* and one *Brand* in the past seven or eight years: can any theatre have been more loyal to the early Ibsen than the Oxford Playhouse? This new production, freely adapted by Adrian Mitchell from an expert translation by Karin Bamborough and likeably set to music by the rock composer Nick Bicât, combines with the National Theatre's brilliant *Brand* of a couple of years ago to help define the on the face of things unlikely appeal of these strange poetic dramas.

It has a lot to do with their sheer scale and audacity—the ferociously busy imagination of the young Ibsen in the mid 1860s, working on the complicated experiences of his upbringing and on the clash between provincial Norwegian puritanism and the expansive romantic world he found in his wide reading and travels. And the only way to do these plays is with comparable audacity—the thrilling rigours of the Geoffrey Hill/Inga-Stina Ewbank *Brand*, four hours of chipping your way up a theatrical ice-cap, or now the generous, irreverent exuberance of this partly up-dated, partly fantasticated but in spirit very faithful version of *Peer Gynt*.

It's an erratic, flawed, and very long evening. But the fertility of the work, with its in some ways crude and yet imaginatively complex plot about being good versus having a good time, and about the interior and exterior worlds, is brought out through Mitchell's and Bicât's readiness (and the readiness of the director, Gordon McDougall, and the designer, Nadine Baylis) to seize their chances; nowhere better than in the *big Trolls* scene—a comic surreal nightmare—*or the vividly staged* shipwreck.

Peer is played by Ian McDiarmid, an actor who could turn Osric into the Elephant Man if he was asked to. Given Peer's obsessive role-playing, it's inevitably one of the biggest—if sometimes the most inchoate—performances seen on this stage for some time: though it by no means outclasses the strong supporting cast. Peter Jonfield is a versatile Super Troll, his begging song near the end, with its hilariously pert, xylophone-accompanied chorus " Cooking Sherry ", one of the funniest of some very funny numbers. And Laura Davenport manages to make Solveig—a character who easily beats Desdemona to the Undevelooped Female Lead prize—remarkably unemetic. There are things wrong with the production, as there are with the play; but the things that are right with it are worth travelling some way to see.

Gloria

Covent Garden

Judith Cruickshank

A repeat of Thursday's triple bill brought a change of cast in the leading male role in Kenneth MacMillan's *Gloria* on Saturday when David Wall took over the part created by Wayne Eagling. The two men are very different physical types: Eagling tall, loose-limbed and rather unclassical in style and I suspect temperament, and Wall more forceful and compact and very definitely a *premier danseur*.

It is to the credit of both dancer and choreographer that the change succeeded so well. *Wall dominates the action to a* greater extent than Eagling and he brings more bitterness and anger to his interpretation. He phrases his dancing more classically, but this has the virtue of spotlighting MacMillan's inventive and original movement still more clearly.

One becomes more aware of details, the finger pointed accusingly at the audience and the long final stare before the stunning backwards leap into the grave.

Wall's command and maturity provide a fine contrast with Julian Hosking's more gentle and accepting performance in the other leading male role. Hosking's beautiful and elegiac *pas de deux* with Jennifer Penny is one of the highlights of the ballet. And all the more moving because of the restraint with which MacMillan has hinted at emotions instead of letting his dancers wallow full-bloodedly.

Musically, I still find this work a puzzle. Perhaps MacMillan has chosen to set this lament for the loss of an entire generation to a hymn of praise to the glory of God as a deliberate irony. But that still does not explain the broad smile on Wendy Ellis's face!

The evening opened with a rather low-key performance of Ashton's *Enigma Variations*. Most of the original cast have been replaced, but Derek Rencher's fine portrait of Elgar remains as the keystone of the work. He seems to have resisted any temptation to broaden or embellish his role and some of the newer members of the cast would do well to follow his example.

Stephen Beagley is settling more comfortably into the central part in *Rhapsody*, but with Baryshnikov gone, the ballet becomes almost entirely the property of the ladies in the cast—and what lovely ladies they are, every one.

SPORT

Golf

Lyle faces Norman in matchplay final with a special flavour

By John Hennessy

Sandy Lyle, who faces Greg Norman, of Australia, in the final of the world matchplay tournament sponsored by Suntory, at Wentworth today, set the scene during an interview after yesterday's semi-finals. "He's going to be after my guts," he said. The final, indeed, carries a special flavour as a result of events elsewhere—but first things first.

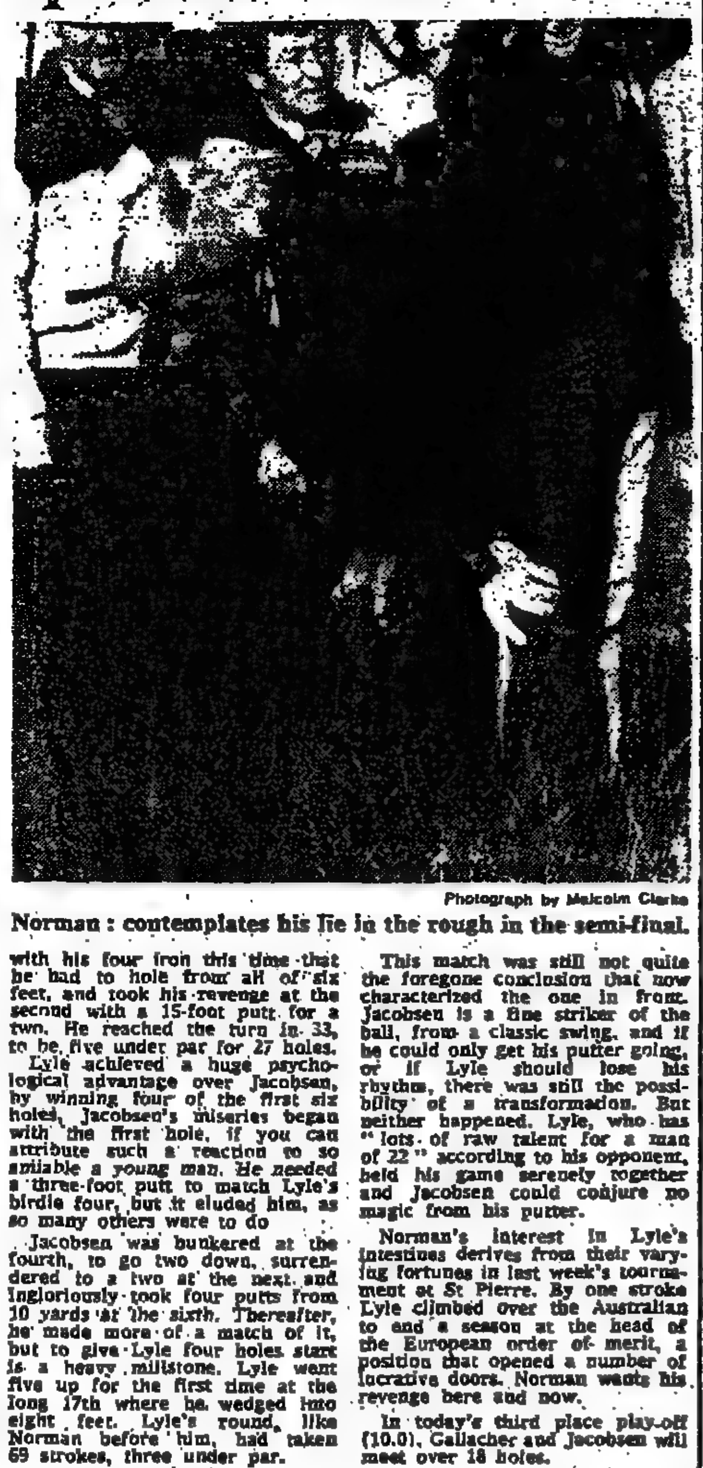
Lyle, the first Briton to reach the final since the inaugural event 16 years ago, and Norman had comfortable victories in yesterday's semi-finals, beating respectively Peter Jacobsen, of the United States, and Bernard Gallacher, the other Scot who survived the early rounds, by the same handsome margin, six and five.

The semi-final round had been postponed from Saturday because of the waterlogged state of the course. The one-sided nature of the two matches added to the general atmosphere of anti-climax and as early as half past three the gum booted spectators were straggling their way back from distant parts of the course. Gallacher, bonny fighter though he undoubtedly is, seemed outgunned from the start and, if Jacobsen seemed more of a match for Lyle, he could rarely come to terms with his putter. He took four on one green and three from only five feet on another. This is no recipe for facing Lyle in his present form, a man good enough to have beaten George Burns, of the United States, by six and five and Isao Aoki, winner two years ago, by five and four in earlier rounds.

On the first hole in the morning, Norman struck fear into the hearts of Scottish supporters with a dazzling three iron from a lie left of the fairway. He hit the pin and the ball nestled no more than nine inches from the hole. From a distance of about 200 yards he struck the ball with an accur- he struck the ball with superb accuracy.

And yet the same man, such is the perverse nature of a game that alternately thrills and frustrates, needed three blows from his putter to persuade the ball home from 10 yards at the next. The disparity in length between the two men was such that it was here, on and around the greens, that Gallacher's main hope of salvation lay. Again Norman took four at the next short hole, the fifth, and Gallacher was again back to all square, having had to concede the fourth.

So the match see-sawed for a time, but when Norman found his touch he pulled steadily away. He lunched four up and won the first two holes afterwards. He again had an eagle at the first, so awry with his four iron this time that he had to hole from all of six feet, and took his revenge at the second with a 15-foot putt for a two. He reached the turn in 33, to be five under par for 27 holes.



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Norman : contemplates his lie in the rough in the semi-final.

Lyle achieved a huge psychological advantage over Jacobsen, by winning four of the first six holes. Jacobsen's miseries began with the first hole, if you can attribute such a reaction to so amiable a young man. He needed a three-foot putt to match Lyle's birdie four, but it eluded him, as so many others were to do.

Jacobsen was bunkered at the fourth, to go two down, surrendered to a two at the next and ingloriously took four putts from 10 yards at the sixth. Thereafter, he made more of a match of it, but to give Lyle four holes start is a heavy millstone. Lyle went five up for the first time at the long 17th where he wedged into eight feet. Lyle's round, like Norman before him, had taken 69 strokes, three under par.

This match was still not quite the foregone conclusion that now characterized the one in front. Jacobsen is a fine striker of the ball, from a classic swing, and if he could only get his putter going, or if Lyle should lose his rhythm, there was still the possibility of a transformation. But neither happened. Lyle, who has "lots of raw talent for a man of 22" according to his opponent, held his game serenely together and Jacobsen could conjure no magic from his putter.

Norman's interest in Lyle's intestines derives from their varying fortunes in last week's tournament at St Pierre. By one stroke Lyle climbed over the Australian to end a season at the head of the European order of merit, a position that opened a number of lucrative doors. Norman wants his revenge here and now.

In today's third place play-off (10.0), Gallacher and Jacobsen will meet over 18 holes.

US amateur one better than Nicklaus

Pinehurst, North Carolina, Oct 12.—The United States amateur champion Hal Sutton established a record total in leading the United States to a 27-stroke margin over South Africa in the 12th biennial world amateur team golf championship (the Eisenhower Trophy) here yesterday.

Sutton, who is 22 and comes from Shreveport, Louisiana, had consistently achieved the best scores on the American team and his total of 276, 12 under par, was one stroke better than that set by Jack Nicklaus in 1960.

Sutton, who announced after his round today that he would remain an amateur, scored 68, 69, 71 and 68 in his four rounds over the Pinehurst number two course (6,960 yards). The Americans finished with 848, a total of the three lowest scores for each round in the four-man team.

South Africa finished second on 875, Taiwan were third with 884. Britain and Ireland were fourth after three rounds but dropped back to tie fifth with Australia and Canada, on 890. Ronan Rafferty had rounds of 72, 70, 71, 73 for a total of 286 for Britain and Ireland.

FINAL SCORES: 1, 848 United States 211, 211, 217, 209 (H. Sutton 68, 69, 71, 68—276; J. Holtgrieve 73, 70, 72, 70—285; R. Tway 72, 71, 74, 71—288; J. Sigel 71, 71, 75, 77—294); 2, 875 South Africa 219, 216, 218, 222; 3, 884 Taiwan 219, 221, 221, 223; 4, 887 Japan 223, 219, 225, 220; 5, 890 Australia 221, 225, 213, 221, Britain-Ireland 229, 217, 221, 223 (R. Rafferty 72, 70, 71, 73—286; I. Hutchison 77, 74, 71, 77—299; P. McEvoy 82, 77, 75, 74—308; G. Brand 80, 74, 72, 74—300), Canada 221, [illegible]; 8, 894 Sweden 230, 221, 223, 220; 9, 899 Mexico 221, 224, 226, 228; 10, 902 New Zealand 229, 226, 215, 232.

CONNEMARA: Irish matchplay tournament, third round: D. Smyth 21st W. Todd; L. Higgins 5 and 4 M. Quinn; H. Jackson 19th C. O'Connor senior; T. Murphy 2 and 1 T. Halpin; P. McGuirk 2 and 1 E. Darcy; C. O'Connor junior 2 and 1 J. Kinsella; P. Leonard 5 and 4 P. Skerritt; D. Jones 4 and 3 E. Jones. Fourth round: Smyth 3 and 2 Higgins; Jackson 3 and 2 Murphy; O'Connor 1 hole McGuirk; Jones 5 and 4 Leonard. Semi-final round: Smyth 3 and 1 Jackson; Jones 2 and 1 O'Connor. Final: Smyth 6 and 5 Jones.

BRISBANE: Queensland open tournament (Australian unless stated): 279: W. Dunk, 69, 69, 71, 70; 280: B. Coombes (NZ), 69, 71, 69, 71; 283: W. Grady, 70, 71, 70, 72; 284: I. Mellish, 73, 69, 72, 70; T. Graham (US), 71, 66, 76, 71; J. Lister (NZ), 71, 73, 69, 71; 285: T. Gale, 71, 74, 70, 70; 286: M. Ferguson, 71, 73, 72, 70; 287: R. Davis, 70, 71, 72, 74.

PENSACOLA: PGA tournament: Third round (United States unless stated): 200: R. Mann 66, 71, 63; 204: T. Kite, 65, 70, 69; 205: M. Gove, 70, 67, 68; D. Halldorson, 68, 67, 70; 206: G. Hallberg, 68, 67, 71; 207: M. Sullivan, 69, 72, 66; T. Jenkins, 71, 68, 68; M. McCumber, 66, 71, 70; 208: D. Eichelberger, 74, 66, 68; W. Kratzert, 70, 68, 70; L. Lotz, 69, 68, 71; 209: M. Hayes, 72, 68, 69; H. Twitty, 70, 68, 71; B. Gardner, 67, 71, 71; M. Donald, 71, 67, 71; 215: P. Oosterhuis (GB), 73, 73, 69.

SAN JOSE: LPGA tournament: Third round (United States unless stated): 210: A. Alcott, 69, 69, 72; 212: P. Hayes, 68, 71, 73; 213: S. Daniel, 71, 72, 70; 215: D. Young, 70, 73, 72; 216: T. Hession, 73, 71, 72; 217: J. Alex, 73, 75, 69; P. Meyers, 70, 75, 72; V. Fergon, 73, 71, 73; 218: N. Lopez-Melton, 75, 74, 69; S. Spuzich, 73, 73, 72; D. White, 69, 74, 75; S. Post, 70, 72, 76; 219: K. Postlewaite, 71, 75, 73; M. Porter, 70, 74, 75; 220: S. Little (SA), 73, 72, 75.

NAGOYA: Total tournament (Japanese unless stated): 274: L. Nelson (US), 72, 69, 66, 67; 275: Y. Hagawa, 69, 69, 67, 70; 276: N. Yuhara, 70, 69, 73, 64; 279: A. Yabe, 74, 70, 68, 67; 280: T. Nakamura, 68, 70, 71, 71; S. Fujii, 69, 70, 69, 72; 281: N. Suzuki, 74, 70, 68, 69; 283: H. Sugimura, 71, 69, 72, 71; N. Ozaki, 72, 68, 69, 74.

ASCOT: London amateur foursomes. Third round: Muswell Hill A 5 and 4 Roehampton; Porters Park 19th Fulwell A; Stoke Poges A 3 and 2 Hainault Forest; North Middlesex A 3 and 1 Ashford Manor A; Ealing A 2 holes Fulwell B; Berkshire 1 hole Moor Park A; Walton Heath A 19th West Sussex; Sudbury A 3 and 2 Stoke Poges B. Fourth round: Muswell Hill 1 hole Porters Park; North Middlesex 2 and 1 Stoke Poges; Berkshire 2 and 1 Ealing; Walton Heath 2 and 1 Sudbury.

Equestrianism

Younger riders making a claim to fame

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The trend throughout the Horse of the Year Show suggests that we need no longer bemoan the fact that nearly 50 British riders were forced by the governing body to turn professional after the 1972 Olympic Games. Harvey Smith, always the Mohammed Ali of show jumping, was outpointed in every round by his son Robert, who has landed a sponsor in his own right. Of those who have completed two of their three score years and 10, only David Broome was in every big final, eventually finishing third on Philco to Paul Schockemohle (El Paso) and Eric Wauters of Belgium (Winnetou) for the Servis International Spurs, the points championship.

Nick Skelton was the last of the young ones to shine on Saturday, when he rode the Everest horse, Maybe, to win the Radio Rentals Victor Ludorum with three clear rounds. In the last, when John Whitacker and Ryan's Son set a target of 29 seconds and Caroline Bradley with Tigre had taken up the running in 27.9 seconds, he finished 0.3 seconds faster.

The field of youth is rich in depth, with John Brown winning the *Country Life* and Riding Cup on his old standby, Paddy Connelly, from John Whitacker on Miss Tina and Skelton on Wallaby.

Gillian Oliver won the working hunter title on the former showing champion, Dual Gold, who dearly loves to leave the ground, while Bill Bryan from Herefordshire beat Robert Oliver on the triple champion cob Kempley to take this title on the seven-year-old Brock.

Cricket

Gavaskar will lead tour party

Sunil Gavaskar has been named captain of the Indian team to tour Australia and New Zealand from next month. Gavaskar, aged 31, was chosen unanimously by a national cricket selection committee. He has led India in 18 Tests and never lost a series.

Test cricketers who show dissent at decisions, or abuse or assault umpires, should be sent off the field and fined heavily, the President of the West Indies Cricket Umpires Association, Gerry Gomes, suggests in the 1980 edition of a West Indies cricket annual. He recommends the appointment of a disciplinary board of three for each Test match by the International Cricket Conference.—Reuter.

Real tennis

Ronaldson and Swash win final despite a few qualms

By Roy McKelvie

Christopher Ronaldson, the home professional, and his amateur partner, Ronald Swash, won the Unigate Pro-am doubles tournament at Hayling Island yesterday. In the final they beat Francis Robinson and Kevin Sheldon, the eLampington professional, by 6—2, 6—3, 5—6, 6—3 after losing a match point at 5—5 in the third set.

The winners' path throughout the event was not a smooth one. They were taken to a final set in their first match and in the semi-final round against Howard Angus and Rick Ossawy, an assistant professional at Lord's, they survived a match point at 5—5 in the final set. When they lost the third set, after a match point in the final one felt anything might happen. That it did not was due to a couple of forces to the dedans by Swash in the vital seventh game of the fourth set and some mistakes off the floor by Sheldon.

Essentially this was a battle between the two professionals. There was little to choose between the amateurs although Robinson, specially when defending the grille, proved the better volleyer. He was, for instance, responsible for keeping the match alive at the end of the third set when Ronaldson, at 5—5 and 30—15, let loose a blaster straight at him. Standing a couple of yards in front of the grille Robinson blocked his return and took Ronaldson completely by surprise.

Ronaldson was a more accurate and more varied server than Sheldon. He had the longer reach, was faster about the court and probably a shade fitter. But his aim for the winning openings was not quite as sharp as Sheldon's and, at times, he tended to hit too hard and concentrate on the grille to the exclusion of the rest of the court. Sheldon remained the sounder volleyer but as he tired (he did a lot of running) so he began to press and made a few errors that counted in both the third and fourth sets.

Results, page 9

Road running

RENNES: Men: 1, M. MacLeod (GB), 26min 6.5sec; 2, H. J. Orthmann (W Germany), 26:47.2; 3, F. Gonzales (France), 26:48.5. Women: 1, K. Sypalova (USSR), 11:3[illegible].

Football

Ipswich have arrived and intend to stay

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Liverpool 1 Ipswich 1

By the humble standards of most managers' after-match comments, which only occasionally rise above the simplistic assertion that one or other side took their chances, Bobby Robson launched into a soliloquy in the foyer of Anfield on Saturday. His Ipswich Town, the league leaders and definitive products of 10 years' work, had drawn 1—1 with Liverpool, the champions, and if anyone doubted whose was the moral victory, Mr Robson put them straight.

This team, he said, have class, determination and experience. They had played Liverpool at their own game, assiduously building up midfield authority. "Today we arrived", he asserted. "But it's only just begun. If we can maintain this standard we can put Liverpool under pressure for the next two or three years. They're not going to go away. They're going to stay there, but we can be with them. If we had to come here in the sixth round of the cup we wouldn't be afraid."

It was an estimable game that justified such clarion praise and the only misgivings concerning Mr Robson's hopes were those he himself confessed. In the past injuries had often restricted Ipswich and in the future it was necessary to realize the problems of maintaining standards set by Liverpool. If he can produce more reserves of the calibre of McCall, the outstanding midfield player of the match, the task will be less daunting.

For the opposition to provide the best midfield player at Anfield is a remarkable feat. But here Liverpool's energy source, Souness, McDermott, Kennedy and Lee, were matched at their own business. In the end they were made to appear inaccurate and a little slow; even Bob Paisley, the Liverpool manager, whose hurrah for the opposition rarely survives the first hip-hip, conceded that much to Ipswich.

With Brazil missing, Ipswich required Gates to play with Mariner in a two-man attack, thus reinforcing midfield with an extra man, McCall. Not that they were the least defensive until near the end when both teams accepted a *compromise point*. They may have been tempted to close ranks when, for the first part of a splendid first half, Liverpool attacked strongly with Cohen giving excellent adventurous service on the left side. But Cooper, in the Ipswich goal, and Osman, who was composed and skilful in front of him, kept them out. Dalglish and Johnson were confined.

Had the referee been persuaded to give a penalty instead of a free kick outside the area early in the game, when Burley handled, the fire may not have lasted in Ipswich's ambition. As it was, Thijssen scored with a good shot after a corner had been too hastily cleared. For a time the amazing record of 73 league matches without defeat at Anfield slipped from Liverpool's control, but only for 11 minutes, in which time Dalglish had another penalty appeal rejected and Osman cleared Kennedy's header off the line.

A third penalty appeal, probably the least justified, was upheld by the referee when Thijssen unbalanced Dalglish and McDermott scored, although Cooper's hand reached his kick. Liverpool then had much more possession, yet they relinquished it more readily than usual and were grateful that Clemence was superbly acrobatic in turning Butcher's header over the bar. By that time Mariner was limping after a tackle with his England colleague, McDermott, and that was the day's only debit.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Mulhren, P. Mariner, E. Gates, S. McCall.

Referee: A. J. Hamil (Wolverhampton).

Mariner injury the fly in the ointmen

At one point in a grand match at Anfield on Saturday, the visiting Ipswich Town supporters chanted a reminder to Liverpool that they, the champions, were the home side and should not be playing square passes across the defence to keep possession. It was not an accurate commentary on Liverpool's overall intentions but marked a welcome change of emphasis.

Fear of defeat and the gospel of an away point being the height of ambition occasionally lift just sufficiently to see that there is still something worthwhile under the dull awning of sterile tactics.

There have been many fine, entertaining matches this season, several featuring Ipswich who are still a point ahead of Liverpool after the 1—1 draw. But erosion has taken a deep hold and the family budget trimmed to dispense with luxuries, so attendances are now lower than ever.

The reasons include hooliganism and the low standards of entertainment and comfort but viewing figures for televised football are also falling and this cannot all be blamed on the BBC's grim futuristic Saturday replacement for Match of the Day, with its music seemingly broadcast from the Starship Enterprise.

The match against Ipswich at Anfield was something of a watershed for Liverpool and football generally. Their success over a decade had given them a reputation for being prosperous and efficiently organized. The home attendance of under 30,000 for a midweek game against Middlesbrough would not have been unwelcomed at some grounds but Liverpool were then pulling up on Ipswich and expected better.

It was not an insignificant match. Even allowing for heavy local unemployment and an opening programme that was not particularly attractive, Liverpool realized that there was a serious danger of failing to reach a season's break-even home average attendance of 42,000. A full house on Saturday, they suggested, would help allay fears and perhaps avoid economies, including dispensing with a junior team.

The crowd numbered 48,084. The visiting supporters' pen was not full so the figure was slightly misleading, but one felt that not long ago such a game would have had Anfield under siege from the early hours. In terms of value for money, the match would only have seemed overpriced for those who could not bear to see Liverpool fail to win, which probably accounted for a large proportion. The only unhappy event was an injury to the Ipswich centre forward, Mariner, who is unavailable for England's World Cup match against Romania in Bucharest on Wednesday.

As Mariner played particularly well against Norway at Wembley last month, scoring one of England's four goals, he expected to be retained. Bir an obvious contender for Ma position but England's ma Ron Greenwood has ruled o prospect of presenting Pe Birtles had hoped tha this week he would be a chester United player bu transfer continues to be c by Nottingham Forest. For still trying to obtain Ne from New York Cosmos.

A board meeting at N today is expected to en agreements to release the manager John Bond, who i chester City's first choice over from Malcolm A Ironically, the dropping of to Wolverhampton Wanderer Norwich only one place Manchester City in the dan regions of the first d Clearly Mr Bond thinks a frying pan is more attrac

Norman

Birmingham supporters let their team down

By Clive White

Birmingham 1 Aston Villa 2

It is to be hoped that when Birmingham City supporter meets Aston Villa supporter this morning in England's second city, the rivalry will still be only playful. The local derby on Saturday was one to be proud of, both on and off the field, and the result should remain secondary.

Unfortunately, now that Britain, generally, has stopped being the great runner-up and started winning games, we have become ungraceful losers. As Jim Smith, the Birmingham manager, said on Saturday, the result has overtaken the game. Birmingham supporters should remember Saturday's match fondly, and console themselves with the nowledge that they were beaten five minutes from time by a hell of a goal.

If the Birmingham contingent had directed a few more decibels towards inflating their team instead of deflating the Villa supporters, they might have finished the day as winners. It was during the last 20 minutes that their side needed lifting after dominating much of the early exchanges. Villa, meanwhile, kept busy with a common purpose, working unselfishly, as young teams tend to do. And it came as no surprise to this reporter when McNaught's free kick, from inside his own half, was allowed to bounce through the home defence, then off Shaw's shoulder and into the path of the hungry Evans who, turning, lashed into the corner of poor Wealands's net.

Birmingham, while stronger perhaps, individually, by the same token suffer collectively as a mixture of aging performers must. Still, there are old dogs like Worthington around to teach the young new tricks. But his co-strikers, Lynex in particular, were either not sharp enough or clever enough to learn.

Villa survived the initial pressure to take the lead, quite unjustly, after 36 minutes when McNaught—a portable blockade in defence—went upfield to power in two headers, first against the hands of Wealands, then against those of Dennis. Cowans, a potential England A man, slotted home the penalty, grateful for once not to have Curbishley, a potential England B man, snapping at his heels.

City levelled the score justly with an unfair penalty decision against Deacy for a voluntary trip by Ainscow. Worthington potted the white, and Birmingham supporters at the Tilton Road end bobbed up and down with glee like a sea of blue buoys; Villa supporters mimicked the Dead Sea. Roles were reversed 35 minutes later as Evans's shot rattled in and the simple chant of "Villa, Villa" assaulted Birmingham ears.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: J. Wealands; D. Langan, M. Dennis, A. Curbishley, J. Gallagher, C. Todd, A. Ainscow, K. Lynex, F. Worthington, A. Gemmill, K. Dillon.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, K. Deacy, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley.

Referee: N. Ashley (Nantwich).

Iron in the heart, if not i the soul, of West Ham

By Stuart Jones

West Ham United 2 Blackburn 0

West Ham United stepped on to the second division throne on Saturday and as is their custom, they did so with a regal stride. They deposed the former kings so comfortably that Blackburn Rovers were made to look no more than impostors.

Without five senior representatives, including their captain, McKenzie, and their player-manager, Kendall, Blackburn were clearly not at their best. Yet, as Mr Kendall admitted, it was not the relatively young trio in midfield that let him down. It was his attack ("I promise you, we did have three up front") that might as well have joined the list of absentees.

It was the first time that Blackburn have failed to score this season and, apart from an early dancing run by Brotherston, they never looked likely to do so. Parkes, after all, has been beaten at Upton Park only twice since opening day in August.

Cross, in contrast, cannot stop adding to his tally, two here making it a remarkable 14 in 15 games. With delicate precision and with the outside of his boot, he scored the first five minutes before the interval. A quarter of an hour later he tapped in the second after Butcher had parried Pike's drive.

West Ham, themselves without Brooking and carrying several injuries, notably to Goddard, could have won even more convincingly. Both Pike and Cross had shots cleared off the line but, although they sliced their way throu raging wind easily enoug often they were halted by burn's offside trap.

In the first half the li clutching the yellow flag to be trying desperately to the attention of someone far side of the ground, so was he waving his right ar audience of over 32,000, t gest of West Ham's seas the fourth largest of the d not always agree with h sions, but home crowds ne

There is an added grip (appropriately, one of Wes nicknames) in midfield. Neighbour, not a note winner, made life difficul opposite number. Pike was stiffly booked for over enth a quality that Lampard on to comic lengths when he a wayward pass with his h

West Ham will need tr that spirit if they are to their reign in the mouths for everyone will be keen down the new monarchs will need it particularly next home appearance on day week against Poli Timisoara in the Europe Winners' Cup. Thankfull will not be a silent nigh

WEST HAM UNITED: P. P Stewart, F. Lampard, W. B Martin, A. Devonshire, P. P. Goddard, D. Cross, J. N G. Pike.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: J. J. Branagan, R. de Vries, R. G. Keeley, D. Fazackerl Brotherston (sub, M. Rathb Stonehouse, S. Garner, P. A. Parkes.

Referee: G. Napthine (shire).

Few glimpses of anything to relieve greyness

By Tom German

Manchester U 0 Arsenal 0

It seemed an inordinately long match at Old Trafford, not because of any eccentricity of time-keeping, but because, like venturing out on a misty day, there were few glimpses of anything to relieve the greyness. There was little promise of a goal, not a shot really worthy of one.

Neither Dave Sexton nor Terry Neill, the respective helmsmen at Old Trafford and Highbury, is likely to find himself at the counter of the local Job Centre, but in a game where side-stepping failure now seems to be almost as important as achieving success, caution seems bound to filter into unaccustomed corners. Few took a risk, although Jovanovic once refreshingly strolled out of his own goal area with the ball at his feet when modern thinking dictated that he should have guided it safely back to his goalkeeper.

If the entertainment value was modest, the result would not be unacceptable to both United and Arsenal. While wounds are healing, they will be content to stay within hailing distance of the leaders, and if one looked for something more on Saturday it has to be remembered that United were without Buchan and Macari, as well as McQueen and Wilkins, while Arsenal travelled north deprived of Jennings and O'Leary. The London side was not noticeably handicapped. The back four pushed forward, often catching United's front men offside, and *limiting* them by thickening the population in midfield.

Bailey tried to hoist long kicks over them late in the match for Jordan and Coppell to chase, but neither could produce a telling shot. The best Manchester efforts came early in each half, one from *Coppell* who looked the most likely to prosper had he had better support, the other from McIlroy. Both shots passed wide. Manchester's defence had even less trouble holding Arsenal's attack at arm's length. Hollins's efforts concealed the passing years, and Rix's low passes were swept sweetly and accurately to [illegible] match from its even keel.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, S. McIlroy, N. Jovanovic, K. Moran, A. Grimes, S. Coppell, J. Jordan, M. Duxbury, M. Thomas.

ARSENAL: G. Wood; J. Devine, K. Sansom, B. Talbot, S. Walford, W. Young, J. Hollins, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, S. Gatting, G. Rix.

Referee: D. Lloyd (Worcester).

Shilton denies Brighton and Wallace takes his chance

By Vince Wright

Brighton 0 Nottm Forest 1

Peter Shilton's superlative display prompted Brighton and Hove Albion's manager, Alan Mullery, to inquire jokingly whether Eamonn Andrews was around to greet the great goalkeeper with those famous words: "This is your Life". Mr Mullery captured the mood perfectly for the presence of Andrews and his big red book would have been a fitting tribute to a man who defied Brighton almost single-handed at the Goldstone Ground on Saturday.

Shilton broke Brighton's hearts with a string of astonishing saves. Two from Stevens and Gregory were particularly memorable. Against a lesser goalkeeper, Brighton would have won comfortably and Nottingham Forest would still be looking for their first away victory in the league this season. Shilton had luck as well as class on his side. On the three occasions he was beaten, Gunn (twice) and Needham rescued Forest with goal-line clearances.

The crowning blow for Brighton came a minute from time when Shilton brilliantly parried a fierce close range effort by Robinson. The ball hit Lloyd and spun in the air for Smith to direct a header towards the net. But with the crowd ready to acclaim a goal Gunn, an able deputy for the injured Anderson, booted the ball to safety. It was the kind of misfortune which strikes at only struggling teams and after this defeat—their second at home in five days—Brighton come into that category.

Apart from Shilton the match was a tale of two forwards. Ward of Brighton had five chances and failed with all of them whereas Wallace of Forest took the one opportunity which came his way. It was a simple yet well constructed goal in the thirty-first minute. Wallace shielded the ball cleverly from a robust challenge before finding O'Neill in space on the right flank. O'Neill's return was accurate and Wallace tucked his shot beyond Moseley via a post.

Earlier Robertson, a chunky, dishevelled but always discerning figure on the wing, centred for Needham to glance a header on to Brighton's crossbar and after the goal Mills also struck the woodwork in Forest's best spell. However, they were forced into a rearguard action for nearly the whole of the second half and I feel that Forest's championship prospects will be improved if they live less dangerously away from home.

Peter Taylor, Forest's assistant manager, said afterwards that Ward had been earmarked to replace Birtles and expected the deal to be completed within a few days. Meanwhile, Ritchie, of Manchester United will be Ward's successor at Brighton. He agreed terms with the club yesterday.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: G. Moseley; J. Gregory, G. Williams, S. Horton, S. Foster, M. Lawrenson, G. Stevens, P. Ward, M. Robinson, G. Smith, N. McNab.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; B. Gunn, F. Gray, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, D. Needham, M. O'Neill, I. Bowyer, G. Mills, I. Wallace, J. Robertson.

Referee: L. Shapter (Torquay).

Punishment a precautions for Scots club

Celtic's assistant manag Clark was barred yesterd all official functions at E Football Union (UEFA) for the next two UEFA's Control and Disc Commission, meeting in imposed what is believed the first such penalty a manager, as a result of match against Politechnic soara, of Romania, in the pean Cup Winners' Cup ban was imposed for "ex grave insults to the refer the game", but no detai given.

The Commission also Sarajevo (Yugoslavia), Geneva and Sochaux (land) for violations of UE play rules in the first r UEFA competitions.

Celtic were also fined bad behaviour by their te officials. Roddy McDonald Romanian, Adrian Mane barred for three UEF games for assaulting op and a second Celtic player McGarvey, was banned match for repeated un behaviour. The club's bo meet tomorrow to whether or not to appeal.

Rangers have issued a n warning to supporters wh to Chesterfield for the sec of the Anglo-Scottish *Cup* final match on October first leg is today. Followin ings between officials of clubs and local police, porters' clubs from Scotla been advised to follow mended routes to Chesterfi to carry no alcohol or coaches.

Brandts puts the Dutch back on level terms

Netherlands 1 W Germany 1

Eindhoven, Netherlands, Oct 12.

West Germany, the European champions, led their Dutch hosts for five minutes here yesterday evening but at the end of their friendly international had been held to a 1—1 draw. The Dutch attacked boldly at the outset and, with the German counterattacks also dangerous, the 20,000 spectators were treated to an exciting first half.

Netherlands, runners-up in the last two World Cups, came close to scoring in the twenty-sixth minute when Jonker's diving header bounced off the goalkeeper Schumacher to Wildschut, but Wildschut shot over the bar. Nine minutes later the Germans went ahead. Hrubesch, the *blonde* Hamburg striker, headed in brilliantly from Müller's pass.

The determined Dutch shrugged off the setback and within five minutes Brandts seized on the ball in a goalmouth melee and scored with a left foot shot. Rummenigge and Müller both went close for the Germans in the second half but play became scrappy.

Italy win but lose two men

Italy beat Luxembourg 2—0 in an unruly World Cup qualifying match in Luxembourg on Saturday night, but lost two midfield players, Causio and Antognoni, both ordered off near the end.

Luxembourg lost their captain Philipp, when he injured a leg on the half hour and was taken off. Three minutes later Collovati put Italy ahead and at almost the same time Bossi suffered a head wound and became the second Luxembourg player to go off.

Antognoni missed a penalty with 28 minutes left and with only two minutes to go Bettega caught the defence off guard and made it 2—0.

Joao Havelange, president of Fifa, said in an interview published in Rio de Janeiro that he supported Colombia as the host of the 1986 World Cup and said *he was "unaware"* of any reason why the country would decide not to sponsor the games. He said that if Colombia did not host the competition, the games would be held in another South American country.

GROUP TWO: qualifying match: France 7, Cyprus 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ireland	2	2	0	0	4	2	4
France	1	1	0	0	7	0	2
Netherlands	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Cyprus	2	0	0	2	2	10	0

GROUP FIVE: qualifying match: Italy 2, Luxembourg 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Yugoslavia	2	2	0	0	7	1	4
Italy	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Denmark	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Luxembourg	2	0	0	2	0	7	0

European under-21 championship: France 3, Cyprus 1.

Friendly international: Netherlands 1, West Germany 1.

Houghton de Greek charge

Bob Houghton, Bristol Cit manager, yesterday defen club against charges again by the Greek club Ethnik City have been reported FA and FIFA by Ethnikc accuse them of making an ' approach" and "financial larities". They are also legal action against Mr Hc for leaving the club witho mission after fulfilling on months of his three-year c

Mr Houghton moved to City two weeks ago in suc to Alan Dicks, who was dis Mr Houghton said yesterd he would let his solicitor out. "There was no appr Bristol City to me—I app them for the job myself."

Weekend results and tables

FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham City 1, Aston Villa 2; Brighton 0, Nottingham Forest 1; Leeds United 1, Everton 0; Leicester City 1, Coventry City 3; Liverpool 1, Ipswich Town 1; Manchester United 0, Arsenal 0; Norwich City 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Southampton 1, Stoke City 2; Sunderland 1, Crystal Palace 0; Tottenham Hotspur 3, Middlesbrough 2; West Bromwich Albion 3, Manchester City 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich T	10	7	3	0	18	5	17
Liverpool	11	6	4	1	26	10	16
Aston Villa	11	7	2	2	18	11	16
Everton	11	7	1	3	31	10	15
WBA	11	6	3	2	14	10	15
Nottm For.	11	5	3	3	19	10	13
Manchester U.	11	3	7	1	16	8	13
Sunderland	11	5	3	3	17	12	13
Arsenal	11	5	3	3	13	10	13
Southampton	11	5	2	4	20	15	12
Tottenham H.	10	4	4	2	15	13	12
Stoke City	11	4	3	4	14	20	11
Middlesbro	11	4	2	5	20	20	10
Coventry C.	11	4	2	5	14	18	10
Birmingham C.	11	2	5	4	15	16	9
Leeds United	11	3	3	5	9	17	9
Wolverhampton	11	3	2	6	9	15	8
Brighton	11	2	3	6	15	22	7
Leicester C.	11	3	1	7	8	20	7
Norwich C	10	2	2	6	13	23	6
Manchester C.	11	0	3	7	11	25	3
Crystal Palace	10	1	0	9	10	24	2

SECOND DIVISION: Bristol City 2, Newcastle United 0; Cambridge United 3, Oldham Athletic 1; Chelsea 2, Grimsby Town 0; Notts County 3, Bristol Rovers 1; Preston North End 1, Luton Town 0; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Bolton Wanderers 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Cardiff City 0; Shrewsbury Town 1, Orient 2; Swansea City 3, Derby County 1; Watford 1, Wrexham 0; West Ham United 2, Blackburn Rovers 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham U.	11	7	3	1	18	6	17
Notts County	11	7	3	1	17	11	17
Blackburn R.	11	7	2	2	17	9	16
Sheffield Wed.	11	7	1	3	16	11	15
Swansea C.	11	5	4	2	19	11	14
Chelsea	11	5	4	2	20	14	14
Orient	11	5	3	3	18	13	13
Derby County	11	5	2	4	14	15	12
Newcastle Utd.	11	4	4	3	10	14	12
Cambridge U.	11	5	1	5	14	13	11
Oldham Ath.	11	3	4	4	9	11	10
Queen's P.R.	11	3	3	5	15	10	9
Bolton W.	11	3	3	5	15	16	9
Wrexham	11	3	3	5	11	12	9
Watford	11	4	1	6	13	16	9
Cardiff City	11	4	1	6	13	17	9
Preston N.E.	11	2	5	4	8	13	9
Grimsby Town	11	2	5	4	5	11	9
Luton Town	11	3	2	6	9	14	8
Shrewsbury C.	11	2	4	5	10	16	8
Bristol City	11	2	3	6	7	13	7
Bristol Rov.	11	0	5	6	3	17	5

THIRD DIVISION: Burnley 1, Rotherham United 1; Carlisle United 1, Brentford 3; Charlton Athletic 2, Sheffield United 0; Chester 1, Reading 0; Chesterfield 1, Hull City 0; Colchester United 2, Barnsley 2; Exeter City 1, Huddersfield Town 4; Gillingham 1, Fulham 0; Millwall 3, Swindon Town 1; Newport County 2, Portsmouth 1; Oxford United 1, Walsall 1; Plymouth Argyle 0, Blackpool 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	13	8	2	3	25	12	18
Plymouth Arg.	13	6	6	1	22	12	18
Burnley	13	6	5	2	17	9	17
Huddersfld T.	13	6	4	3	17	8	16
Rotherhm Utd.	13	6	4	3	18	15	16
Brentford	13	6	3	4	18	15	15
Blackpool	13	5	5	3	10	17	15
Exeter City	13	6	3	4	19	17	15
Charlton A.	12	6	2	4	17	12	14
Reading	13	6	2	5	19	17	14
Portsmouth	12	7	0	5	15	11	14
Barnsley	13	4	5	4	16	16	13
Chester	11	5	2	4	10	8	12
Millwall	13	5	2	6	11	19	12
Sheffield Utd.	13	5	1	7	18	15	11
Walsall	13	4	3	6	18	21	11
Colchester U.	13	3	5	5	13	19	11
Gillingham	13	3	5	5	10	17	11
Newport Co.	11	4	2	5	15	15	10
Fulham	13	4	2	7	14	17	10
Oxford Utd.	13	3	4	6	7	13	10
Hull City	13	1	6	6	10	20	8
Swindon Town	13	3	2	8	11	22	8
Carlisle Utd.	13	2	3	8	15	32	7

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot 0, Rochdale 0; Bury 3, Torquay United 0; Crewe Alexandra 0, Doncaster Rovers 0; Darlington 1, Bournemouth 3; Halifax Town 1, Southend United 5; Lincoln City 1, York City 0; Mansfield Town 1, Bradford City 0; Port Vale 3, Tranmere Rovers 1; Scunthorpe United 0, Northampton Town 2; Wigan Athletic 3, Peterborough United 1; Wimbledon 3, Hartlepool 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend U.	13	9	1	3	27	11	19
Lincoln C.	13	7	5	1	19	6	19
Aldershot	13	7	4	2	12	8	18
Peterboro U.	13	6	5	2	26	17	17
Doncaster R.	13	7	1	5	16	15	15
Mansfield T.	13	6	2	5	18	12	14
Crewe Alex.	13	5	4	4	19	17	14
Hartlepool	13	5	4	4	16	19	14
Bournemouth	13	5	4	4	10	13	14
Wimbledon	13	4	5	4	17	14	13
Wigan Ath	12	4	5	3	15	17	13
Tranmere R.	13	4	4	5	20	18	12
Scunthorpe U.	13	3	6	4	17	19	12
Bradford C.	13	3	6	4	15	17	12
Stockport	13	3	6	4	13	19	12
Port Vale	13	5	1	7	21	20	11
Northampton T.	12	3	5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Rochdale	13	3	5	5	16	19	11
York City	13	4	3	6	16	19	11
Torquay Utd.	13	5	1	7	15	16	11
Darlington	13	5	1	7	18	20	11
Bury	13	4	1	8	20	20	9
Hereford Utd.	13	2	5	6	10	21	9
Halifax T.	13	3	2	8	14	25	8

SCOTTISH Premier Division: Aberdeen 2, Kilmarnock 0; Airdrieonians 1, Morton 0; Dundee United 0, Partick Thistle 0; Rangers 3, Hearts of Midlothian 1; St Mirren 0, Celtic 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rangers	9	6	3	0	27	9	15
Aberdeen	9	5	4	0	19	4	14
Celtic	9	6	2	1	20	7	14
Airdrie	9	3	4	2	9	10	10
Partick	9	3	1	4	9	14	7
St Mirren	9	3	1	5	15	13	7
Dundee Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Morton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	18	6
Hearts	9	2	1	6	8	14	5
Kilmarnock	9	1	1	7	5	20	3

SCOTTISH First Division: Ayr United 0, St Johnstone 0; Clydebank 2, Berwick Rangers 1; East Stirlingshire 1, Motherwell 1; Hamilton Academicals 1, Dunfermline Athletic 1; Hibernian 2, Falkirk 0; Raith Rovers 0, Dundee 0; Stirling Albion 0, Dumbarton 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	12	8	2	2	22	7	18
Raith R	12	6	3	3	15	12	15
Ayr Utd	12	6	3	3	20	10	15
Clydebank	12	6	2	4	24	20	14
St Johnstone	12	4	6	2	11	7	14
Dumbarton	12	5	3	4	21	17	13
Hamilton A	12	4	4	4	24	16	12
Motherwell	12	4	4	4	20	22	12
E Stirling	11	3	5	3	10	17	11
Falkirk	12	4	2	6	16	22	10
Dunfermline A	12	3	3	6	11	15	9
Dundee	11	2	5	4	12	14	9
Stirling A	12	2	3	7	3	15	7
Berwick R	12	2	3	7	12	26	7

SCOTTISH Second Division: Alloa Athletic 5, Brechin City 0; Arbroath 1, East Fife 1; Cowdenbeath 4, Clyde 4; Montrose 1, Queen of South 1; Queen's Park 1, Meadowbank 1; Stenhousemuir 0, Forfar Athletic 1; Stranraer 1, Albion Rovers 4.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Alloa Ath	12	6	5	1	21	8	17
Clyde	12	7	2	3	25	16	16
Cowdenbeath	12	6	4	2	19	15	16
Queens Park	12	5	5	2	21	12	15
Forfar Ath	12	5	3	4	20	16	13
Arbroath	12	4	4	4	25	22	12
Queen of Sth	12	3	6	3	21	22	12
Montrose	12	4	3	5	17	17	11
East Fife	12	4	3	5	16	18	11
Albion R	12	4	3	5	17	22	11
Stenhousemuir	12	3	4	5	20	19	10
Stranraer	12	4	2	6	11	22	10
Brechin C.	12	2	4	6	12	23	8
Meadowbank	12	2	2	8	12	23	6

FA CHALLENGE TROPHY: First qualifying round: Whitley Bay 2, Billingham Synthonia 2; Gateshead 1, Durham City 0; Ferryhill Athletic 3, Emley 2; Consett 1, Fleetwood Town 1; Horwich RMI 0, Penrith 3; North Shields 2, Workington 5; Tow Law Town 0, South Bank 2; Whitby Town 2, Ashington United 2; West Auckland Town [illegible], Shildon 2; Evenwood Town 1, Willington 3; Nantwich Town 3, Brereton Social 1; Rhyl 3, Hyde United 0; Southport 1, Burscough 0; Moor Green 4, AP Leamington 3; Alvechurch 2, Bromsgrove Rovers 2; Macclesfield Town 3, Sutton Coldfield 4; Worksop Town 1, Stourbridge 2; Redditch United 1, Highgate United 0; Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Hillingdon Borough 1; Chesham United 0, Witney Town 2; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Harlow Town 2; Hitchin Town 3, Ware 1; Dunstable Town 2, Wellingborough Town 2; Wealdstone 3, Oxford City 4; Billericay Town 6, Milton Keynes City 0; Boreham Wood 0, Corby Town 0; Chelmsford City 1, Bishop's Stortford 3; Sudbury Town 3, King's Lynn 3; Margate 2, Metropolitan Police 1; Folkestone 2, Tilbury 1; Clapton 2, Farnborough Town 1; Horsham 0, Bognor Regis Town 0; Waterlooville 2, Hayes 1; Canterbury City 3, Andover 1; Tonbridge AFC 1, Kingstonian 1; Walton and Hersham 1, Wokingham Town 1; Staines Town 2, Gosport Borough 2; Crawley Town 3, Farnham Town 2; Bromley 1, Carshalton Athletic 3; Croydon 2, Aveley 0; Basingstoke Town 2, Hounslow 2; Poole Town 0, Dawlish 1; Llanelli 1, Salisbury 2; Gloucester City 3, Glastonbury 1; Weston-super-Mare 3, Bideford 0; Taunton Town 3, Clevedon Town 0; Falmouth Town 2, [illegible] 1; Bridgwater Town 2, [illegible] Park 2; Saltash United 3, Trowbridge Town 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 3, Sutton United 3; Dulwich Hamlet 2, Woking 2; Harrow Borough 1, Enfield 0; Leatherhead 1, Hendon 1; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Dagenham 0; Wycombe Wanderers 3, Walthamstow Avenue 0. First division: Epsom and Ewell 3, Camberley Town 1; Lewes 3, Finchley 1; Maidenhead United 2, Hampton 0. Second division: Cheshunt 2, Tring 1; Dorking 3, Hungerford 1; Eastbourne United 3, Hornchurch 1; Egham 3, Molesey 0; Hemel Hempstead 2, Corinthian-Casuals 0; Letchworth GC 0, Epping 2; Rainham 1, Worthing 3; Southall 1, Barton Rovers 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 1, Worcester 0; Bangor City 1, Gravesend 1; Barrow 0, Weymouth 1; Boston United 4, Bath City 2; Frickley 2, Maidstone 1; Kettering 1, Stafford Rangers 0; Northwich Victoria 6, Barnet 1; Scarborough 2, Yeovil 1; Telford United 2, Nuneaton 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Barry Town 1, Cambridge City 0; Bedford 2, Cheltenham 0; Kidderminster 0, Merthyr Tydfil 3; Minehead [illegible] Bridge United 2. Southern division: Dorchester 2, Dartford 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton Albion 0, Runcorn 1; Gainsborough 3, Morecambe 0; Grantham 3, Matlock 2; Lancaster 3, Witton Albion 0; Marine 2, Mossley 0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Aldenham 1, Highgate 2; Alleyn's [illegible], Dulwich 2; Ravensbourne 1, Bexley G.S. 1; Deptford High 3, Charterhouse 1; [illegible] 2; Dane Court 0, Harvey G.S. 3; Forest 2, Corinthian-Casuals 2; Frome [illegible]; Bruton 2; Hampton 4, [illegible] 4; Henry Thornton 1, Archbishop Tenison's 3; Kimbolton 1, [illegible] 2; Lancing 2; Westminster 4, Repton 1; King's, Chester 1; Wellingborough 4; Royal Wolverhampton 0.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Cholmeleians 7, Old Ardinians 0; Old Chigwellians 0, Old Brentwoods 5; Old Harrovians 3, Old Salopians 0; Lancing O.B. 0, Old Malvernians 0; Old Reptonians 1, Old Wykehamists 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton 0, Basildon 9; Burnham 3, Chertsey 0; Fleet 1, Egham 1; Rainham Borough 0; Marlow 1, Uxbridge 0; Banstead 5, Welling 3; Chalfont St Peter 2.

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Sturm Graz 1, stadt 0; Austria Salzburg 1, Admira Wacker 3, Wr Spor Austria Wien 1, Voeest Linz 0; Rapid 1.

BELGIAN: RWD Molenb Lokeren 1; Beerschot 2, RFC 3; Beveren 5, La Gantoise 0; Beringen 0, Standard Antwerp 1, Berchem 1, War Cercle Bruges 0, SC Anderle Winterslag 0, Waterschei 1; FC Brugeois 3.

HUNGARIAN: Tatabanya 0; 1; Debrecen 1, Vasas 3; Bekesc Raba Eto 0; Csepel 0, Ferencv Volan 1, MTK-VM 1; Kapo Nyiregyhaza 1; Budapest Hon Pecs 1; Zalaegerszeg 5; Dunau Ujpest Dosza 0, Videoton 0.

SWISS: Young Boys Be Nordstern Basle 2; Lausanne 0 hoppers Zurich 2; Basle 4, Chenois 2, Bellinzona 1, Chi Neuchatel Xamax 1, St Ga Servette Geneva 1; Zurich 1, 0.

SPANISH: Hercules 2, Real 0; Barcelona 1, Las Palmas manca 1, Osasuna 2; Zara Valencia 1; Real Madrid 1, C Valladolid 3, Espanol 1; Alm Murcia 0, Atletic 3, Sevilla

IRISH LEAGUE: Moram Uist Bangor 1, Ballymena 3; Clifton Glenavon 1, Distillery 1; Lin Glentoran 5, Crusaders 1; L Ards 0; Portadown 2, Colerain

Today's fixtures

(Kick-off 7.30 unless stated).

ANGLO SCOTTISH CUP: final round: First leg: Ran Chesterfield.

F.A. TROPHY: First qualifyin replay: Wokingham Town v Wa Hersham.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premi sion: Dagenham v Walth Avenue; Harrow Borough v He

RUGBY UNION: Bath v (7.0).

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SPORT

Rugby Union

Moon rises to happy Occasion for flexible Queensland

By Richard Streeton

Invitation XV 16 Queensland 35

There were numerous glimpses f the flexible thinking, and rapid ounter attacks, that have marked ecent Australian rugby successes, as Queensland began their hort tour of England and Scotland at the West Hartlepool round yesterday with a resounding win. They beat an Invitation XV, which Michael Weston, the ormer England centre and selector helped to raise, by two goals, penalty goal and five tries, gainst two goals and a try.

All the Invitation XV's points ame in the final 10 minutes, by which time the competitiveness ad gone from the match and ueensland had run out of steam. verall, though, it was an open nd fluid game. With a strong eavening of British Lions on one ide, and Wallaby internationals n the other, there was some ood entertainment for the crowd f 3,500 in wintry sunshine.

Queensland took their time to ettle and at half-time were only —0 ahead. Most of their opponents had played on Saturday nd, for much of the second half, hey lacked the stamina to hold he strong-running and purposeful Australians who switched the irection of their attacks freely nd handled with sureness. Neither side could claim regular dominance at the set pieces or lineouts but Queensland were always more dangerous in taking advantage of mistakes in broken lay and their rucking was done with great speed.

Gould, a full back who stands ix foot two inches and weighs 5 stone, looked a dangerous ttacker as he kicked ahead and Moon and Grigg were aggressive runners on the wings. A feature of their play was the manner in which they each often provided an extra man on the opposite side of the field. In defence one of them was always back to help Gould at lineouts on their opponents' throw.

Clark, another tall, rangy athlete, distributed the ball smoothly and several of the *Australian forwards handled well* and ran freely in the loose with Tony Shaw a great motivator in the back row. Boyd was impressive at full back for the Invitation team with Cardus the best of the three-quarters. Fenwick and Old both had quiet matches. Melville was tireless at scrum half, and Stephens and David the most prominent in the pack.

In the first half Clark kicked a penalty and scored a try after some determined running by Moon. The most spectacular of Queensland's subsequent six tries came when Grigg threaded his way past eight opponents before passing to Barker who sent McLean over. The other try-scorers were Moon (2), Want, Grigg and Gould, and Clark kicked two conversions. Cardus, Makin and Fenwick scored the Invitation XV's tries and Old and Boyd kicked conversions.

INVITATION XV: D. R. Boyd (West Hartlepool); P. Stacey (West Hartlepool), R. M. Cardus (Roundhay), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), A. Makin (Hartlepool Rovers); R. G. B. Old (Sheffield), N. Melville (Otley); J. Stephens (Bridgend), G. Davies (Bridgend), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), C. Bentley (West Hartlepool), P. Robinson (West Hartlepool), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth, captain), T. P. David (Pontypridd).

QUEENSLAND: R. G. Gould; G. T. Moon, M. J. Want, G. A. Shaw, P. C. Grigg; D. Clark, D. McIver; S. Pilecki, M. I. McBain, C. B. Handy, P. W. McLean, D. Hall, C. Roche, T. M. Barker, A. A. Shaw (captain).

Referee: J. K. Williams (Durham).

After the jack, the jackpot for Swansea's conqueror

By Gerald Davies

Llanelli 19 Swansea 9

Ray Gravell, in his typically bold and enthusiastic manner, was quoted in the programme as saying that his priorities as captain of Llanelli this year were to beat first the Jacks (a term of "affection" in Llanelli for their near neighbours, Swansea) and then the Blacks (meaning the All Blacks).

By breaking Swansea's unbeaten record on Saturday—by one penalty try, a try, two penalties and a drop goal to three penalties—his team have successfully negotiated the first of these hurdles. Whether they are good enough to take the second in eight days' time remains to be seen. On this performance neither side has much room for optimism when they face New Zealand.

Essentially, Llanelli's game was one of containment, and they were happy with such tactics. For Swansea, there was the urgent matter of scoring points, and with the wind behind them they needed to be far enough ahead at the interval to force Llanelli's hand in the second half. They started well enough. After six minutes Blyth had kicked two penalties.

They failed to capitalize on their good fortune, and with Peter Morgan dropping a goal for the home side a three-point lead at half-time was insufficient. Swansea have yet to recapture last year's flamboyant mood. On Saturday, even taking the windy conditions into account, they were subdued.

In the lineout neither Wheel nor Moriarty gained much useful possession. As the game progressed Quinnell and Cornelius were the more impressive. Quinnell, relishing the close encounter, had a powerful game at lock and gave more than a pointer to where his strength now lies.

Within six minutes of the restart Llanelli had taken the lead for the first time when Mark Jones scored a try. From then on Llanelli were in command.

Bennett kicked two penalties and Blyth one in reply. Then Bennett converted a penalty try, awarded after Swift, in going for an interception when Llanelli seemed set to score, was adjudged to have deliberately knocked the ball on. This seems to me to be a law of the game where the punishment does not fit the crime.

LLANELLI: K. Thomas; M. Jones, R. Gravell, P. Morgan, K. John; P. Bennett, M. Douglas; L. Delaney, K. Thomas, C. Thomas, D. Quinnell, R. Cornelius, P. Ringer, A. Davies, D. Pickering.

SWANSEA: B. Blyth; A. Swift, A. Donovan, G. Jenkins, M. Wyatt; D. Richards, B. Williams; C. Williams, S. Davies, G. John, G. Wheel, R. Moriarty, R. Lewis, T. Cheeseman, G. Roberts.

Referee: G. Anderson (Glasgow).

Less than intoxicating Welsh win over wine that travelled badly

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Wales B 12 France B 0

The entertainment at Neath on Saturday was every bit as bleak and unrewarding as a score of four penalty goals to nothing suggests. Pearce, the Bridgend stand-off half, was not extended to find the target twice in each half, and France, after a run of three victories, now lead 7—5 in a series in which the away side have succeeded only once. The French won at Aberavon two years ago.

If the result, the Welsh commitment and the performance of Gareth Williams at No 8 were gratifying for the crowd, they must have felt that their team had nothing much to beat. This looked a most indifferent French vintage, travelling badly. It lacked flair and verve, wit and bite.

One expected them to do better with a strongish wind at their backs in the second period, but Mathias, a long-legged stand-off with a hefty boot, who had seen three long-range penalty shots blown back before the interval, soon missed a sitter and French troubles multiplied. The Welsh scrummage now was the more solid one after early unease, and French lineout ball was a continuing embarassment for a scrum *half and captain enduring* an unhappy, indecisive afternoon.

His gauche, atypical partner had a worse one. Passes were taken standing still. Distribution close in was inaccurate, intentions of the midfield looked obvious, the Welsh knocked them over with relish and every tap move from a penalty was botched. In a contest sponsored by the Post Office, French lines looked hopelessly crossed, and there was even an occasion, after a defensive touchdown by their opponents, when one of their players enthusiastically tackled the Welsh captain ten metres inside his 22 and he was darting back for the drop-out.

This, of course, had to precede one of the more than 40 penalties awarded by the Englishman, Mr High, whose *sostenuto* performance on the whistle did not assist the momentum of the game. A referee's lot is rarely a happy one when he sees the laws persistently infringed.

Gareth Williams, the Bridgend flanker and a replacement Lion in South Africa, now playing at No 8, won a great deal of ball at the tail of the lineout by some clean two-handed catching and, with an imposing piece of acceleration, brought off the most exciting surge of the day. He did not *have much competition* at the lineout, and the French made things even easier for him in the first half by throwing long. But clearly he is knocking firmly on the door for a first senior cap, somewhere at loose forward, against New Zealand.

Another Welshman to make a good mark was Walsh, the Pontypridd full back, who recovered from an early knock-on under his posts (the scrummage position was thrown to the winds by France) to kick quite beautifully into the wind in the second half. It must be doubtful whether the Cardiff lock, Norster, did enough against such opposition to have Allan Martin lying sleepless at night.

WALES B: I. Walsh (Pontypridd); G. Donovan (Maesteg), G. Evans (Maesteg), M. Dacey (Swansea), R. Ackerman (Newport); G. Pearce (Bridgend), Gerald Williams (Bridgend); I. Stephens (Bridgend), J. Herdman (Swansea), S. Jones (Pontypool), R. Norster (Cardiff), B. Bowe (Bridgend), R. Lewis (South Glamorgan Inst), Gareth Williams (Bridgend), S. Ellis (Bridgend).

FRANCE B: C. Delage (Agen); J. Pellecta (Toulon), P. Fagel (Paris University), J.-C. Castagne ([illegible]), C. Martinez (Beziers); P. Mathias (Nice), O. Martinez (Toulouse); M. Cremaschi (Lourdes), D. Sagarzazu (Bayonne), J.-P. Garcel (Lourdes), A. Lorieu (Grenoble), S. Michel (Nimes), J.-P. Fauvel (Tulle), C. Lacans (Beziers), M. Cecillon (Bourgoin).

Referee: C. J. High (England).

Bridgend increase winning sequence

By Gordon Allan

London Welsh 17 Bridgend 30

J. P. R. Williams, full back, doctor and author revisited an old haunt of his, Old Deer Park, on Saturday and played a soberly effective part in Bridgend's victory over London Welsh. Bridgend, with seven reserves in their team, scored a goal, three penalty goals, a dropped goal and three tries, to a goal, a penalty goal and two tries.

There are those who say that if J. P. R. had been in South Africa last summer, the Lions would have won the series. Now he is hoping to regain his place in the Welsh team and for that reason, among others, every eye was on him. He was not, however, the outstanding Bridgend player on this occasion.

There was, for instance, Ian Hall, their reserve stand-off. He kicked three penalties, a dropped goal and a conversion, and looked confident, astute and elusive into the bargain. Cook, another reserve, served him faithfully. *Fenwick, too, was confident and* astute, but what else would you expect of a captain of Wales? For once, he kicked no goals. He did not need too, with Hall on target. But he did attempt a 60-metre penalty, and nearly surprised those who thought him [illegible]

With nothing to lose but the match, the Welsh gave the ball plenty of air. Their forwards scrummaged and rucked manfully, George tried all he knew, which is a good deal. Owen, like Hall, hinted broadly at even better things, and nobody shirked a tackle. If George had had better luck with his place kicking, Bridgend's first defeat in 19 matches might have been in the offing. Their winning sequence *was already the longest in senior* Welsh rugby.

Going into the last quarter, the Welsh were 23—7 behind. In four minutes they changed that to 23—17, Clive Rees and Titley applying the kiss of life with tries and George adding a conversion. Clive Rees scored a try and George kicked a penalty in the first half. Fenwick (thanks to a silky entry into the line by J. P. R.), Chris Williams, Owen and Barber scored Bridgend's tries. All seven tries were scored *by outside backs.* It was that kind of game, sunny and relaxing as the afternoon.

LONDON WELSH: G. Rees; M. Titley, M. Wallyroff, M. Williams, C. Rees; R. Owen, I. George; J. Deacon, R. John, B. Bradley, B. Evans, P. Ellis, K. Bowring, E. Lewis, E. Powell.

JPR—soberly effective.

BRIDGEND: J. P. R. Williams; F. Owen, S. Fenwick, C. Williams, C. Barber; I. Hall, S. Cook; L. Bowen, K. Townley, M. James, R. Dudley-Jones, M. Hall, G. Jones, L. Davies, R. Llewellyn.

Referee: P. Kingham (London).

Canada submerged by All Black power

Canada 10 New Zealand 43

Burnaby, British Columbia, Oct 12.—*The All Blacks produced a* powerful, hard-running performance in their first full international against Canada yesterday, winning by four goals, four tries and a penalty goal against a try and two penalties. In a match played at a tremendous pace, the All Blacks made few errors in any aspect of their play. They bewildered the Canadians with their speed and led 27—3 at half-time. New Zealand's loose forwards, Mourie, Shaw, who scored three tries, and Mexted were a particular menace to the home team.

It was the Canadians, however, who struck the first blow when a penalty by Schiefler gave them the lead after some over-vigorous rucking by the touring team. But New Zealand gained the initiative with tries by Mourie and Shaw which were both converted by Rollerson, who then kicked a penalty. Fraser followed with a superb try, while the lock, Haden, also scored, Rollerson converting both times.

The All Blacks quickly extended their lead after the interval when *Wilson crossed in the corner after* seven minutes. Shaw got his second try after gathering a clever chip and charging across in the corner. Canada reduced the deficit when Schiefler kicked another penalty, but the New Zealanders continued to pile up the points, with Shaw getting a third try and Osborne completing the try scoring. Bibby got a consolidation try for Canada after Taylor ran deep into All Black territory.—Reuter.

Runners up difficult to tip over at Bristol

By David Hands

Gloucestershire 7 Cornwall 6

With only one point between the teams at half-time and a strong wind sweeping down the Bristol Memorial ground in their favour, Cornwall would hardly have been human had they not fancied their chances of upsetting last year's runners-up in the county championship on Saturday. But this match showed what *the last decade has seen proven* time and again: you may take Gloucestershire to the verge of defeat, but it is another matter altogether to tip them over.

Even with the wind, all Cornwall had to show for their second-half endeavours were a wasted five-metre scrummage, two optimistic drop goal attempts and two long-range penalty attempts. They never placed Gloucestershire under pressure and lost by a try and a penalty goal to a goal, all the points coming in the space of five minutes during the first quarter of the match.

Nevertheless Gloucestershire will have to improve if they are to make sure of the South West group title which they won by a margin of .01 points from Somerset last season. With a completely different threequarter line from that which played against Lancashire last February, and Blakeway absent from the pack, Gloucestershire showed a marked reluctance to move the ball beyond Sorrell, despite the presence of two strong wings in Dick, a former Scottish international, and Carr, a Bristol University student.

Their big men dominated the lineout where all too often the unlucky Venables found himself the meat in a Gloucestershire sandwich and their extra poundage put the Cornish scrummage under severe pressure. The visiting front row did well to keep their own ball and almost steal one from under the nose of last year's England reserve hooker Mills. Both back rows were swift about the field, Hesford covering quickly for such a big man and perhaps it was Trudgeon's presence which made Sorrell reluctant to let loose the ball in midfield like a mother shielding her chicks from a predatory fox.

Gloucestershire's try came with great simplicity seven minutes into the game. A tapped penalty 10 metres out saw Pomphrey charge over, knees akimbo. Thomas hustled Cornwall down to the other end and when Corin broke off a scrummage, Cornwall's rolling maul carried Hendy over *for a try converted by the* promising full back Martin. It was unfortunate that Cornwall, whenever they got possession subsequently felt compelled to repeat the rolling maul rather than give Pellow, who looked the most aware of the visiting threequarters, a chance to run. Butler's penalty, one of only two such chances, restored Gloucestershire to the driving seat.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. Butler (Gloucester); J. Carr (Bristol University), C. Williams (Bristol), A. Thomas (Bristol), L. Dick (Cheltenham); D. Sorrell (Bristol), P. Kingston (Gloucester); G. Sargent (Gloucester), S. Mills (Gloucester), A. Sheppard (Bristol), N. Pomphrey (Bristol), J. Fidler (Gloucester), M. Rafter (Bristol, captain), R. Hesford (Bristol), P. Wood (Gloucester, sub), I. Paterson (Bristol University).

CORNWALL: C. Martin (Penryn); B. Trevaskis (Bath), S. Pedley (Redruth), R. Pellow (Wasps), P. Winnan (St Ives); S. Jenkin (Hayle), G. Thomas (Falmouth); C. Hocking (Plymouth Albion), M. Duffelen (Leicester), R. Tomkin (Camborne), D. Venables (Plymouth Albion), P. Panford (Camborne), P. Hendy (St Ives, captain), R. Corin (Penzance and Newlyn), P. Trudgeon (St Ives).

Referee: L. Prideaux (North Midlands).

Squash rackets

Briars starts well and finishes even better

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Gawain Briars, who beat Ian Robinson in the final of the British championship, precariously confirmed that form with a 9—4, 4—9, 5—9, 9—1 9—4 win over Robinson in the final of an invitation tournament sponsored by Hanson Stainless Steel company at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, yesterday. The match was just as dramatic and exciting as the score suggests but, overall, it was a reminder of the old Yorkshire saying that "a good big 'un will always beat a good little 'un".

Robinson did have a run of 12 consecutive points in which he demonstrated his volleying skill at a time when Briars was taking a mental breather after a good start. But in the match as a whole Robinson had to play too many good shots under too much pressure. This was partly because of the basic quality of Briar's squash, partly because of his extraordinary reach, and partly because he usually knew what Robinson was up to.

Jonah Barrington was competing overseas when Briars won the national championship last season but they are expected to clash for the first time when Briars defends his title at Sheffield from November 28 to December 4. Briars, 17 years the younger, has a respectful understanding for Barrington's feelings at the end of a great career, but says of him: "He's either got to retire or remain committed to competition—and that inclues the British championship. If he does not play this year he will lose some of his credibility."

Barrington has been Britain's most highly ranked player since 1966 but in recent years has seldom put that reputation at risk, partly because of the now ended segregation between professionals and amateurs. He is in his 40th year, but anyone who knows the man's character must assume that his currently disputed status as Britain's number one will not be conceded by default—that Barrington will "front up" to this possibly ultimate challenge as he has to so many more.

The national ranks were confounded in the first round at Walton Hall when the nimble Steve Bateman, making one of his rare public appearances without his trendy trilby, beat Ashley Naylor. Bateman's aggressive and well-designed squash was not the ideal form of convalescence for an opponent with an ailing back. *In the semi-final round,* John Le Lievre seemed run down, as if from excessive training. He was reduced to baffled exhaustion by the swarm of hornets collectively known as Robinson.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: G. Briars beat S. Bateman 9—2, 9—3, 9—1; I. Robinson beat J. Le Lievre 9—4, 9—7, 9—4.

Dwyer squanders his gains

Jonah Barrington might have mouthed an oath to see one of his promising proteges, Andy Dwyer, carve out a fine chance of enhancing his reputation before his home spectators at Brighton in the Gateway South of England squash championships—and then squander it in the semi-final round yesterday.

Dwyer, who is 23 and was reserve in Britain's successful world amateur team, scored perhaps his best ever win on Saturday, 9—2, 9—1, 9—4 against the No 2 seed Abbas Kaoud, of Egypt, the world no 10. Yesterday he lost 8—10, 10—8, 7—9, 0—9 to Lanchashire's David Pearson, a fellow England international but four places below him at 11 in the rankings.

Pearson was the better player on the day, making fewer mistakes, and so earned his chance in today's final against the top seeded Mohammed Yasin, of Pakistan, the world no 12, who beat Moussa Helal, the former Egyptian no 1, 9—7, 2—9, 9—6, 4—9, 9—1 in a splendid match of an hour and 20 minutes.

Badminton

Mrs Gilks takes high and low roads in Scotland

By Iain Mackenzie

Gillian Gilks featured in two surprise results in the main Scottish tournament of the season, the Bells Championships of the Highlands at Perth yesterday. After an easy day on Saturday and a semi-final round match that hardly stretched her, Mrs Gilks flopped in the final against Jane Webster, losing in straight sets. Then, partnering Paula Kilvington for the first time in the ladies doubles final, she won easily against Miss Webster and Nora Perry, the world champions.

It was Miss Webster's first victory over Mrs Gilks, and she found the going surprisingly easy. She was 9—2 ahead in the first set in less than 10 minutes and was never in trouble. Mrs Gilks fought back in the second set, going from 2—7 down to 8—9, but by then Miss Webster sensed her superiority and held on well to win 11—6, 11—8 in just 25 minutes.

The men's singles went as expected, although not before the holder, Ray Stevens, 80 times capped by England, had faltered against 19-year-old Stephen Baddeley. Stevens was behind from the start in the first set and went down 15—7, but took the second 15—5

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: R. Stevens beat D. Eddy, 15—4, 15—5; S. Baddeley beat A. Goode, 15—12, 15—6. Final: Stevens beat Baddeley, 7—15, 15—5, 15—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: Mrs G. Gilks beat Miss B. Beckett, 11—7, 11—3; Miss J. Webster beat Mrs A. Fulton 11—7, 11—3. Final: Miss Webster beat Mrs Gilks 11—6, 11—8.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: Stevens and Baddeley beat D. Bryson and M. Ferrier 15—5, 15—6; B. Gilliland and D. Travers beat G. Hamilton and D. Jolner 15—4, 15—7. Final: Stevens and Baddeley beat Gilliland and Travers 15—9, 15—9.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: Mrs N. Perry and Miss Webster beat Miss P. Hamilton and Miss C. Heally 15—8, 15—3; Mrs Gilks and Miss P. Kilvington beat Mrs J. Flockhart and Mrs A. Fulton, 15—6, 15—6. Final: Mrs Gilks and Miss Kilvington beat Mrs Perry and Miss Webster 15—8 15—6.

MIXED DOUBLES: Semi-final round: Hamilton and Mrs Flockhart beat Gilliland and Miss Heally 17—4, 17—11; Stevens and Mrs Perry beat Eddy and Miss Webster, 15—12, 15—12. Final: Stevens and Mrs Perry beat Hamilton and Mrs Flockhart 15—4, 15—5.

For the record

Rugby Union

"B" INTERNATIONAL: Wales 12, France 0.

TOUR MATCHES: Combined Services 16, Zimbabwe 33; Ulster 13, Romania 18; International XV 15, Queensland 35; French XV 43, Japan 25.

ASUNCION: S African National XV 79, Invitation XV 18.

BURNABY: Canada 10, NZ All Blacks 43.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cheshire 7, Lancashire 36; Durham 15, Cumbria 6; Gloucestershire 7, Cornwall 6; Somerset 9, Devon 19; Yorkshire 6, Northumberland 16.

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 13, Maesteg 7; Bedford 9, Pontypool 12; Broughton Park 31, Manchester 3; Cambridge University 41, Guy's Hospital 0; Cheltenham 22, Metropolitan Police 6; Coventry 20, Wanderers 27; Cross Keys 13, Nuneaton 10; Fylde 30, Nottingham 17; Gloucester 19, Harlequins 9; Harrogate 7, Vale of Lune 12; Leicester 38, Richmond 6; Liverpool 6, Moseley 7; Llanelli 19, Swansea 9; London Scottish 9, Rosslyn Park 6; London Welsh 17, Bridgend 30; Middlesbrough 6, Roundhay 38; Newport 20, Blackheath 19; Northampton 7, Cardiff 13; Northern 19, Hartlepool 15; Pontypridd 12, Ebbw Vale 10; Sheffield 6, Morley 10; Streatham/Croydon 3, Saracens 16; Wakefield 20, Wilmslow 9; Wasps 10, Bristol 0; Waterloo 17, Orrell 9; Rugby 39, Oxford 25; Metropolitan Police 12, London Irish 9; Neath 24, Sale 3; Bradford 15, Birkenhead Park 3; Heaton Moor 18, Manchester University 7; New Brighton 9, Loughborough Colleges 17; Tynedale 15, Gosforth 15.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First division: Gala 28, Watsonians 0; Hawick 21, Boroughmuir 22; Heriot's FP 17, West of Scotland 9; Kelso 24, Gordonians 9; Langholm 6, Kilmarnock 10; Melrose 9, Stewarts/Melrose FP 9.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abingdon 9, Solihull 6; Alleyne's, Stevenage 8, Richard Hale 12; Ampleforth 14, Newcastle RGS 10; Arnold 19, King Edward VII, Lytham 15; Aylesbury GS 21, King James, Henley 0; Babake 4, Rugby 17; Bancroft's 16, Bishop's Stortford 27; Belmont Abbey 6, Cowley 18; Berkhamsted 9, St Albans 3; Bishop Vesey's 15, Loughborough 9; Bishop Wordsworth 15, Marlborough 0; Blundell's 3, Sherborne 10; Brighton 37, Christ's Hospital 0; Bristol Cathedral 6, Colston's 50; Bristol GS 4, Wycliffe 25; Bryanston 39, Taunton 7; Cardinal Hinsley 0, Hipperholme GS 12; Caterham 9, Reed's 0; Chatham HS 0, Rochester Math 26; Cheshunt 18, Watford 12; Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 9, Maidstone GS 37; Chiswick 3, Latymer 0; Chosen Hill 10, Dean Close 6; Christ's, Finchley 0, Willesden H.S. 6; Colchester R.G.S. 17, Felsted 12; Colfe's 7, Skinners 8; Cranleigh 6, Wellington, Berkshire 6; Culford 19, Woodbridge 6; Dinmore's 23, Milton Abbey 3; Douai 37, Bearwood 0; Downside 16, Clifton 3; Duke of York's R.N.S. 4, Chatham House 4; Eltham 12, Cranbrook 7; Emanuel 19, Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 10; Epsom 30, Eastbourne 19; Exeter 34, Grenville 9; Framlingham 15, Norwich 0; Giggleswick 6, Ashville 13; [illegible] 20, Broxbourne 13; Gravesend 40, Howard 0; Gresham's 16, Ipswich 4; Gunnersbury 40, Desborough 5; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 0, Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet 11; Haydon 22, Hampton 6; Haileybury 12, Dulwich 14; [illegible] 6, Deacon's, Peterborough 7; Kenrick 22, Austin Friars 0; King Edward's, Birmingham 37, Worksop 8; King Edward's, Southampton 13, Hardye's 19; King Henry VIII, Coventry 30, King Edward's, Aston 7; King's, Bruton 8, Allhallows 7; King's, Gloucester 0, Marling 34; King's, Peterborough 30, Uppingham 8; King's, Rochester 26, Bethany 12; King's, Taunton 17, Canford 0; [illegible] 32, King Edward's, Bath 0; King's, Worcester 25, Warwick 10; Lancaster R.G.S. 19, Sedbergh 4; Lord Williams's, Thame 39, Oxford School 6; Lord Wandsworth 29, Seaford 6.

Magdalen CS, Brackley 39, Bluecoat, Coventry 3; Manchester GS 4, Liverpool 16; Millfield 10, Llanelli 3; Mount St Mary's 16, Leeds GS 4; Nottingham HS 16, Ratcliffe 11; Oratory 9, Eton 36; Pangbourne 11, Reading 15; Perse 4, King's, Ely 4; Pocklington 17, Hymers 9; Portsmouth GS 23, St Bartholomew's, Newbury 10; Purley 0, City of London 4; Queen's, Taunton 3, Wellington, Somerset 7; Rossall 6, Stonyhurst 8; Ruthin 10, Wallington 4; Rydal 4, Llandovery 58; St Bees 10, Durham 16; St Benedict's, Ealing 19, High Wycombe RGS 10; St Dunstan's 0, Judd 10; St Edmund's, Ware 10, Merchant Taylors', Northwood 3; St Edward's, Oxford 23, Harrow 0;

St George's, Harpenden 16, William Ellis 17; St George's, Weybridge 3, KCS, Wimbledon 10; St John's, Leatherhead 6, Guildford RGS 22; St Joseph's Academy 36, Dartford 0; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 10, Kent College Canterbury 17; St Paul's 19, King's Canterbury 3; St Wilfrid's 0, Chichester HS 32; Sevenoaks 22, Reigate 0; Shaftesbury GS 14, Wells Cathedral School 22; Sir Roger Manwood's 37, St Augustine's 0; Skipton GS 4, Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield 66; Sutton Valence 8, Dover 6; Tiffin 10, Windsor 3; Tonbridge 26, Uppingham 8; Trent 0, Oakham 21; Trinity Croydon 12, Whitgift 6; Truro 6, Exeter 7; UCS 3, Mill Hill 4; Verulam 0, Hitchin 14; Warwick 10, King's Worcester 25; Westcliff HS 8, St Olave's, Orpington 3; Whitehaven GS 48, Cockermouth GS 0; Wyggeston 6, Bedford Modern 10; Wimbledon 54, London Oratory 0; Worcester RGS 6, QMS Walsall 9; Wrekin 6, Bromsgrove 3; Worth 13, Hurstpierpoint 0.

Tennis

BARCELONA: Grand Prix tournament: Men's singles, semi-final round: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat J. L. Clerc (Argentina), 4—0, rtd; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Panatta (Italy), 6—1, 6—1. Final: Lendl beat Vilas, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

PHOENIX: Women's singles, semi-final round: W. Turnbull (Australia) beat P. Shriver, 6—3, 6—3; R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat C. Stoll (US), 6—2, 7—5.

TEL AVIV: Men's singles, final: H. Solomon (US) beat S. Glickstein (Israel), 6—2, 6—3.

MELBOURNE: Men's singles, final: J. Connors (US) beat G. Mayer (US), 1—6, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

Rackets

QUEEN'S CLUB: Noel Bruce Cup: Second round: Marlborough beat Malvern, 15—9, 9—15, 15—6, 15—6, 15—9; Eton beat Clifton, 15—7, 15—1, 15—0, 15—7.

Badminton

NEW DELHI: Men's singles, semi-final round: Tjiko Kai Kie (Indonesia) beat K. Jolly (England), 17—13, 5—8; Syed Modi (India) beat Uday Pawar (India), 18—14, 15—2. Final: Tjiko Kai Kwe beat Modi, 7—15, 15—9, 15—6. Women's singles, semi-final round: K. Bridge (England) beat Ami Ghia (India), 3—11, 11—3, 12—10; [illegible] Leadbeater (England) beat [illegible] (Indonesia), 11—5, 11—4. Final: Bridge beat Leadbeater, 9—12, 12—9; [illegible] Men's doubles, semi-final round: E. Kurvanian and J. Sutanto (Indonesia) beat D. Talbot and [illegible], 15—[illegible], 15—[illegible]; Sugiarto and Djohari (Indonesia) beat P. [illegible] and U. Pawar (India), [illegible]—15, 15—5. Final: Sugiarto and Djohari beat Kurvanian and Sutanto, [illegible] 3, 15—[illegible]. Women's doubles, semi-final round: K. Bridge and B. Sutton (England) beat Kanwal Thakur Singh and H. Naliman (India), 15—10, 15—7; S. Leadbeater and K. Chapman (England) beat A. Ghia and M. Goswami (India), 15—4, 15—6. Final: Leadbeater and Chapman beat Bridge and Sutton, 15—10, 10—15, 15—10. Mixed doubles: Semi-final round: E. Sutton and S. Leadbeater (England) beat R. [illegible] and B. Sutton (England) 15—7, 15—11; D. Talbot and K. Chapman (England) beat Sanat Misra and Kanwal Thakur Singh (India), 15—4, 15—11. Final: Talbot and Chapman beat Sutton and Leadbeater, 15—11, 15—4.

Rugby League

TOUR MATCH: St Helens 11, New Zealanders 6.

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 17, Widnes 15; Featherstone Rovers 26, Castleford 27; Halifax 6, Wakefield Trinity 33; Hull Kingston Rovers 28, Bradford Northern 14; Leeds 9, Warrington 19; Leigh 28, Workington Town 5; Salford 16, Hull 34.

SECOND DIVISION: Saturday: Rochdale Hornets 12, Dewsbury 8. Yesterday: Batley 12, York 18; Fulham 30, Huddersfield 7; Huyton 20, Doncaster 0; Keighley 21, Blackpool Borough 18; Whitehaven 8, Bramley 9; Wigan 25, Hunslet 19.

Real tennis

HAMPTON COURT: Pro-Am doubles tournament: Semi-final round: F. Robinson and K. Sheldon (Leamington) beat M. Dean and S. Hazell (Seacourt), 6—5, 6—4; B. Swash and C. Ronaldson (Hampton Court) beat H. Angus and R. Ossewy (Lord's), 6—1, 1—6, 6—5. Final: Swash and Ronaldson beat Robinson and Sheldon, 6—2, [illegible] 6—5, 6—3.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Civil Service target championships: Grand aggregate (Duke of Connaught Cup): 1, C. M. Trotter, 330; 2, J. D. Pollard, 324; 3, D. Coleman, 322. Long range championship (Captain Cup): 1, C. M. Trotter, 144; 2, D. J. Painting, 139; 3, J. D. Pollard, 139. Short range championship (Goodman Golden Jubilee Plaque): 1, G. Pudner, 187; 2, R. L. Munday, 186; 3, J. D. Pollard, 185. Inter-departmental short range teams: 1, Department of Environment, 548; 2, Post Office. [illegible] Silver Jubilee Tankard (300 and 500 yards): 1, R. J. Munday, [illegible]; 2, G. Pudner, [illegible] Corliss Cup (500 and 600 yards): 1, G. Pudner, 140; 2, P. F. Hicks, 139. President's Cup (tyros): 1, D. J. Taylor, 178; 2, J. N. Turnham, 177; 3, P. E. Daniell, 175.

Ascot results

2.0: 1, Sunley Builds (33-1); 2, Western Knight (7-2); 3, Rights Of Man (5-4 fav). 10 ran.

2.30: 1, Karamita (15-8 fav); 2, Bonnie Isle (14-1); 3, Saint Osyth (7-1). 8 ran.

3.0: 1, Ferryman (15-8 fav); 2, Marching On (9-1); 3, Crows Hill (25-1). 17 ran. NR: Strictly Swing, Windsor Boy.

3.35: 1, Pushy (13-8 fav); 2, The Quiet Bidder (8-1); 3, Tinjar (16-1). 7 ran.

4.10: 1, Shining Finish (7-4 fav); 2, Mirror Boy (11-4); 3, Dumplino (11-4). 5 ran.

4.40: 1, Golden Elder (9-2); 2, [illegible] (12-1); 3, Herons Hollow (3-1 fav). 9 ran.

Worcester NH

2.0: 1, Wee William (4-1); 2, Straloch (5-1); 3, No Illusion (3-1 fav). 16 ran. NR: Call Bec.

2.30: 1, Flagstaff (2-1 fav); 2, Handy Mark (12-1); 3, Modoc (10-1). 17 ran. NR: Superman.

3.0: 1, Calinago (12-1); 2, Prince Yoyo (14-1); 3, Random Leg (evens fav). 8 ran. NR: Connaught Ranger.

3.30: 1, Princely Bid (17-2); 2, Allibar (8-1); 3, Mesmoney (11-8 fav). 10 ran.

4.0: 1, Stonepark (17-2); 2, Pipe Band (5-2 jt-fav); 3, Current Chance (10-1). Young Arthur 5-2 jt-fav. 6 ran. NR: Auckland Jack.

4.30: 1, Shadey Dove (16-1); 2, [illegible] (13-1); 3, [illegible] (33-1). Scottish Sound 9-4 fav. 19 ran. NR: Singing Saint, Double Star.

York

1.50: 1, [illegible] (14-1); 2, Middleton Lad (4-1); 3, [illegible] (11-1). What Heaven 13-8 fav. 11 ran.

2.0: 1, Black Minstrel (15-2); 2, Murillo (5-1 fav); 3, Muster Lane (9-1). 12 ran. Saker did not run.

2.30: 1, [illegible] (4-1 fav); 2, Side Track (9-2); 3, Haverhill Lad (14-1). 9 ran.

3.0: 1, Russott (9-4); 2, King Of Spain (15-8 fav); 3, Gypsy Dancer (5-2). 6 ran. Captain Nick and Pace Jean did not run.

3.30: 1, Baeu Reef (5-1); 2, Path Of Peace (9-1); 3, Majestic Maharaj (11-1). Sea Pigeon 6-4 fav. 5 ran.

4.0: 1, Spark Of Life (8-13 fav); 2, Maryland Cookie (9-2); 3, Force Of Action (5-2). 4 ran.

4.30: 1, Louise Moulton (10-1); 2, Flickerine (20-1); 3, Miss Diaward (7-1). Flight Control 85-40 fav. 18 ran. Norseman's Lady did not run.

Uttoxeter NH

2.15: 1, Royce Hill (85-40 fav); 2, Pem Pam (7-1); 3, Essex (16-1). 12 ran.

2.45: 1, ROYAL BISHOP (20-1); 2, Matey (5-1); 3, Churchill Peak (7-2 fav). 13 ran. NR: Supermacado.

3.15: 1, Mood Music (14-1); 2, Don't Forget (6-4 fav); 3, Dear Remus (5-1). 10 ran.

3.45: 1, Burrough Hill Lad (9-2); 2, The Duncott (20-1); 3, Dropshot (11-2). [illegible] 2-1 fav. 13 ran.

4.15: 1, Master Brutus (10-1); 2, Hello Louis (9-1); 3, Benghazi Express (12-1). The Vinegar Man and Pongee Boy 5-2 jt-favs. 9 ran.

4.45: 1, My Baby Love (12-1); 2, Miss Purchase (4-1); 3, Catherine Blake (12-1). Big Paddy Joe 5-2 fav. 18 ran. NR: French Cooking and Hand of God.

Ayr NH

1.45: 1, Tappy Lappy (12-1); Some Trix (2-1 fav); 3, Kindred (8-1). 16 ran.

2.15: 1, Direct Line (7-2); 2, Murray's Gift (15-8 fav); 3, Red Cleric (11-1). 13 ran.

2.45: 1, Sparkie's Choice (3-1 fav); 2, Tommy Joe (11-2); 3, Bobjob (17-1). 14 ran.

3.15: 1, Indecision (11-8 fav); 2, Birsby (9-1); 3, Ellen Mavourneen (16-1). 7 ran.

3.45: 1, Little Bay (5-4 fav); 2, [illegible] (7-1); 3, Polars Laddie (12-1). 12 ran.

4.15: 1, Lazzaro (10-11 fav); 2, Pickmere (7-1); 3, Never Stop (7-4). 6 ran.

4.45: 1, [illegible] (3-1); 2, Goldwing (20-1); 3, Downholme (12-1). High Hills (11-4 fav). 14 ran.

Rowing

WALLINGFORD: Long-distance sculling race: 1, S. Redgrave (Marlow), 16min 56sec (senior A); 2, A. Cusack (Wallingford), 17:30 (elite); 3, E. Sims (Maidenhead). Other winners: Senior B: M. Shimmin (Leander), 18.5. Senior C: C. Smith (Nottingham and Union), 18:14. Novice: A. Hanson (Christchurch), 20.4. Junior: N. Stalte (Evesham), 18:36. Women: B. Childs (Marlow), 22:35. Team: 1, Wallingford; 2, Nottingham and Union.

Snooker

Virgo leads but Mountjoy takes honours

By Sydney Friskin

John Virgo led Doug Mountjoy 5—4 at the halfway stage in the 19 frame Champion of Champions snooker final at the New London Theatre yesterday. Yet it was Mountjoy who ended the afternoon in a blaze of glory with the break of 101 in the ninth frame. But for an overzealous spectator who distracted his attention by talking, Mountjoy could have cleared the table with a break of 126 which would still have been too short of the tournament record held by Steve Davis. Using the rest Mountjoy missed an easy green whereupon Virgo conceded the frame.

The frame score might have been the other way about, so frequently did the fortunes change. The eighth frame for instance could have fallen to Mountjoy who started with a break of 44 but Virgo later came out of a tight spot and clearing the table with a break of 50 put himself 5—3 ahead. He had also won the seventh frame with a clearance break of 51.

It was Virgo who dictated the pace by winning the first three frames. One of his better efforts was seen in the third in which he made breaks of 54 and 48. However, Mountjoy rallied to take the next three, enjoying a slice of luck in the fifth frame. He was going so well in the sixth that Virgo, trailing 9—60, conceded it.

Hockey

COUNTY CUPS: ESSEX: Chelmsford 2, Pakistan Independents 1 (aet); Southend & Benfleet 4, Ilford 1; Upminster 2, Fords 4; Westcliff 1, Southendians 0. KENT: Maidstone 7, Reeds 0. SURREY: Dulwich 3, Cheam 2 (aet). Other matches: Cambridgeshire 2, RAF Support Command 0; Cambridgeshire U-21 1, RAF Support Command B 2; London Hawks 0, RAF Strike Command 3; Norfolk 2, Suffolk 0; Norfolk U-21 2, Suffolk U-21 2.

AMSTERDAM: Netherlands 5, Australia 2.

LONDON LEAGUE: Cheam 0, Blackheath 5; Hounslow 3, Dulwich 1; Old Kingstonians 0, Guildford 0; Purley 2, Hampstead 1; St Albans 4, London University 0; Slough 6, Beckenham 0; Southgate 4, Richmond 1; Spencer 4, Wimbledon 2; Surbiton 5, Mid-Surrey 0; Teddington 3, Maidenhead 1; Tulse Hill 3, Bromley 1.

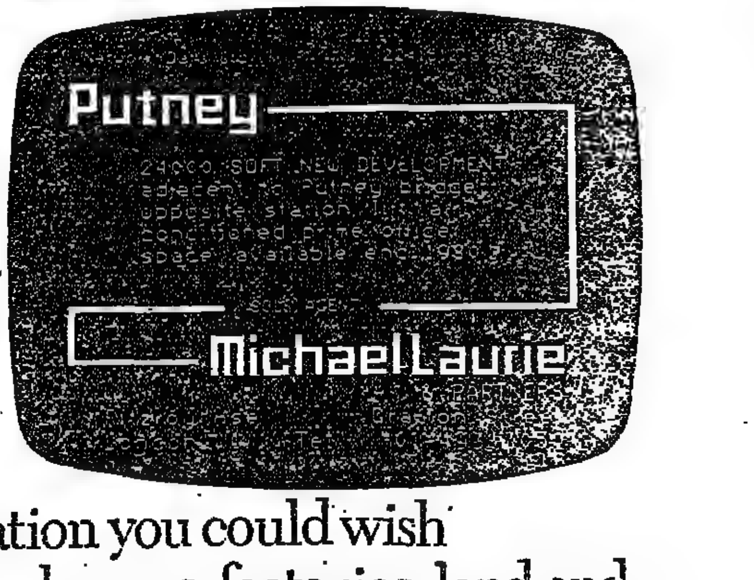
NORWICH UNION LEAGUE: Premier Division: Broxbourne 0, Bishop's Stortford 1; Cambridge City 0, Beds Eagles 0; Colchester 1, Ipswich 2; Norfolk Wanderers 0, Westcliff 1; Norwich Grasshoppers 1, Bedford 4; Pelicans 1, Bluecharts 1; Southend & Benfleet 0, Chelmsford 2.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire/Surrey: Bank of England 0, Fareham 5; Bournemouth 0, Metropolitan Police 0; Camberley 2, Hamble Old Boys 1; Havant 0, Chichester 3; Nat West Bank 1, Basingstoke 0; Trojans 1, Walton 0; Woking 0, Portsmouth & Southsea 1. Kent/Sussex: Bognor 3, Worthing 3; Cliftonville 2, Brighton 2; Folkestone Opt 1, Lewes 0; Gravesend 3, Sevenoaks 0; Lloyds Bank 2, Anchorians 1; Old Williamsonians 1, East Grinstead 1; Tunbridge Wells 1, Marden Russets 4. Middlesex/Berks/Bucks & Oxon: Amersham 1, Sunbury 1; Courage 1, OK Martlets 2; Indian Gymkhana 2, Eastcote 1; Lyons 3, Windsor 1; Oxford Hawks 1, City of Oxford 1; Polytechnic 2, Goan 3; Sonning 1, Aylesbury 7.

VENLO: Men: Netherlands 3, Australia 4.

ST LOUIS: Women's international tournament: US 0, Australia 0; Netherlands 5, NZ 2.

AMSTELVEEN: Men (yesterday): Netherlands 5, Australia 2.



SPORT

Racing

Recitation the last word in courage

From Desmond Stoneham . French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 12

The French were routed at Longchamp this afternoon where colts trained in England and Ireland took the first two places in France's most important two-year-old event, the group one Grand Critérium. *At the end of a truly* run mile, the Guy Harwood-trained Recitation was a short head in front of Critique, who had been sent from Ireland by Vincent O'Brien. The favourite, Dunphy, was a length away third, a short head in front of Cresta Rider, Great Substence and Watchdog.

Recitation has now won three of his seven races and has never been out of the first three. After the race, Greville Starkey commented: "Recitation has a great heart, he never gives in." Harwood added: "He is a really nice colt, but I have one much better." Prior to the Grand Critérium, which is worth over £50,000 to Anthony Bodie, his owner, Recitation's finest victory came in the Coventry Stakes at Ascot.

Robert Sangster, who has a part share in Critique with John Mulcahy, was pleasantly surprised with the *colt's excellent showing*. Pat Eddery said: "If I had ridden him before, we'd have won. The colt's still a little green." This description was the same as Freddie Head used for Dunphy, who was under pressure even when entering the straight. At the furlong post, Cresta Rider was fractionally in the lead from Critique and Recitation, with Head and Dunphy on the outside. The visitors had the race to themselves inside the final half furlong, but the farther Dunphy went the faster he closed on the leaders.

Cresta Rider was given every chance by Philippe Paquet, but the colt could not pull out any more. Paquet thought the soft ground could have played a part, but did also mention the fact that Cresta Rider had never raced on a turning course before today.

The Prix de Royallieu went to Gerald Oldham's Mariella by three-quarters of a length from the favourite, Gold River, with the former English Karelia two lengths away, third. Mariella, who was thought to be classic material at the beginning of the year, will run next in the Prix Royal-Oak (French St Leger) on October 26. Mr Oldham heard last night that Mariella's famous dam, Zambara, had died from a bout of colic while in foal to Tap on Wood. Zambara has also produced Sagaro (three wins in the Ascot Gold Cup) and Mariella's full brother, Scorpio, who won the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot in June.

The French are also sending a powerful team for next Saturday's Champion Stakes. Last year's winner, Northern Baby, will be ridden by Philippe Paquet and Boutin will also saddle Mr Oldham's Corvaro, for whom Lester Piggott has been booked. The French 2,000 Guineas winner, In Fijar, will be ridden by Alfred Gibert and Alain Lequeux will be on board Nadjar, who so far this season has picked up the group one Prix D'Ispahan and Prix Jacques le Marois. The ground will play its role as Northern Baby and In Fijar need a good or fast surface and Corvaro and Nadjar must be able to dig their feet in.

Gonzales is too speedy for Curragh rivals

From an Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, Oct 12

The Irish St Leger at the Curragh on Saturday proved no contest. After the Dermot Weld trained outsider, Sheringham, had set a good gallop in soft ground *to beyond halfway, the odds on* favourite, Gonzales, moved up to take command and on reaching the straight it was clear that he had the measure of the sole surviving challenger, Good Thyne.

At the furlong post he was at least eight lengths clear and his partner, Raymond Carroll, allowed him to ease off and come home a five-length winner. There was a good battle for third place and Joanna Morgan became the first girl rider ever to be placed in an English or Irish classic by bringing El Cito with a late dash.

The chances are that we shall not see Gonzales race again in Europe, for his future is now likely to take him to the United States. Robert Sangster, his owner, nominated the new million dollar race at Arlington in August as the one he will be aimed at.

Another group winner for Vincent O'Brien and Mr Sangster was Euclid, who, ably handled by George McGrath, got the better of a prolonged duel with Carroll's mount, Lord Never, in the Beresford Stakes.

STATE OF GOING (official): Warwick: good. Pontefract: good. Ayr: good. Redcar (tomorrow): firm. Newton Abbot (tomorrow): good. Plumpton (tomorrow): good.

Centurius sets forth on the Grundy road

By Michael Seely

Centurius will try to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious brother, Grundy, by winning the Dewhurst Stakes (sponsored by William Hill) at Newmarket next Friday. Michael Stoute decided on *an attacking policy with Jim* McCaughey's 270,000 guineas yearling purchase after the Great Nephew colt had worked well at Newmarket on Saturday. Walter Swinburn, who rose Centurius to such a cheeky victory over Bustomi at Ascot will again have the mount.

What a race this year's Dewhurst is going to be. The skirmishing is over and battle will now be joined in earnest. The first horse past the post will automatically be winter favourite for the 2,000 Guineas. The last six winners of this group one race have *been Grundy, Wollow, The Minstrel*, Try My Best, Tromos and Monteverdi.

Three of these winners were trained by Vincent O'Brien. This year the unbeaten Storm Bird will be the Ballydoyle representative as he attempts to justify his $1m price tag. Guy Harwood's candidate, To-Agori-Mou is considered superior to yesterday's Grand Critérium winner, Recitation at home. And Miswaki will be a runner from François Boutin's powerful French stable. Judged both on his appearance and on his breeding, Centurius is unlikely to reach his *full potential until next* year, so a prominent showing on Friday will boost stable hopes sky high for 1981. Do not forget that this year's Derby winner, Henbit, finished only fourth behind the more precocious Monteverdi.

The highlights of a blustery afternoon at Ascot on Saturday were Karamita's victory in the Princess Royal Stakes and Pushy's win in the Cornwallis Stakes. Lester Piggott may be in the autumn of his great career but there was magic in his handling of Karamita, who sprinted home three lengths clear of Bonnie Isle. Stoute who completed a double with Spark of Life at York said: "Spark of Life will go for the Somerville Tattersall Stakes at Newmarket. But only if Karamita comes through today's race well will the filly run in the Prix de Flore at Saint Cloud on October 30."

Pushy showed all her usual speed and gallantry when holding off the sustained challenge of The Quiet Bidder. Lady Tavistock said afterwards: "Pushy is very small *and may not race next season*. But we will leave her with Henry Cecil for the winter to see how she develops".

With his four victories on Pettistree, Black Minstrel, Runnett and Beau Reef at York, Willie Carson increased his stranglehold on the jockeys' title. However, Carson will not now be riding Ela-Mana-Mou in next Saturday's champion Stakes at Newmarket. Dick Hern said yesterday "Ela-Mana-Mou got cast in his box and sprained a hock. He will therefore be retired to stud."

As far as big races are concerned this must be the end of the road for West Ilsley for this season. "The party's over" Major Hern said drily. However it was quite a party while it lasted. Despite the fact that both Henbit and Bireme were out of action after their victories in the Derby and the Oaks, Hern has still managed to win a further four group one race with Ela-Mana-Mou and Shoot-A-Line.

If Known Fact runs in the Champion Stakes, Carson will be able to renew his successful association with Jeremy Tree's winner of the 2,000 Guineas, Waterford Crystal Mile and the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes.

Derby award for 'Times' men

The horserace Writers' Association Derby awards for the leading personalities of 1980 were announced yesterday. Dick Hern was voted Flat race trainer of the year after his six group one triumphs with Henbit, Bireme, Ela-Mana-Mou and Shoot-a-Line. Lester Piggott, whose last minute attempt to wrest the jockeys' title from Willie Carson has captured the public imagination, has been *nominated for the Flat race* jockeys' award.

On the National Hunt front Peter Easterby and John O'Neill received the largest proportion of the votes cast for the trainers and jockeys, respectively. Sea Pigeon's owner, Pat Muldoon, the Aberdeen wine and spirit merchant, is the owner of the year.

Lord Derby's personal award to the *leading journalist of the* season has been given jointly to Michael Phillips and Michael Seely of *The Times*.

The stable lad's award goes to Alan Welbourne, who works for Henry Cecil.

Warwick programme

2.0 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div. I, part I: 2-y-o maidens: £505: 1m)

1 0 African Star, W. R. Williams, 9-0 .. Street 6
8 000 Boxlaw (B), H. O'Neill, 9-0 ...... Sexton 12
9 00 Crackling Lad, J. Hudson, 9-0 ...... — 8
11 000 Falcon Foam, T. Waugh, 9-0 .... Kettle 2
12 Graphics Solar, B. McMahon, 9-0 .. Rouse 14
16 0 Halston, P. Cundell, 9-0 .... Taylor 15
18 Happy Jungle, B. Hanbury, 9-0 Paddy Young 9
23 00 Kali's Glory, S. Norton, 9-0 ...... Lowe 7
25 000 Never In Trouble, N. Vigors, 9-0 .. Curant 11
33 004 Tudor Bob, G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 .... Bond 8
36 000 Astral Princess, D. Elsworth, 8-11 .... Fox 17
42 00 Crowebrass, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 Swinburn 16
44 Emblazon, M. Prescott, 8-11 .. C. Nutter 1
45 040 Harlew, W. Guest, 8-11 .... — 4
48 032 Hoodwink, W. Hern, 8-11 ...... Carson 10
53 02 Sister Kitty, B. Hills, 8-11 .... Cauthen 13
54 00 Suffield Park, R. Houghton, 8-11 .. Reid 3

9-4 Hoodwink, 11-4 Sister Kitty, 9-2 Tudor Bob, 6-1 Suffield Park, 8-1 Happy Jungle, 10-1 Kali's Glory, 12-1 Emblazon, 20-1 others.

2.30 GUYS CLIFFE HANDICAP (Selling: £660: 1m)

201 000 The Souk, B. Richmond, 4-10-0 Rimmer 5 13
203 0-00 Delta Digger, G. Lewis, 4-9-0 .. Saxton 2
206 000 Poetic Smile, C. Wildman, 4-8-8 .... — 14
207 000- Shoutlout, J. Cann, 3-8-8 ...... Street 16
209 00-0 Sparkler Superb, H. O'Neill, 3-8-7 Paddy Young 12
210 000 Dragoman, K. Stone, 4-8-6 .... Seagrave 25
211 010 Mohock, C. James, 4-8-6 .... Rogers 6
212 32-0 Tucson, D. Underwood, 4-8-5 .... Bond 23
213 00-0 Sherbet Dip, T. Marshall, 3-8-5 .. Rowe 5 18
215 020 *Paper Moon, D. Wintle, 3-8-3 ...... — 9
216 000 Blenheim Prince, J. Spearing, 3-8-3 .. Reid 19
217 000 Mark Emperor, C. Benstead, 4-8-3 .. Rouse 24
219 02-0 Afovos, F. Yardley, 4-8-2 ...... Curant 21
220 022 Stewart's Rise, B. McMahon, 3-8-1 Dinsley 20
221 000 Crimson Satin, R. Mason, 4-8-0 .. Carson 10
222 000 Hood Hill, C. Fletcher, 4-8-0 .. W. Higgins 3
223 200 Very Friendly, M. James, 4-7-13 Cauthen 4
225 040 Chestnut Lodge, M. McCourt, 4-7-13 McGlone 7 11
226 004 Spic And Span, P. Calver, 3-7-13 ... Lowe 17
227 000 Red Jana, W. Wharton, 3-7-13 ..... Fox 7
228 204 No No Holdings, P. Felgate, 4-7-13 .. — 1
229 0-00 Blue Opal, R. Akehurst, 4-7-13 .. Kettle 22
230 000 Flying Rags, H. O'Neill, 4-7-13 .. Baxter 15
232 002 Keeps Going Right (D), R. Hollinshead, 3-7-12 Swinburn 8
233 000 Burke's Folly (CD), K. Bridgwater, 3-7-11 Salmon 5

4-1 Delta Digger, 9-2 Keeps Going Right, 6-1 Burke's Folly, 7-1 Spic And Span, 8-1 Stewart's Rise, No No Holdings, Mohock, 10-1 Tucson, 16-1 others.

3.0 OCTOBER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,126: 5f)

304 100 Pariscene (D), N. Callaghan, 9-4 Mercer 2
306 100 Krugerama (D), E. Weymes, 9-2 Swinburn 3
310 021 Sodina (D), B. Hanbury, 8-12 Paddy Young 1
313 413 Fire Mountain (D), R. Hannon, 8-11 Carson 6
314 000 Dear Jem (CD), A. Bailey, 8-11 Rowe 5 4
315 004 Young Cousin, J. Bradley, 8-10 Launchbury 4
316 100 Star Of Enzo (D), T. Marshall, 8-10 Dineley 7
318 234 Balatina, A. Dalton, 8-9 .... Black 7 10
321 000 Welsh Noble (D), W. Wharton, 8-8 .. Fox 12
324 021 Southoe Bell (D), D. Thom, 8-8 .... Lowe 8
325 320 Jade Empress, K. Ivory, 8-4 .... McLean 7 11
328 102 May Go Twice (D), R. Baker, 8-3 Rogers 13
332 100 Atilla The Hen (D), M. Prescott, 7-13 C. Nutter 9

5-2 Sodina, 7-2 Southoe Bell, 9-2 May Go Twice, 6-1 Krugerama, 8-1 Pariscene, 10-1 Jade Empress, 12-1 Atilla The Hen, 20-1 others.

3.30 ARDEN STAKES (£1,124: 1¼m 170yd)

401 300 Pink Tank (C), M. Ryan, 7-9-10 Waldron 8
406 434 Classic Athena, G. Huffer, 4-8-11 Miller 10
411 000 Swift Kiss (C), B. Hills, 3-8-7 .. Cauthen 7
413 500 Dronacharya, A. Breasley, 4-8-4 Matthias 3
414 422 Smokey Shadow, E. Eldin, 3-8-4 .... Ives 9
415 000 Ascot Again, R. Mason, 4-8-1 .... Carson 12
416 440 Belle Malanie, R. Akehurst, 4-8-1 Baxter 11
417 000 Minwin, J. Spearing, 3-8-1 Paul Eddery 5 6
420 003 Dunderave, H. Price, 3-8-0 .... Rouse 4
421 030 Fyghams, G. Harwood, 3-8-0 .... Clarke 5 5
423 000 Little Boy, G. Fletcher, 3-8-0 W. Higgins 1
425 004 Norfolk Gold, B. McMahon, 3-7-11 .. Lowe 2

11-4 Dunderave, 7-2 Smokey Shadow, 6-1 Ascot Again, 8-1 Classic Athena, 10-1 Swift Kiss, 12-1 Pink Tank, Norfolk Gold, 20-1 others.

4.0 KINGSBURY HANDICAP (£1,399: 1¼m 52yd)

502 412 Pittencrieff, E. Weymes, 5-9-13 Seagrave 6
506 10- Fontainbleau, W. Hastings-Bass, 4-9-6 Cauthen 13
507 100 Graf Metternich (C), Mrs J. Pitman, 5-9-5 Mercer 8
509 300 Red Jay, S. Matthews, 4-9-2 ...... Reid 9
510 13-0 Caralist, M. Delahooke, 4-9-1 Matthias 12
513 424 Governor's Camp, J. Dunlop, 3-8-13 Carson 4
514 000 Dark Hope, P. Kelleway, 3-8-12 .. Lowe 11
515 024 La Piccolina (CD), P. M. Taylor, 4-8-12 Rogers 7
518 0 The Gasson, A. Jones, 3-8-9 .. Launchbury 1
520 003 Grade Well, G. Blum, 3-8-8 .... Rimmer 5 2
521 400 Clover Boy, J. Spearing, 3-8-7 Paul Eddery 5 3
523 -000 Bill Gibb, Mrs C. Reavey, 3-8-7 .. Curant 5
535 000 Tweal, D. Elsworth, 4-8-6 .... Fox 10

7-4 Pittencrieff, 7-2 Grade Well, 11-2 Red Jay, 8-1 Caralist, 10-1 Fontainbleau, Governor's Camp, 12-1 Graf Metternich, 20-1 others.

4.30 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div II part I: 2-y-o maidens: £809: 1m)

601 0 All In, D. Sasse, 9-0 .... Matthias 8
607 000 Glen Air, G. P.-Gordon, 9-0 ...... Bond 6
609 Hinksbrook, B. McMahon, 9-0 .... Ives 4
611 403 Jade And Diamond, E. Eldin, 9-0 Madden 1
613 00 Luxulam, R. Armstrong, 9-0 ...... Tulk 16
617 Oak Apple Day, D. Elsworth, 9-0 .... Fox 13
619 0 Princely Lad, J. Hindley, 9-0 .... Mercer 9
623 00 Royal Bounty, N. Vigors, 9-0 .. Curant 11
624 00 Rudry Grange, D. H. Jones, 9-0 .... — 10
631 300 Ackling, J. Bethell, 8-11 ...... Waldron 2
635 00 Cimarron, R. Mason, 8-11 .... Carson 7
637 000 Capt Again, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 Swinburn 14
642 0 Karyobinga, P. Makin, 8-11 .... Cauthen 3
648 340 Navette, J. Tree, 8-11 .... Reid 12
651 3 Rhiannon, P. Cundell, 8-11 ...... Taylor 15
655 0 Sunshine Gal, W. Guest, 8-11 ...... Miller 5

9-4 Jade And Diamond, 100-30 Princely Lad, 9-2 Rhiannon, 6-1 Navette, 8-1 Luxulam, 10-1 Glen Air, 12-1 Sunshine Gal, All In, 20-1 others.

4.55 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div I, part II: 2-y-o maidens: £801: 1m)

2 0 Arkan, J. Hindley, 9-0 .... Mercer 11
5 Charter Flag, H. Collingridge, 9-0 .. Saxton 4
8 00 Drayparcs, S. Mellor, 9-0 .... — 6
13 032 Go My Love, J. Dunlop, 9-0 .... Carson 7
16 00 Great Gatsby, M. Stoute, 9-0 .. Swinburn 14
17 030 Hans Crescent, J. Tollar, 9-0 Paddy Young 2
19 0 Mishon L'Amour, R. Boss, 9-0 ...... Rouse 1
27 000 Ramese, M. Tate, 9-0 .... Hills 5 12
32 000 Tropical Love, B. Hanbury, 9-0 .... Ives 13
34 00 Winart, K. Ivory, 9-0 .... Cochrane 5 8
39 0 Cavandish, P. Bailey, 8-11 .... Dinsley 15
42 4 Dazzlin' Doll, J. Tree, 8-11 .... Reid 9
43 Handsome Haze, R. Blakeney, 8-11 ...... — 10
47 00 Haven Air, R. Hannon, 8-11 .... Baxter 16
50 342 Rosie Black, P. Cole, 8-11 ...... Waldron 3
53 000 Skybright, G. Blum, 8-11 .... Rimmer 5 5

15-8 Dazzlin' Doll, 5-2 Go My Love, 7-2 Great Gatsby, 6-1 Arkan, 8-1 Rosie Black, 10-1 Haven Air, 12-1 Hans Crescent, 20-1 others.

5.20 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div II, part II: 2-y-o maidens: £808: 1m)

604 02 Fugacious, D. Sasse, 9-0 .... J. Matthias 15
608 000 Haitian, P. M. Taylor, 9-0 .... Rawlinson 4
610 0 Hit The Road, B. Hanbury, 9-0 ...... Ives 7
614 0 Maison Royale, R. Armstrong, 9-0 .... Tulk 14
615 000 Master's Voice, J. Douglas-Home, 9-0 Morby 1
621 00 Right Regent, D. Elsworth, 9-0 .... Fox 10
626 004 Sharpsun, J. Haine, 9-0 .... Bond 2
628 0 Whitworth, J. Hindley, 9-0 .... Mercer 6
633 Rosie, G. Balding, 8-11 .... W. Higgins 13
636 000 Copper Prince, S. Mellor, 8-11 ...... Reid 12
637 00 Fair And Free, Mrs R. Lomax, 8-11 Rogers 5
645 0 King's College Boy, N. Vigors, 8-11 Curant 8
647 Miss Midnight, G. Fletcher, 8-11 W. Higgins 16
650 000 Record Surprise, N. Callaghan, 8-11 Swinburn 9
656 004 Scrappit, S. Norton, 8-11 .... Lowe 11
657 0 The Greckall, D. Laing, 8-11 .. Rimmer 5 3

9-4 Whitworth, 11-4 Fugacious, 9-2 Hit The Road, 6-1 Maison Royale, 8-1 Sharpsun, 10-1 Scrappit, 12-1 Record Surprise, 20-1 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Sister Kitty. 2.30 Delta Digger. 3.0 Sodina. 3.30 Pink Tank. 4.0 Pittencrieff. 4.30 Jade and Diamond. 4.55 Dazzlin' Doll. 5.20 Fugacious.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Tudor Bob. 2.30 No No Holdings. 3.0 Balatina. 3.30 Smokey Shadow. 4.0 Grade Well. 4.30 Prince Lad. 4.55 Arkan. 5.20 Maison Royale.

Pontefract programme

2.15 WHITLEY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,527: 6f)

4 321 Kathred (D), R. Hollinshead, 9-3 .... Perks 2
6 1 Lady Arpege, W. H. Williams, 9-0 .... Birch 12
10 00 Bolton Top, N. Callaghan, 8-8 Pat Eddery 6
12 222 Courreges, Thomson Jones, 8-8 .... Cook 16
13 222 Devon Bells, T. Waugh, 8-8 .... Raymond 7
14 Exquise, B. Hanbury, 8-8 .... — 8
17 0 Frabwah, B. Richmond, 8-8 ...... Nicholls 10
18 04 Giorino, W. Hastings-Bass, 8-8 McKeown 5 13
19 00 Grey at Last, B. Richmond, 8-8 ...... — 3
21 0 Miss Corabelle, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 .. Nesbitt 5 9
22 Moonlight Sonata, C. Thornton, 8-8 Bleasdale 11
24 030 Nerdan Enterprise, M. Camacho, 8-8 Coray 18
25 20 Perlesse, M. Stoute, 8-8 .... Piggott 17
28 002 Princess Dina, J. Dunlop, 8-8 .... Hide 4
30 043 Princess Galicia, J. Dunlop, 8-8 ...... — 3
31 000 Red Petal, W. Marshall, 8-8 .... — 2
35 0 Steel Maiden, J. Hindley, 8-8 .... Kimberley 18
42 030 Tuthill Belle, P. Allingham, 8-6 T. Johnson 14

3-1 Princess Dina, 4-1 Perlesse, 9-2 Devon Bells, 11-2 Steel Maiden, 7-1 Courreges, 10-1 Princess Galicia, 12-1 Giorino, 16-1 Lady Arpege, 20-1 others.

2.45 DODSWORTH STAKES (2-y-o selling: £565: 1¼m)

1 003 Autolux, R. Hobson, 8-11 ...... E. Johnson 14
3 Caribbean Sun, T. Kersey, 8-11 .. Bleasdale 10
4 300 Dixielander, P. Rohan, 8-11 .... Dwyer 1
6 004 Pansing, A. Goodwill, 8-11 .... J. Higgins 11
7 000 Record Wing, P. Haslam, 8-11 ...... Jago 4
8 020 Sherrymen, I. Vickers, 8-11 ...... Nicholls 9
9 000 Swinging Swanee, W. Marshall, 8-11 Robinson 8
13 000 Autodrome Hull, G. Toft, 8-8 .... Piggott 5
14 002 Billie Gibb, Mrs C. Reavey, 8-8 L. Johnson 12
15 030 Crusty Pie, I. Walker, 8-8 .... Colquhoun 6
16 000 Escaria, J. Calvert, 8-8 .... Birch 3
17 020 Fizzie Lizzie, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 .... Nesbitt 5 7
18 002 Plain Stalker, K. Stone, 8-8 ...... Wigham 13
19 000 Reliance News, N. Callaghan, 8-8 Pat Eddery 2

15-8 Billie Gibb, 11-4 Reliance News, 5-1 Plain Stalker, 6-1 Record Wing, 8-1 Autolux, 10-1 Pansing, 16-1 others.

3.15 BARNSLEY HANDICAP (£2,150: 5f)

2 010 Dafydd (D), S. Norton, 4-9-3 .... Piggott 18
3 C40 Northern Eclipse (D), J. Winter, 3-8-13 Hide 5
5 000 Kings Offering (D), R. C. Ward, 5-8-10 Webster 2
6 000 Magnolia Lad (CD), R. Hollinshead, 7-8-8 Perks 15
7 040 Ramboro Again (D), P. Haslam, 3-8-7 Jago 16
11 000 Proper Madam (CD), P. Asquith, 4-8-2 Birch 10
12 403 Karen's Star (D), J. Doyle, 3-8-3 .... — 7
13 200 Wedding Vows (CD), W. Haigh, 4-8-2 E. Johnson 3
14 000 Courageous Buzby, B. McMahon, 4-8-1 Duffield 17
18 000 Twixt' Tween (D), W. R. Williams, 3-7-10 Crossley 5 4
19 030 Wynburry (D), M. W. Easterby, 3-7-9 Darley 6
21 020 Star Kid (D), V. Mitchell, 3-7-7 Carlisle 5 14
22 000 Caledonian (C), J. Calvert, 4-7-7 Connorton 6 8
23 100 Our Foxbar (CD), M. Naughton, 5-7-7 Jones 7 1
25 000 Comtec (D), K. Bridgwater, 6-7-7 Newnes 3 9
28 004 Pinkersun, F. Durr, 3-7-7 ...... Robinson 11
29 430 Briars Star (D), A. Balding, 3-7-7 Nesbitt 5 12
30 433- Laki Lady, K. Bridgwater, 4-7-7 .. Proud 3 13

4-1 Wynburry, 9-2 Karen's Star, 5-1 Kings Offering, 11-2 Dafydd, 7-1 Our Foxbar, 8-1 Pinkersun, 10-1 Ramboro Again, 14-1 Northern Eclipse, 20-1 others.

3.45 MINOR HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,536: 1m)

2 010 Patchinia, S. Norton, 8-7 ...... Webster 8
4 14 Rocket Song, M. Prescott, 8-4 .... Duffield 9
6 132 Creamy, Hbt Jones, 8-1 .... Newnes 3 7
7 300 Laxham View, M. Tompkins, 7-13 .. Kerr 7 15
8 031 Scottish Dream (D), J. Calvert, 7-13 Connorton 5 10
11 200 Silver Leo, J. Harris, 7-12 .... E. Johnson 12
12 300 Libras Shiningstar, R. Houghton, 7-11 McKay 1
15 043 Abwezadabwa, R. Peacock, 7-10 .. Nesbitt 5 2
16 400 New Strike, G. Balding, 7-9 ...... Jones 7 11
18 040 Bonny Gold, K. Stone, 7-7 ...... Mercer 3 5
19 040 Captain Stead, M. Stoute, 7-7 ...... Robinson 6
20 020 Sue's Prince, W. H. Williams, 7-7 Crossley 5 3
26 073 High Class Builder, K. Stone, 7-7 Proud 5 4

3-1 Libras Shiningstar, 7-2 Rocket Song, 4-1 Creamy, 6-1 Captain Stead, 8-1 Scottish Dream, 10-1 New Strike, 12-1 Patchinia, 16-1 others.

4.15 OCTOBER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,197: 1m)

8 014 Sharpener (D), G. P.-Gordon, 9-1 Duffield 13
10 002 Running Rocket, T. Craig, 9-1 .... Raymond 9
16 000 Nepotism, G. Balding, 8-10 ...... Weaver 12
18 210 Swan Upping (D), W. Elsey, 8-5 .... Hide
20 010 Nobleu (CD), P. Asquith, 8-5 .. Bleasdale 5
22 200 Love Supreme, C. Hunter, 8-4 ...... Cook 1
23 022 Angor, R. Houghton, 8-3 .... McKay 10
25 400 Laodamia (C-D), M. H. Easterby, 8-3 Birch 6
26 203 Yorkshire Dancer, F. Durr, 8-1 .. Robinson 4
31 320 Secret Gill, Miss S. Hall, 7-13 .. Johnson 7
33 000 Saint, B. Hills, 7-11 .... R. Hills 7 8
37 400 Salford Supreme, R. Hollinshead, 7-7 Carlisle 5 11
38 010 Lucky Mistake, W. Marshall, 7-7 M. Hills 3 3
39 200 Eliza de Rich, R. Hollinshead, 7-7 Jones 7 14

7-2 Swan Upping, 9-2 Sharpener, 5-1 Yorkshire Dancer, 6-1 Secret Gill, 8-1 Angor, 10-1 Love Supreme, 12-1 Running Rocket, 16-1 Nobleu, Laodamia, 25-1 others.

4.45 NOSTELL HANDICAP (£1,254: 1½m)

2 100- Ha'way Geordie (D), Denys Smith, 5-10-0 Thompson 4 8
6 403 Sir Billy (D), N. Tinkler, 3-9-9 .. E. Guest 12
13 034 Queens Pattern, P. Asquith, 3-8-11 Paul Young 9
14 — Flying Swallow, K. Bridgwater, 6-8-9 Nolan 4 1
15 000 Futan (CD), D. Gandolfo, 4-8-7 .. McKeon 5
17 300 Mortar (D), P. Bevan, 6-8-3 .... Mills 7
18 020 Paddy-One-Row, I. Vickers, 5-8-3 Houlker 4 13
19 300 Crafty Green, D. Dale, 8-8-3 .... Edwards 2
20 0-00 Burlington Port, E. Carter, 4-8-2 .. Blake 10
23 030 Covenant, Hbt Jones, 3-7-13 ...... Brown 6
24 200 Grey Swan, T. Kersey, 4-7-12 ...... Bell 3
27 004 Miss Admington, R. Hollinshead, 3-7-11 Anderson 4 4
30 000 Hypidion, D. Leslie, 5-7-9 ...... Brockbank 11

11-4 Sir Billy, 4-1 Mortar, 5-1 Miss Admington, 6-1 Queens Pattern, 7-1 Covenant, 8-1 Ha'way Geordie, 10-1 Futan, 14-1 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Devon Bells. 2.45 Record Wing. 3.15 Northern Eclipse. 3.45 Libras Shiningstar. 4.15 Swan Upping. 4.45 Mortar.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Devon Bells. 2.45 Pansing. 3.15 Pinkersun. 3.45 Rocket Song. 4.15 Sharpener. 4.45 Grafty Green.

Ayr NH

2.0 AYRSHIRE YEOMANRY HURDLE (Novices: Amateurs: £711: 2¼m)

3 Cuenca, 5-12-3 Miss Bolitho 7
0p- Dark Pearl, 6-12-3 Mr Todhunter 7
24-4 Deep Ice, 7-12-3 Mr McIntyre 7
00 French Feetagh, 5-12-3 Mr Wagner
000- Golden Glade, 5-12-3 Miss Oliver 7
3-03 Leganes, 5-12-3 .. Mr Browne 7
0-00 Meekatharra, 9-12-3 Mr Dudgeon 7
Mr Pongee, 5-12-3 Mr Storey 7
4-3f Poppy Fields, 6-12-3 Mr Cambidge 4
0 Ruby Champagne, 7-12-3 Mr Swindlehurst 7
000 Sandicliffe, 5-12-3 .. Mr Walton
0 Tuamgraney, 5-12-3 Mr Thompson 7
Gold Lock, 4-11-11 Miss Williamson 7
0 Heather Gill, 4-11-11 Mr Bainter 7
4-01 James Ward, 4-11-11 Mrs Rees 7
2-03 The Clansman, 4-11-11 Mr Dun

3-1 Deep Ice, 4-1 French Feetagh, 9-2 The Clansman, 5-1 James Ward, 11-2 Cuenca, 6-1 Leganes, 12-1 Poppy Fields, 14-1 others.

2.30 CULZEAN HURDLE (Handicap: £1,690: 2m)

11- Vascar, 5-12-7 ...... Houlker 7
200- Golden Vow, 6-12-4 .. Webber
201- Ekbalco, 4-11-5 ...... D. Goulding
00-0 Allerdale, 7-11-4 J. Goulding 4
00-p The Go-Boy, 6-10-12 .. Grant
110- Schumann, 6-10-9 .... J. O'Neill
04-0 Nellie's Lad, 7-10-9 .... Lamb
23-4 Abercata, 8-10-4 ...... Tinkler
Lord Melbourne, 6-10-0 Stringer 7

5-2 Vascar, 100-30 Schumann, 5-1 Golden Vow, 13-2 Abercata, 7-1 Ekbalco, 10-1 Nellie's Lad, 12-1 Allerdale, 16-1 others.

3.0 SANDYFORD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,676: 3m)

00-0 Glenrold, 6-11-10 .... Byrne
pr0- Duc de Bolebec, 7-11-8 .. Lamb
010- Mountain Hays, 6-11-8 J. O'Neill
340 Kilboglashy, 5-10-4 ....
110 Kasea, 7-10-0 ...... Adams 7
203 Toonlt Brig, 7-10-0 .. Mangan
00-1 Raise a Bounty, 7-10-0 Hawkins
0-00 Coxmoore Knitwear, 4-10-0 —
111 Sea Lad, 5-10-0 ...... Grant
-04 Minimist, 7-10-0 J. Goulding 4
p-22 Who's Free, 5-10-0 D. Goulding

9-4 Mountain Hays, 4-1 Glenrold, 5-1 Kilboglashy, 6-1 Raise A Bounty, 8-1 Sea Lad, 10-1 Toonlt Brig, 12-1 Duc de Bolebec, 16-1 others.

3.30 CAPRINGTON HURDLE (3-y-o: £724: 2m)

Aleda Rose, 10-7 .. Mrs Rees 7
Bri-Gyll, 10-7 Miss Hargreaves 7
Galatch, 10-7 .... J. O'Neill
Gallic-Saint, 10-7 .. Wilkinson 7
0 Legal Session, 10-7 .. C. Tinkler
0 Leonora, 10-7 .... Mr Walton
p Miss Mayo, 10-7 .... Johnston 7
Polliform, 10-7 ...... Holmes
0 Waltzin Whisper, 10-7 .. Tuck

4-6 Galatch, 3-1 Bri-Gyll, 6-1 Polliform, 8-1 Gallic-Saint, 10-1 Legal Session, 14-1 others.

4.0 MELLERAY'S BELLE CHASE (Handicap: £1,477: 2m)

f4-0 Starlight Lad, 6-11-8 .. Curant
010 Turzenberg, 9-11-5 .. McGivern
-2- Bannow Breeze, 8-11-1 Pimlott 4
u22 Robbie's Park, 6-10-13 O'Connell 4
0-00 Drumglass, 6-10-12 .... Byrne
40r- Oakley Cross, 9-10-2 McCaskill 7
p33 Pampered Sovereign, 9-10-0 Mr Walton
04f Roller Skate, 7-10-0 .. Webber

11-4 Turzenberg, 3-1 Starlight Lad, 4-1 Roller Skate, 6-1 Drumglass, 7-1 Robbie's Park, 8-1 Bannow Breeze, 12-1 others.

4.30 BOGEND CHASE (Novices: £1,096: 3m 110yd)

001- Billy Frosty, 8-11-8 Bastard 4
06-1 Clever General, 9-11-8 Hawkins
020 Banador, 9-11-1 .... McGivern
0p-p Caheroyan, 6-11-1 ...... Lamb
0-35 Fabulous, 7-11-1 .. J. O'Neill
0ph General Sam, 8-11-1 Pimlott 4
0 Loch Gwen, 7-11-1 .. Phillips 4
0-23 Pops Girl, 7-11-1 O'Connell 4
05-0 Ratherne, 7-11-1 .. S. Charlton
0f-3 Kivori, 5-10-12 ...... Curant

6-2 Clever General, 3-1 Banador, 5-1 Pops Girl, 13-2 Kivori, 8-1 Billy Frosty, 10-1 Fabulous, 12-1 Caheroyan, 16-1 others.

5.0 GRUNWICK STAKES (Flat race: £440: 2m)

1 Strider Brown, 4-11-12 Miss Bell 7
2- Hareshaw Lim, 5-11-10 Burrows 7
0 Mangro, 5-11-10 Mr Bethell 7
4-0 Paragon Square, 5-11-10 Hatsman 7
0 Supersonic Sid, 6-11-10 Mr Todhunter 7
0 Winning Brief, 5-11-10 Mr Klaselis 7
Arpeen, 4-11-5 .. Mr Nelson 4
00 Jackseriver, 4-11-5 .. Hobson 7
1 Regal Roots, 4-11-5 Mr McIntyre 7

2-1 Hareshaw Lim, 3-1 Strider Brown, 4-1 Supersonic Sid, 6-1 Regal Roots, 8-1 Paragon Square, 10-1 Mangro, 16-1 others.

AYR SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 2.0 Deep Ice. 2.30 Schumann. 3.0 Raise A Bounty. 3.30 Galatch. 4.0 Turzenberg. 4.30 Clever General. 5.0 Hareshaw Lim.

GRAND CRITERIUM (Group I: 2-y-o: £55,866: 1m)
RECITATION, b c, by Elocutionist—Irish Party (A. Bodie), 8-11 G. Starkey 1
Critique .... P. Eddery 2
Dunphy .... F. Head 3
ALSO RAN: Cresta Rider (4th), Great Substence, Watchdog, Pink Prism, Sheen, Travolta, Music Streak, Glint. 11 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL: win, 15.30fr; places, 2.90, 3.30, 1.60. G. Harwood, at Pulborough. Sht hd, 1l. 1min 43.2sec.

PRIX DE ROYALLIEU (Group III: fillies and mares: £16,700: 1⅝m 110yd):
MARIELLA, b f, by Sir Gaylord—Zambara (G. A. Oldham), 3-8-8 P. Paquet 1
Gold River .... F. Head 2
Karelia .... M. Philipperon 3
ALSO RAN: Proustille (4th), La Toulzanie, Nanticide, Great Verdict, Indienne, Tarkland, Riverlily. 10 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL: win, 6.70fr; places, 1.90, 1.40, 3.00. F. Boutin. ¾l, 2l. [illegible]

From soda pop and football days, growing up in Reagan country

"It was a good life. I have never asked for anything more, then or now."—Ronald Reagan on growing up in Dixon, Illinois. In August 1927, just about everyone in town turned out to watch Charles Lindbergh, flying his famous plane, the Spirit of St Louis, circle the "wire works" and dip a wing as if to say hello, before continuing on to Peoria.

High-School Yearbook

RONALD REAGAN
"DUTCH"

The next month, the big news was farmer Frank Apple being gored to death by what the *Dixon Evening Telegraph* said was an "enraged bull" and a "mad brute".

Early in October, the Dixon high school football team played its first game of the season. Ronald Reagan says he played guard that year, his senior year at Dixon High. The local paper lists him as "Regan" and says he *started* at left tackle.

Dixon lost to Mendota, 24 to 0. A week later, Dixon lost to its hated rival, Sterling, 25 to 0. The Dixon paper said the boys from Sterling "romped" almost at will, making long gains "through the Dixon line". Thereafter, the *Evening Telegraph* drew something of a veil over the increasingly inept exploits of the home team, failing to report the outcome of the last two or three games.

But Mr Reagan, 69 now and running better against Jimmy Carter and John Anderson than he ever did against those tough kids from Sterling High, remembers. This, he says, is where his "roots" are. This is the place that shaped him.

A reporter reading copies of the old newspapers, talking to the handful of old friends who remain and visiting the old haunts, is struck, first of all, by the thought that this happened a long time ago. That summer of 1927, President Coolidge visited Havana and was "wildly cheered by enthusiastic Cubans". Hamburger cost 18 cents a pound at the Buehler Bros. meat market. And the new Studebaker Erskine Six was going for $795.

For seven years, Mr Reagan worked as a lifeguard at Lowell Park, a summer resort on the Rock River three miles north of town. Every morning that summer, he drove an old Dodge truck out to the park loaded with ice, for the soda-pop barrels. Then he began his lifeguarding; he says he rescued 77 people over those seven summers. And he was in love. His girl, Margaret "Mugs" Cleaver, was the preacher's daughter and the smartest kid at Dixon High.

It sounds idyllic. Mr Reagan remembers it that way. So do others.

"It was completely different then," says Dr W. L. Stitzel, who was a class behind Mr Reagan at school and who still practises medicine in Dixon. "We walked everywhere because we didn't have our own cars. We had more to do than kids do now. We had dances and shows, and we all loved sports. 'Dutch'—that's what we called Reagan—played in the football team, but he wasn't much good. The team was awful. He was a better swimmer. He was a powerful swimmer."

Dr Stitzel discounts stories that young Reagan was something of a "goody-goody." He was "all boy," says Dr Stitzel, "getting into the same kind of trouble—nothing like the trouble kids get into today—as the rest of us."

But John Crabtree, retired now and getting around with the help of a walker, says young Reagan came pretty close to being a "goody-goody".

"I never heard him cuss," says Mr Crabtree, "and the only time I knew him to take a drink was the time this family out at the park gave us each a bottle of home-made wine for helping teach their kids to swim." Well, we finished off the wine and took a stroll through town. In those days, the spotlights were on top of short cement posts right in the middle of the intersections. Dutch just climbed up on one of those stoplights and sat there. The police chief came along in his Model T and asked Dutch what he was doing. "Twinkle, Twinkle, little star, just who do you think you are?" said Dutch. And the chief took him in, and he was fined a buck.

In the haze of nostalgia, the problems are overlooked. But they must have been real enough. One of them was Mr Reagan's father, known to everyone in town as "Jack". Mr Crabtree puts the case politely when he notes that Jack Reagan had "a great thirst". *On the other hand*, Mrs Reagan—Nelle—was a deeply religious woman who sang hymns and read the Bible to the prisoners down at the county jail. Neither Jack nor Nelle ever went beyond the eighth grade.

When he wasn't hitting the bottle, Jack Reagan was a shoe salesman. He and Nelle and their oldest son, Neil, were living in an apartment above a bakery in Tampico, a hamlet down the road from Dixon, when Ronald Reagan was born on February 6, 1911. These days Paul and Helen Nicely are fixing up the old "birthplace" as a tourist attraction and doing their best to nail down the early Reagan history.

But it isn't easy. The family moved from place to place, as Jack moved from job to job. After Ronald was born they all moved to Chicago. They went from Chicago to Galesburg and then to Monmouth, always renting an apartment or a house, never owning much of anything. They moved back to Tampico for the school year 1918-1919. Just where young Reagan went to school before that is still a little uncertain.

The Reagans lived at one time or another in three different places in Tampico. They moved finally to Dixon, which then had a population of about 10,000 people, compared with 18,000 today. They lived in five different places. The first house they rented in Dixon has been purchased by the town fathers and will be restored as still another tourist attraction. The town fathers are spending $23,000 to put together a "public-relations package" that will be distributed to reporters covering the Reagan campaign. It will also be mailed to plant relocation consultants.

Crime wasn't exactly unknown in the summer of 1927. The local paper feasted on it. It led almost every day with a banner headline about crime—"Fiendish Slayer Is Heading for Canadian Border" is a ripe example. If it wasn't a crime story, it was a disaster story, often about aircraft disappearing over the Atlantic. It may help to explain why Mr Reagan still hates to fly.

Bank robberies were so common that Lee County, of which Dixon is the seat, organized vigilantes called "town guards". Thirty-three of them were deputized early in 1928 and armed with sawed-off shotguns and rifles with high-velocity ammunition.

State's Attorney Mark C. Keller reminded the "town guards" at a banquet at the Nachusa Tavern that justice in Lee County was nothing to fool around with. Of the 238 criminal cases developed in the county the previous year, he said, two ended in acquittals, three ended in "disagreements", and "the remainder took the count".

These days, the state's attorney (he is a Democrat) investigates about 160 felony cases a year, including in recent months an unusual number of brutal homicides. Marijuana is widely used by young people, helped along by the presence on the edge of town of an old hemp plant with wild marijuana plants surrounding it. Harder stuff isn't unknown, either.

Dixon's ebullient mayor, George Lindquist, came to town in 1936, after Mr Reagan had left to become a sports announcer on radio over in Iowa and then a movie star in Hollywood. But the mayor thinks he understands what Dixon means to Mr Reagan (even as he supports John Anderson for President—this, after all, is Mr Anderson's congressional district).

"It's a typical Midwestern town", says the mayor. "It's closely related to the land, and it believes in traditional American values. I think that's important. I go far enough to say the Midwest—and places like Dixon—is the balance wheel of this country, keeping both the East and the West Coast from flying apart. The two coasts represent change; we represent tradition. I think Reagan understands that."

Young Reagan and his girl friend, "Mugs", went away to the same college in the fall of 1928, to a small Christian church school called Eureka, down near Peoria. Mr Reagan probably had some scholarship help to pay the $90-a-semester tuition. He also worked washing dishes in the cafeteria.

Mr Reagan, who has been active in the little college's shaky affairs for years, is r nostalgic about his years t than he is about growing u Dixon. "I fell head over l in love with Eureka," he in his autobiography, "Wh the Rest of Me?" "I think, after years of criss-c ing the United States, that one of the loveliest colleg existence."

It's a little shabby, a run-down, these days, bu still a lovely place. The scl president, Daniel Gilber doing everything he can to sure Mr Reagan's alma doesn't go under. It had students in Mr Reagan's it has 470 now, including 70 black kids, most of from the Chicago inner ci

Mr Gilbert says that these city kids began com Eureka, the local towns had trouble adjusting to Eureka, he notes, was ju racist as the Southern tow grew up in. These days, th he insists, things are se down nicely.

At Eureka, Mr R majored in sociology and a minor in economics. So his current economic advi especially the disciple supply-side economist Laffer—think it is sign he was taught classica nomics at Eureka.

His professor had to older gentleman named ander Charles Gray—beca was the college's entir nomics and sociology ments. And Prof. Gray have taught economics th sical way, because he cou have known much else. Th fessor graduated from th versity of Toronto in 18 earned his master's deg Hiram College in 1897, 39 years before John M Keynes wrote his pr *revisionist work*, "The G Theory of Employment, In and Money". But it known which courses M gan took, because his tra is locked away.

By most accounts, Mr was never much of a s He was more intereste way, in sports—he play years in another losin ball team—and in dra which he won an hon mention at a national competition for his pe of the Greek shepherd Edna St Vincent Millay *da Capo.*

He also had an inte politics (his father was crat and, for many ye was he). And he had— has—a remarkable pl phic memory that allow to glance through material and absorb en get by.

He and "Mugs" gr in 1932. She was a *mag laude.* Mr Reagan was then, the romance had apparently because didn't think "Dutch going to amount to mu taught high school for of years and then ma Foreign Service officer met in France. She r with him to Richmon when he joined his staid old law firm. He' *vent Reagan support*e won't say.

James M.

This article first appe The Wall Street Journa
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Westminster view

Yes, there is an alternative to this policy of despair

At a time when the Gang of Three and advocates of a Centre Party are arguing again the meaning of Social or Liberal democracy, there is surprisingly little discussion of the meaning of Socialism. Yet there is scarcely a more misunderstood word in the English language.

At bottom its essence lies in its repudiation of the values of an exploiting society. Ultimately it is about juster relations between people, about sharing and cooperation.

But how? Of course that is far easier said than done. But I believe there are at least six clear principles by which this goal needs to be realized, and without which no society could be called genuinely socialist. They also offer the only serious alternative to the Thatcherite monetarist slump and to the now discredited establishment attitude that presided over our continuing economic decline 1945-80.

The first of these is production for social use. Under socialism, production is determined by the social needs of the community, not by what happens to offer prospects of profitability at any given point of time. This is not of course to suggest that the product of a socialist economy will not overlap quite closely in many respects with that of a capitalist economy, but only that the balance of emphases will be different—for example, on improved housing rather than office property, on domestic manufacture rather than imports, or on better health and educational and facilities rather than Concorde.

Nor is it to suggest that socialist production will not normally be profitable, but only that this is not the single, exclusive or main determinant. Nor, less still, does it mean that the expression of "the social needs of the community" requires a weighty central bureaucratic apparatus: to the degree that the spread of individual incomes is made more equal rather than highly skewed in distribution, market exchange will require less supervision by overriding bureaucratic controls.

A second requirement is political democracy and individual freedom. Quite apart from the implicit false premise that the private ownership of industrial property is a *sine qua non* of individual freedom, socialism actually requires a much *greater* degree of accountability of political leaders than exists, for example, in contemporary Britain with its five-yearly all-embracing single ballot—hence the struggle for reselection in the Labour Party.

Genuine socialism is anti-bureaucratic, not least in the industrial sphere. For socialism which decentralizes industrial decision-making to joint control between management and unions at plant level is geared neither to the private ownership of industrial capital nor to the bureaucratic national ownership of capital.

A third facet of the socialist economy is industrial democracy. *There is no categoric* scheme for workers' control, but rather a need for workers collectively in each plant, salaried and technical as well as manual, *to devise their own* framework for involvement in the corporate strategy of their enterprise.

Certainly there is a central *coordinating* role to ensure gaps are covered, to avoid overlaps and to seek optimum allocation of resources. By no means however, does this imply authoritarian directives from the centre of the "command economy" type. Power would still be chiefly vested on the periphery, and only minimum essential controls (monetary, fiscal, planning, etc) would lie at the centre.

A fourth aspect is that genuine full employment is provided: the state guarantees either a job or retraining to *every* adult who requires employment. This contrasts with the goal under Keynesian capitalism of seeking to maximize employment compatibly with the controlling interest of capital in determining the level of economic activity. It is built on an economic strategy controlling the growth of manufactured imports as the only means to ensure sustainable economic growth in the United Kingdom economy.

It implies a much more self-reliant economy (not in any sense a "siege economy" but not the present "surrender economy" either). Since much of world trade consists of industrialized countries exchanging almost identical products, it would be much more rational for Britain to plan for actual volume targets for specific products, with a division between domestic production and imports that suited our particular national capabilities, resources and employment requirements rather than the unplanned, disaggregated profit interests of private firms operating independently.

This *explicit* placing of people's jobs and the nation's resources before private profits would still involve a high degree of market flexibility, *though not* of the capitalist type. For the requirement that would still remain to sell output in the market would impose standards of competitive efficiency that are not overridden by the jobs guarantee. Rather, worker control of enterprises implies either remedial productivity measures being taken *at a much earlier stage* (perhaps through regular efficiency audits), anyway well before collapse; or else where technology or market demand has irreversibly shifted, it implies deliberate phased dissolution and redeployment of assets and of personnel through retraining.

A fifth *essential* if the socialist sharing and cooperative ideal is to be realized much greater equality distribution of incon wealth. Do the institu society so operate as some people in it mo they either need or dese other people less? This different from asking differentials to be aboli labour to be directed, ings to be taxed away, or bequests to be pro or whatever else mi implied by a quest for total equality. What it is not that all inequali unjustified, but that un are unjustifiable, we o work towards reducing provided that the basic of each individual a improperly infringed.

A sixth characteristi socialist society would promotion of a coo ethic. This means co the mechanisms in c society which propa *selfish individualism* generate a drive for advancement. It means sizing the egalitarian than the meritocratic o *comprehensive* se schools and beyond. I expanding adult educa a continuing process a throughout life to *social, psychological an* tual awareness. It means back the crass material unbridled appeal to snobbery flaunted by tising, and replacing much stronger emphi contribution to society the primacy of relat over commodities.

None of this does, or ded to, offer a strategy. But it does there is a clear alterna more desirable than the policies of despair.

Michael Me

The author is Labour
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Commercial property

New shopping centre for Cheltenham

A big redevelopment scheme is pending in Cheltenham where plans by Cruden Developments for a shopping centre of 150,000 sq ft has received planning approval. The site is of four acres adjacent to the High Street. To be known as Regent Arcade it is estimated to cost about £15m. It will comprise a store of some 60,000 sq ft, 60 shops and a covered market with a multi-storey park with 600 spaces above.

The scheme also includes an extension to the Everyman Theatre, and the Cavendish House Store in the Promenade will link into the scheme. The architects are Dyer Associates, the agents Healey and Baker, and Lawson and Lawson. Work is expected to start about the middle of next year and to be completed in 1984.

In Surrey planning consent has been given for the construction of a new office block of 28,200 sq ft on the site of the Odeon cinema in High Street, Walton-on-Thames. The development is being carried out by Cranbrook Investments and is due to be completed in the summer of 1982.

The offices will be on three floors and the scheme will include 68 on-site parking spaces. It also provides for the relocation of the present cinema as a dual-screen cinema adjoining the offices. The architects are Oxford Architects Partnership, and letting agents are Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks of London, and Morgan Associates of Guildford.

Topped out in London last week was the giant £70m office scheme of Standard Life Assurance Company and Greycoat Estates in Cutlers Gardens, Devonshire Square, EC2. Said to be the largest development of its kind in Europe, and designed by R. Seifert and Partners, it will provide about 800,000 sq ft of offices on a site of 4.5 acres. The outer fabric of key buildings has been retained as the basis of the design of the site.

Seven office blocks will make up the total space, each of which can be occupied as a self-contained building, or can be linked in various combinations to provide units from 30,000 sq ft up to 500,000 sq ft. Completion is due late next year. Letting is through Baker Harris Saunders, Richard Main and Company, and Teacher, Marks and Company.

Another topping out has just taken place in Aberdeen, where Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance are carrying out an office development in Union Terrace. It is due to be completed by Christmas. Costing about £1.7m it will provide about 22,000 sq ft of offices on six floors with basement storage.

Part of the basement and all of the ground floor, about 6,000 sq ft, have been pre-let to Lloyds Bank. The remainder of the accommodation will be available shortly for letting through Drivers Jonas, and F G. Burnett. The architects are Jenkins and Marr of Aberdeen, the contractors Bovis Construction. It is one of the direct development schemes being project-managed by the property department of GRE.

The Paris office of Weatherall Green and Smith have announced one of the most important office lettings of the year in the capital. Peugeot-Citroën-Talbot are taking 163,000 sq ft on seven floors in the Tour Manhattan, at La Defense. Weatheralls report a lot of interest in the few remaining floors at rents between £5 and £5.50 a sq ft.

Work on the British Gas Corporation's 107,000 sq ft warehouse and industrial development on a site of 5.2 acres at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, London, has started. Close to the new Covent Garden market in Nine Elms Lane, it will provide 13 units between 3,800 sq ft and 53,000 sq ft. They are expected to be ready for occupation by the middle of next year.

Development consultants are Richard Ellis, who have been retained jointly with Weatherall Green and Smith as letting agents. Part of the scheme borders the Thames and the architects, Project Design Partnership, have incorporated a river walk, to be part of a continuous walk between Chelsea and Vauxhall bridges being planned by the local authority.

Nearing completion is another industrial scheme being carried out by Boropex Holdings in Hythe Road, London, NW10, close to the Westway and Harrow Road. It consists of five single-storey factory units, each of about 5,000 sq ft, which can be let single or in multiples, since the units are arranged in a terrace.

Possession can be offered in a few months. Smith Melzack and Company, the agents, say that discussions are already taking place for several of the units. Rents of £3 a sq ft are expected. Boropex intend to retain the investment.

Interesting possibilities are opened up by the offer for sale through Cluttons of the freehold of Thorp Arch Trading Estate, about two miles east of Wetherby in West Yorkshire. Owned by Thorp Arch Trading Estate, it is a subsidiary of Town and Commercial Properties, now in liquidation.

Originally constructed in the early 1940s as a Royal Ordnance munitions factory, the estate of 63 acres provides about 1,375,000 sq ft of light industrial and warehouse buildings. At present it is let to about 200 lessees

Current income is in the region of £600,000 a year, with substantial reversions due in the next three years. The estate includes about 150 acres of undeveloped land on part of which there is outline planning permission for the construction of 208,000 sq ft of warehouse units. The sale is by order of the High Court and an auction is to be held in Leeds on November 18.

The Airways Pension Fund, advised by Jones Lang Wootton, has paid about £8m for the freehold reversionary shop investment on 372-374 Oxford Street, London, W1, which came on to the market last June through Weatherall Green and Smith.

Built about 80 years ago, the property provides about 14,600 sq ft on basement, ground and four upper floors. It is let to Swears and Wells, trading as Richard Shops, on a ground lease expiring in March, 1983, at a fixed rent of £880 a year. The property is on the north side of Oxford Street, with a return frontage to James Street.

Gerald Ely

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of SUTCLIFFES OF CROYDON Ltd.
By order of the High Court dated the 27 June 1980 NEVILLE ECKLEY FCA of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company, without a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.
Dated 7 October 1980.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT (USA) Return date October 21, 1980. Husted, Donald M., v Husted, Lavinia Marquis Cowan. Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield at Stamford, September 22, 1980. Notice to Lavinia Marquis Cowan Husted
The plaintiff has named you as a party defendant in the complaint which he is bringing to the above named court seeking dissolution of marriage. This complaint is returnable to that court on October 21, 1980, and will be pending therein after that date.
The subscribing authority finds that the residence of said defendant Lavinia Marquis Cowan Husted, is unknown, and all reasonable efforts have been made to ascertain the same and have failed.
Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that notice of the institution of this action be given to such such defendant by same proper officer or person causing a true and attested copy of this order to be published in The Times of London once a week for three successive weeks, commencing on or before October 6, 1980, and that return of such service be made to the court.
Frederick J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Clerk, Superior Court.
Judicial District of Fairfield

IN THE MATTER OF G. P. & P. LIMITED AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required on or before the 13th day of DECEMBER 1980, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned BRIAN MILLS of BOOTH WHITE & CO., WARDROBE PLACE, CARTER LANE, ST. PAUL'S, LONDON, EC4V 5AJ, the JOINT LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
DATED this 8th day of OCTOBER 1980.
IAN McISAAC,
BRIAN MILLS,
Joint Liquidators.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 KEN TOWERS Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 7th day of November, 1980 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Keith David Goodman, F.C.A., of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 25th day of September, 1980.
K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

Re: STOWPLACE LIMITED T/A ALROY and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Thursday, the 23rd day of October, 1980 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Section 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 7th day of October, 1980.
T. HYDE, Director

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Dated the 3rd day of October 1980.
MRS. D. L. GRUNISS, Director.

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Dated the 6th day of October, 1980.
A. DONNELLY, Director.

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Application forms and further particulars (quoting 48/80) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in. by 4in) may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Buildings, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by 31 October, 1980.

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Applications are invited for HALLSWORTH FELLOWSHIPS in advanced work in the field of Political Economy (including Industry and Public Administration). Value within the range £5,505-£16,765 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and application forms (returnable by December 1st) are obtainable from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9P and enquiries about the scope of the Fellowships are welcomed. Please quote ref. 200/80/T and state for which Fellowship details are required.

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Salary is on the incremental scale 1A, £5,195-£9,018. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from Mrs. D. Birch, Administrative Assistant (Appointments), Northcote House, Queens Drive, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (three copies) should be sent, together with the names and addresses of two referees, to arrive not later than 6 November 1980. Please quote reference No. 3256.

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The Council of the College proposes to appoint a Dean of the College from 1 January 1981 or as soon as possible thereafter. The appointment is limited by Statute to an ordained minister of the Church of England. Salary by negotiation.
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The night of the big fight outside the ring

I have reported crowd disturbances in boxing arenas in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Rome, Philadelphia, USA, Leicester, and Porthcawl and other places; but it had to be in Ireland that the fighting outside the ring was better than the one inside.

The bout between Billy Kelly of Londonderry, British featherweight champion, and Charlie Hill of Glasgow, was good as title fights go.

The King's Hall, Belfast, was a cockpit of hell that February night in 1956. It made the recent Wembley affair look like a little local difficulty.

Normally all Mr George Connell, the promoter, had to do to get an 18,000 sell-out was to pit a good Roman Catholic boy against a good Protestant.

But that night Mr Connell had done what politicians still have failed to achieve. There was a United Ireland behind their darling boy Kelly against the challenger, Scotland's new Bonnie Prince Charlie.

I had seen plenty of excitement there before, particularly when Terry Allen of London, fought Rinty Monaghan of Belfast, the world flyweight champion, to a draw in September, 1949.

That was a bad night for Terry's barrow boy fans. Whenever a few fisticuffs flew it was always the police night sticks which seemed to prefer their heads to their rivals. The draw meant that Monaghan kept his title, and the peace. He kept those Irish eyes smiling with a song from the ring in his charming way.

To stoke up their fervour in Irish fashion the fans used to drink all day in bars like Kelly's Cellar. By the time the first bell went for the main event they were white-faced with passion which needed only one controversial spark to explode.

More so that night. It was a big fight. They roared thunderously when Kelly had Hill down for a count of two in the second round, and in the twelfth when Hill's left eye closed from a mighty right cross.

Hill, rubber-legged and glassy-eyed, somehow fought back. At the end of the thirteenth round a Belfast colleague asked me how I had scored it so far. I said: "Kelly's ahead. But I wouldn't be surprised if the referee gives it to Hill."

He laughed: "You must be daft. They'll hang the man from the nearest lamp-post. He can't be that brave."

I told him that Mr Tommy Little of London, had the reputation of being a good judge and having the courage of his convictions.

When Mr Little lifted Hill's hand in victory at the end of the fifteenth, my Irish friend gasped: "By God, you're right!"

Mr Little ducked through the ropes, put on his overcoat which had been lying at the ringside and vanished. There was a second's silence and then a slow rumble, like the warning of a thunderstorm at high noon in summer.

Suddenly it broke. Chairs and bottles rained into the ring. Furious fans leapt into it, yelling for Mr Little's blood. My Irish pal said: "They'll kill him if they find him".

In their shock they had not seen Mr Little walk upstairs to the promoter's room at the back of the hall and watch the shenanigans from a window.

A bottle whizzed past my right ear and skidded across the bald head of a Dublin colleague phoning his office. Blood trickled from a gash. He dabbed it with a handkerchief and said: "Yes, it's blood", and went on phoning.

The referee for the next contest was knocked out by a flying bottle. Mr James Fallon, the master of ceremonies, was knocked down four times in the ring by furious fans. A press photographer was knocked out.

Mr Andrew Smyth, British Boxing Board of Control steward in charge of the bout, who had emerged unscarred from a career of amateur boxing and years of professional soccer, was viciously hit across the side of the head with a bottle, receiving his first cauliflower ear. He knocked his assailant out, and most of his teeth, with one furious punch. Mr Smyth was nearly 70 years of age then.

Altogether 28 people were taken to hospital. Charlie Hill escaped in a taxi in a policeman's overcoat. His Lonsdale belt, thrown into the crowd, was later recovered.

"Some night", I said. My Irish friend replied: "Aye, not bad. Now in the old days . . ."

Tom Phillips

Peter Jay

Why the Gulf war finds us baffled

Washington

The war between Iran and Iraq could have one good effect. It could make those in the West concerned with foreign and defence policies begin to think, not merely about the vulnerability of western interests and the impotence of western policy in the face of acute instability in the most sensitive region in the globe but also about our intellectual and political bankruptcy in devising an effective and coherent response.

We do not know what to do or even what to think: who do we want to win, how do we promote peace and on what terms, does Russia benefit from the success of Soviet arms in Iraqi hands and the enfeeblement of Iran or does the West benefit from the chastisement of Iran's virulently anti-western revolution by a possible new ally which is already supported by Saudi Arabia and Jordan, whose friendship we need, and which is opposed by Syria whose enmity we suffer?

We find ourselves thus perplexed because we have no strategy for the region, and we have no strategy for the region because we have no adequate framework for thinking about how to integrate the necessary management of East-West global balance with the handling of regional and local realities on which the global balance frequently depends.

Indeed, the economist-come-to-foreign-policy is afflicted by an acute sense of *deja vu*. In foreign policy, it seems, as in economic policy each successive failure of policy is greeted with squeals of relief and delight by the architects of the previously failed policy rather than by any attempt to examine the possible defects of the premises common to both.

If the ravages of monetarism are now making it pseudo-respectable in Britain to hark back to the properly discredited expansionism and incomes policies of the past, so in the United States the demonstration of western vulnerability in the Gulf is giving new heart to the grand old interventionists who gave us Vietnam and the Shah of Iran.

The Shah's foresight may even salvage his successor. One need not anticipate any early expression of gratitude by the Ayatollah.

Thus, in last week's *Washington Post* Mr James Schlesinger, the former Secretary of Defence, Energy and most other things, wrote with obvious relish: "For the past two weeks scarcely any complaint has come from Tehran—or from guilt-ridden Americans on its behalf—regarding the historic sin of the great Satan, Uncle Sam, in foistering unnecessary weapons on the Shah.

"Nor has the Shah's view that Iran was threatened not only from Russia and Afghanistan but also by a Soviet-supplied Iraq been obviously discredited. Indeed, the Shah's foresight may even salvage his successor. One need not anticipate any early expression of gratitude by the Ayatollah. None the less, the Shah's legacy does provide the equipment and stocks for effective combat."

The implications of this and much more of the same stamp is that global stability—and with it western strategic and economic interests—were being well preserved in the good old days of the Nixon doctrine (to say nothing of containment and automatic support for any "anti-communist" regime in the days of Mr Dean Acheson and Mr John Foster Dulles or of the willingness to pay any price with Mr Kennedy and Mr Johnson) and have only been hazarded by the gratuitous policy errors of post-Vietnam "wets" headed by President Carter. Just so have the wonderful economic miracles of Messrs Wilson, Heath and Healey been needlessly sacrificed by the bigotry of Mrs Thatcher.

Warning has been given in this space before—and doubtless will be again—to beware the "Sherlock Holmes fallacy", namely that "when you have eliminated everything else whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth". Valid as it may be in the detection of crime, there is no comparable assurance that the failure of one policy guarantees the success of the alternative, whether in economics or in foreign policy, especially when it too has failed consistently in the past.

If the proximate cause of western embarrassment in the Gulf is the Khomeini revolution, then it is to the causes and conditions for success of that revolution that western policy makers must look. To believe that it was caused or even made possible by one year of Carter foreign policy is to disregard every serious analysis of the revolution and its antecedents and to ignore completely the political realities of Iran in the last years of the Shah.

It was indeed western policy from 1953, when the CIA restored the Shah, to the early 1970s, when the West encouraged or indulged one political and economic folly after another in Tehran, that first planted the seeds of and then made inevitable the eventual collapse of the very regime on which western policy had ted to base its hopes.

This quarter of a centur political blindness, eked ou military and economic foolery, not only left Carter with no signif options, whether for wisdo folly, but also revealed essential flaw in western political strategy in region of the globe throug this period, namely total lack of regard for the importance of and theme in embodie political [illegible] as a de force in national and affairs.

Perhaps ironically, this was best analysed [illegible] years ago by Dr Kissinger the United States remain trustee of every non-com area, it will exhaust its re logical resources . . . The unleashed in the emerge so many new states may affect the moral balance world—the convictions form the structure of the of tomorrow . . . The A [illegible] in the new st efforts to build legit authority is in need of re-examination . . .

"Nor should we defin problem as how to preve spread of communism. Ou should be to build a mor census which can make a listic world creative than destructive. Irreleva one of the great revoluti our time will mean that ultimately be engulfed i it not physically then logically." (In *Agenda Nation*, Brookings, 1968.

This is still the probl day: how to get ourse to the winning side of the local political forces to make "good region the key to successfu politics rather than alternating between spa "tough" *realpolitik* wh soon undermined by its s in the local political setti spasms of "wet" me which become indistingu from simple weakness or capacity. This is a th which it will be worth ing.

What the German victory can teach Labour

Even its best friends now admit that the Labour Party is facing a desperate crisis. It is incapable of providing effective opposition to a radical and apparently unsuccessful government, and its own achievements in office (remember the 8 per cent inflation rate?) have been ignored. The blatant split within the party at Blackpool will simply increase Labour's long-term inability to gain wide support.

In 1959 the party won 35.3 per cent of the vote but 20 years later, in 1979, the figure dropped to 28.8 per cent. Almost half the trade union electorate voted for Mrs Thatcher. All the evidence, then, suggests that Labour is in big trouble. While it does not lose any votes to the left, it does lose them massively to the centre and right.

At the precise point when Labour is torn by incompatible policy differences and cannot even identify a new leader, another great Socialist party is demonstrating a very different fortune. For the German Social Democratic party, the SPD, has just won a national election with an increased majority. Its tandem leadership of Schmidt and Brandt has proved one of its greatest electoral assets. During the 1970s the SPD won two elections and increased in membership. Labour suffered two appalling defeats and actually narrowed its appeal.

One is therefore entitled to ask whether there are any lessons which the Labour Party might learn from the SPD. It is obviously simplistic to imagine that Labour could copy the SPD's policies lock, stock and barrel. Yet there are grounds for arguing that by following the example of German Social Democracy in a number of key areas, the British Labour Party could do itself and its true supporters, a great deal of good.

There are, of course, important historical differences between the SPD and Labour Party. But history is a teacher, not a dictator and with the passage of time what were once vital differences may pale into insignificance. It is, for instance, a fact that the Labour Party was the child of the trade union movement while the SPD preceded German trade unionism and is organizationally separate.

Yet against this difference one must set the practical truth that the SPD's relationship with the West German trade union movement is very intimate. Indeed, the Deutsche Gewerkschaft Bund (DGB) supports the SPD's policies no less strongly than the TUC supported Labour's ones. For, with the damaging exception of its final year in office, the TUC did give real assistance to Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey. The SPD's laws on co-determination in industry and on the extension of nuclear power are designed to appeal to trade unionists and the British obsession that proximity to trade unionism is in itself damaging or destructive deserves to be exposed for the myth that it is. If a number of unions are now hostile towards the present leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party that is in large part the fault of the leadership and it is one that could be rectified.

Another major distinction between the SPD and Labour Party is, it is said, the existence of a communist police-state in East Germany. This makes communism, a state-controlled economy as well as left-wing extremism more unpopular in West Germany than it now is in Britain. There is some truth in this. But the fact that the power of the left-wing members of the Labour Party is greater than that of left-wing SPD members is mainly the product of Labour's declining membership as a whole.

The stark reality is that the SPD has increased its membership by decreasing its emphasis of left-wing principles. The Labour Party, on the other hand, has chosen to lose members by becoming more left-wing. By tolerating within its ranks, groups who are totally opposed to Social Democracy, the Labour Party is robbing itself of a golden chance to increase its membership.

So, if we accept that the differences are not that important, how might the Labour Party set about learning from the experiences of the SPD? Some insights are provided by the recently published memoirs of Carlo Schmid,* one of the founding fathers of the modern SPD, who died in December 1979. Schmid's book shows that the SPD's success is attributable precisely to its readiness to reform itself by moving away from the left-wing towards the middle ground of German politics.

Furthermore, that reform was carried out by a small and courageous group of party leaders, against the opposition of the party rank-and-file but nevertheless, supported by an ever-increasing proportion of the electorate.

Schmid, an academic who entered politics in 1945, believed that the only way to re-create a decent and socially responsible democracy in West Germany was to forge an alliance between the organized labour movement and the progressive and democratic part of the electorate. The latter extended beyond the traditional working-class support the SPD had historically always aimed at. Without this alliance, Schmid claimed, the SPD could never come to power.

The first ten years of the Bonn Republic proved that he was right. In 1949, as a Marxist party the SPD gained 29 per cent of the vote a slight but crucial two votes fewer than Adenauer's CDU/CSU. In 1957, however, Adenauer had managed to gain 50 per cent of the vote while the SPD, still a Marxist party, remained stuck at 30 per cent. The party's leadership then decided to turn their back formally on Marxism and state control and, at the Bad Godesberg conference in 1959, they officially adopted a set of humanistic and pragmatic guiding principles.

Two years later the SPD gained 36 per cent of the vote, by 1969 it achieved 40 per cent and in 1972 with over 45 per cent it managed, for four years, to become the largest party in Parliament. Despite the severe recession and uncertainty of the 1970s it has lost barely 2 per cent since then. And its membership now tops the million mark.

The moral is clear. The leadership of the British Labour Party should now go for the same set of principles. They must realize that no policy, however dear to the rank-and-file, can be enacted un party can gain majori port among the vote Bean's state socialism win the approval of pa ference but it cannot w the country.

The British electorate blind to events in Pol Czechoslovakia. Labour set itself far more targets, targets the might find fly-livered none the less prove poi election time. Unpopul even ones like incomes must be ignored until a ment for them has been

Labour's real leaders now have a daming ta daunting since Blackpo must act now to pro party from its interne ments. They must defin set of principles based marxism and Social De and if the militant r file don't like them the seek another party. A the trade union lea should offer its close tion.

If it wants Labour elections it too must create a broader base, as the history of th shows, there is no need new party of the Cent outline of one already

Anthony

The author is a lect political science at University.

*Carlo Schmid *Erinn* Scherz Verlag (Munich

DIARY OF A TAINTED CITY

In Las Vegas a couple of weeks ago, for what was spuriously billed as a boxing match, I was standing at the bar of the Aladdin Hotel and casino with a group of chiefly British reporters. We were talking about the Basic Las Vegas Story.

You must know it. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that every foreign reporter visiting the dreadful place for the first time writes it. Phrases like "Tawdry glitter" and "the expressionless zombies at the rows of endlessly whirring slot machines" trip all too gaily off our typewriters.

We come, we look, we even join in. Then we issue our inevitable moral judgment that the world would be a cleaner and better place if Las Vegas were not part of it. It makes us feel much better. I cannot now recall precisely when I wrote the Basic Las Vegas Story myself, but it certainly feels as if I have.

Anyway, everybody at the bar that evening was being sniffy about that particular journalistic cliché. One of us told how, after he had made his first grand tour in search of the *real* America, he proudly took his clutch of articles back to his London office with him.

An editor of infinite wisdom skipped through them, clucking approval, until he came to the Las Vegas one. This he withdrew from the pile and slipped it elegantly on to the legendary spike.

All of us at the bar nodded sagely.

"This is not", said one, "the real America".

I demurred, making a grand gesture with my arm towards the expressionless zom . . . sorry, towards the slot machine players, and cleverly avoiding knocking anyone's drink over, I declaimed: "But these are real Americans".

It was, though I say it myself, a pretty *bon mot* which had the additional virtue of being unarguably true. These were Americans having what they believed to be a good time—and of course if they believed it then they were having a good time.

There is no real America. It is made up of numerous different realities. Certainly, the money made on gambling in Nevada is real enough, the source of most of its revenue as well as much of the rot hidden behind the neon-lit facades.

Crime is what cats away at the structure most insidiously. The enormous sums that change hands every day attract criminals as vultures are attracted to carrion.

Both organized and disorganized crime flourish in Las Vegas. Bank robbery is so frequent that the police give out tips on the radio about what to do if you are a bank employee and it happens to you. (If you can't open the safe, tell him you can't. Don't fiddle with the lock. It could infuriate him enough to shoot you.)

Organized crime seldom stoops to anything as vulgar as robbing banks. Its influence in the actual running of the spectacular robbery—is cancerous. Though the authorities remove bits of it surgically from time to time, a trace always remains to grow large again.

The Aladdin itself, where I was having that companionable drink, was closed in the early

summer for irregularities, and reopened only during the week of the fight under new ownership. Already allegations have been published—and vigorously denied—that the new owners are in cahoots with organized crime.

Mr Hank Greenspun, the 71-year-old owner and editor of the *Las Vegas Sun*, probably knows as much as anyone (or at least as much as anyone not an accomplice in them) about the city's shabby secrets. I was talking with him about Senator Paul Laxalt, one of Mr Ronald Reagan's close political advisers, who was Governor of Nevada from 1966 to 1970.

"In Nevada as governor", Mr Greenspun said laconically, "you distinguish yourself if they (the gambling interests) don't destroy the state".

In 1974, when Mr Laxalt was first running for the Senate, Mr Greenspun published suggestions that as governor he had been too close for comfort to Mr Howard Hughes, the reclusive millionaire financier who was buying into Las Vegas casinos at that time. With Mr Laxalt up for re-election this year, the charges have been revived and expanded by Jack Anderson, the syndicated muckraking columnist.

The story of Mr Laxalt and Mr Hughes, to the extent that the full facts are known, is an archetypal Las Vegas story. It shows how, when you are dealing with a tainted industry, it is impossible to avoid its taint.

Mr Laxalt had campaigned for governor on a pledge to weed out organized crime figures from the casinos.

"Hughes came in and wanted to buy out their hotels", said Mr Greenspun. "What better way of getting rid of organized crime? Hughes would attract more reputable financing instead of hoodlum financing".

Rules then in effect prevented one organization from owning more than one casino but these were relaxed for Mr Hughes and Mr Greenspun supported the concession editorially. Later there was a report that a grateful Mr Hughes offered Mr Laxalt a job in his organization and a counter-rumour that the retiring governor had applied for one but had been turned down.

"When you say he was a lackey of Howard Hughes you could put me in that category too", Mr Greenspun admits. "Hughes was buying everybody in this town."

In doing so, he was following a venerable Nevada tradition. One of the more colourful old crooks in the state's history was Mr Pat McCarran, a senator until he died in 1954, "an old windbag but a power windbag", according Greenspun.

The story goes that i congressional session McCarran would get on friends in the Senate to duce a Bill to ban gam all the states, including The senator would th contributions from the purportedly to fund a c against the measure, naturally was never ena

"Like the elephant What's that your holdi

"An elephant repell

"But there are no ants."

"You see, it works."

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Michael Le

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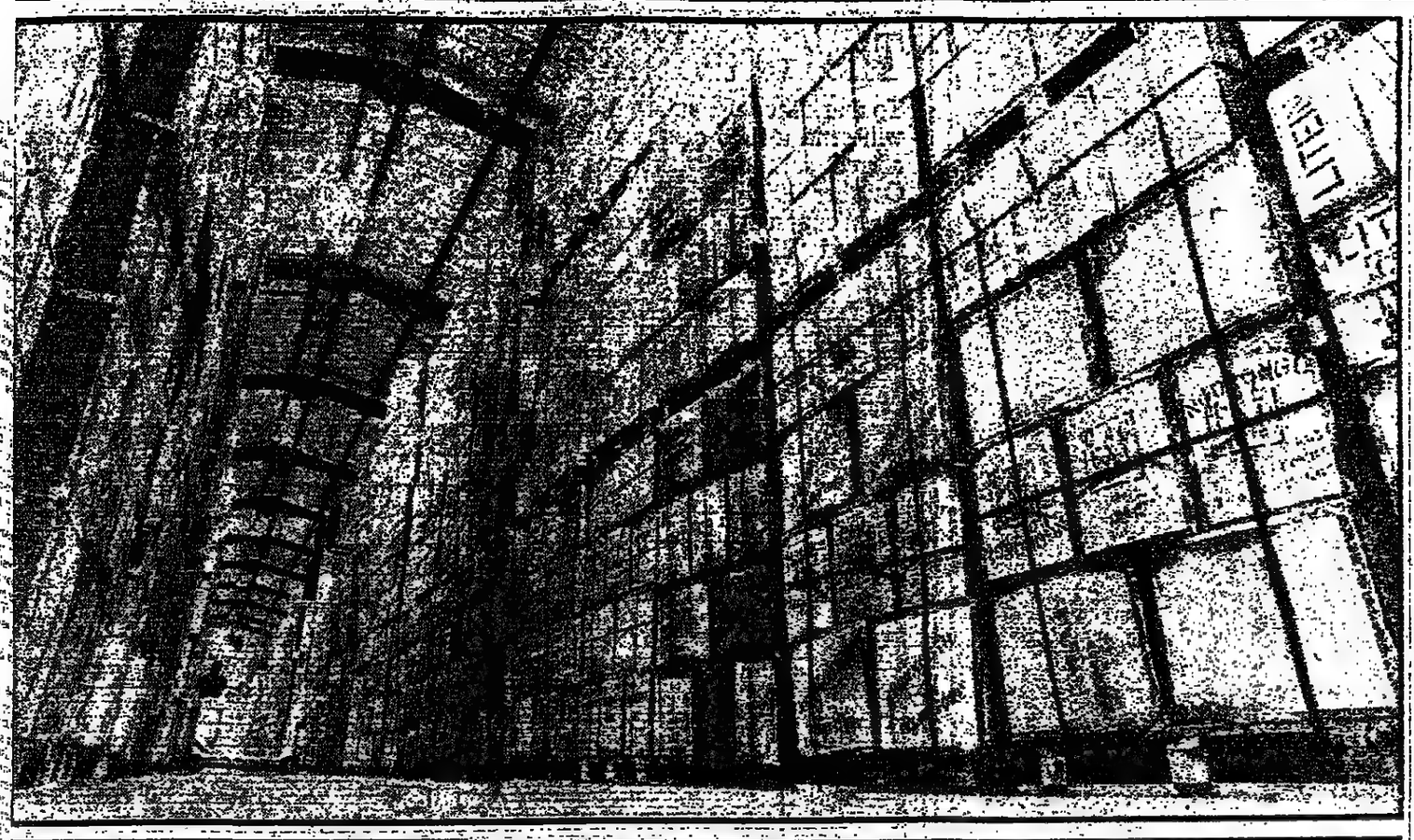

A brass kettle and a silver spoon are part of the tea tasting ceremony which takes place at Sir John Lyon House, London. Top: a vast warehouse in East London where tea from all over the world is stored. Photographs by Brian Harris.

Where taste is traditional

Sir John Lyon House, centre of the London tea trade, is by the Thames, not far from St Paul's Cathedral. Merchants and brokers moved there, next to the fur importers, from their traditional home in Mincing Lane in 1971. One motive was the search for lower rents, important to traders working on narrow margins.

In and around the office blocks forming Sir John Lyon House are the Tea Council, the International Tea Committee, and a number of bodies representing brokers, traders, buyers, and warehousemen. Individual companies also have premises there.

On Monday mornings auctions are held in a room overlooking the river. Brokers bid for tea from many countries—India, Sri Lanka, a dozen African states, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Argentina, Brazil and Ecuador among them.

Brokers and the auctioneer do the talking, but also present are merchants and representatives of the big buyers who will ultimately package and sell the tea. These silent participants influence prices by imperceptible signs which indicate they are prepared to accept a price below their reserves, or to stretch their declared limit to buy something they need badly.

Frequently one bidder asks another. "Will you divide?" or "Can I have part?" This means the whole lot is too much for him, but he would like to share it with the successful broker. If the answer is "no", the latter may find the price being pushed up in an effort to make him think again.

Smooth dialogue in the auction room depends on expert knowledge of the tea going under the gavel. Brokers have reports from tea tastings which take place in another room where samples of the teas on offer are brewed in carefully measured quantities, twice as strong as housewives make it. Skilled tasters look at the dry tea, then at the grouts and at a small basin of the brew, before tasting a large spoonful and spitting it out. The tea can be taken with or without milk, but not with sugar.

Apprentices to this craft are given two basic rules: "Don't miss the spittoon, and don't knock it over."

It is the tasters' assessments which guide bidders in deciding what the lots are worth.

Tasting is also the basis for blending different consignments which decides the contents of the mass-selling lines seen on supermarket shelves and in television commercials, and some less well publicized brands which go abroad or are bought by caterers. Modern blends contain tea from between 20 and 30 different shipments from individual estates.

It is this which gives consistency to a brand. The experts prepare a blending sheet listing recommended ingredients and quantities. At the packers tea is fed in bulk into large drums according to the blending formula, and the drums are revolved until a thorough mixture is achieved.

Tea auctions are held in a room overlooking the Thames.

Assembling materials for a particular blend may not be a simple task. Some may be already in store in the packer's own warehouse, perhaps imported direct from the producing country. Others could be held at independent warehouses on the outskirts of London, or at Liverpool, Manchester, Avonmouth or Banbury.

Mr R. D. G. Gray, director of a warehousing firm, said: "Originally warehouses were on riverside wharves, but they moved away because of the decline in traffic through London. Fifty per cent of United Kingdom tea came through the Port of London until the mid-1960s; the figure last year was 9 per cent, with 41 per cent going through Avonmouth".

He said about four million chests, each containing some 48 kilos of tea, came into the country each year. Generally consignments remained in store from three to six months, but financial stringency had led to some destocking.

Tea is easily tainted, so chests require careful handling at all stages of their journey from plantation factories to the consumer. Mr Gray said the number of British flag vessels in the trade was declining, with competition growing from Polish and Soviet vessels on the East Africa routes.

Most warehouse companies use computers to keep track of stocks and meet the documentary demands of the trade. This awareness of the importance of accurate information helps to make the tea trade that rarity among British businesses, one which can produce a moving record of what is happening to it.

Ironically Mr Peter Abel, the statistician who publishes annual and monthly figures for the International Tea Committee, does not rely on a computer.

"We have considered using one", he said, "but it would be expensive and difficult to programme."

He and a staff of three deal with information from around the world, most of it sent by mail. Some is in script which is not always easy to read, and figures can arrive in metric or imperial weights. The Americans are among those who still use pounds.

In general, output figures are supplied by national tea boards, while those for consumption come from customs officials. The committee's *Annual Bulletin of Statistics* numbers China among its subscribers.

Patrick O'Leary

Handover to Indian planters 'being done so nicely'

Mr L. S. Kumar (right) is group manager of the Craigmore estate in the Nilgiris, with a workforce of 2,500. An Indian, one of many who now manage almost all the tea estates in India, he has been part of the gradual handover, since independence, from the largely British-run estates. He trained with a British planter and now runs an estate perched 5,000 feet over forests of cashew trees, blue gum, sandalwood and sheer waterfalls.

Mr Kumar is kind, shrewd and occasionally gets emotional about the history of tea, a history recorded by thumb prints in pay columns, or in the handwritten ledgers and disciplinary records kept by previous generations.

Today he plans advanced programmes for the estate, replacing bushes that are beyond their best production. "The soil is raped", he says, chewing on a cigar, "but happily tea is not temperamental and survives in spite of the tea planters."

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The "Indianization" of the tea estates has brought its changes. Government legislation means that estate managers are expected to provide schools, hospitals and adequate housing for their workers.

Not all tea estates run smoothly and happily; there are labour problems and badly managed estates. But at Craigmore, there is a well-equipped hospital, with a resident doctor and trained nursing staff. Mr Kumar's wife, Wendy, does her own social work among the workers and their families—and looks after seven crèches.

Chris Allen (above), one of the last of the English planters, is considered one of the finest tea planters in India. But next March he leaves for good. When he sailed for Assam 30 years ago there were 2,000 British planters in north-east India. Now there are six.

He says that the handover to Indian planters is "being done so nicely—so gradually. They are not chucking people out either—but it is time to go."

Mr Allen's estate, Keyhung, in upper Assam, is vast. He runs seven estates with 18,000 employees. Apart from maintaining a superb production level, he introduced a revolutionary way of planting tea called "the fishscale method" which makes the crop look like a shimmering bed of shiny green scales all tucked into each other.

He has also used the lushness of a soil fed by the Brahmaputra to do a bit of kitchen gardening. He supplies the whole district with excellent tomatoes, has a fine herd of cows and rabbits and pigeons.

Chris Allen met his bride Barbara at Hampton Court in 1945 and they were married in Calcutta Cathedral in 1951.

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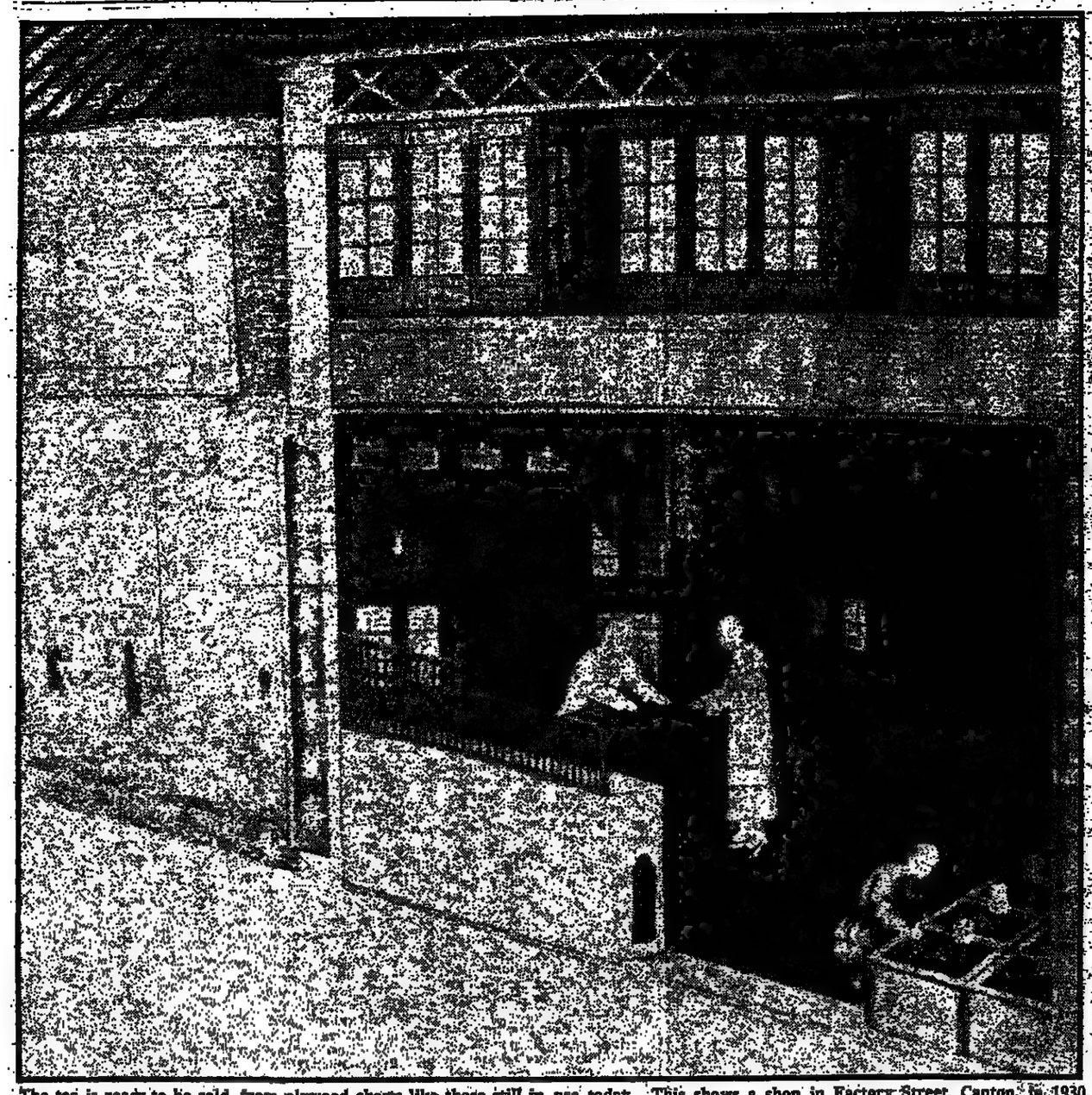
In view of India's overpopulation he thought birth control should be encouraged on Keyhung and decided to set an example. He called his workers together and said he would be limiting his own family to two. He and his wife would have one child and then leave a gap of 10 years before the next was born. A man of his word—he did exactly that.

The example was effective. Mr Allen points with pride to empty beds in the maternity wing of the hospital at Keyhung, which also has schools, adequate housing and social centres.

Caroline Sutherland



The tea is ready to be sold, from plywood chests like those still in use today. This shows a shop in Factory Street, Canton, in 1930.

25 years of 'monkey business'

The series of chimpanzee television commercials used by Brooke Bond Liebig to advertise its PG Tips brand is not only outstanding in marketing terms—it has helped to boost the brand from about number four in the tea brand league table to number one, and keep it there. But it is also a success in creative advertising terms.

Over the years, the series has picked up just about every television advertising festival award. It is also immensely popular with viewers. One was so carried away with the real-life situations in which the chimpanzees are shown that she wrote and asked Brooke asked if a chimp could open a fete—and give a talk.

The idea of using chimpanzees to advertise tea is attributed to an unnamed copywriter at the S. H. Benson advertising agency who, on taking a walk in search of inspiration, stumbled on a chimpanzee tea party at Regent's Park zoo. As Jo Gable writes in *The Tuppenny Punch and Judy Show*, a book commemorating 25 years of television commercials, the first chimp commercial, screened in 1956, was set in an elegant country house. It showed two beautifully-dressed "girls" and "boys" seated at a Regency table drinking tea from a silver service in dainty china cups.

Since then, there have been hairdressing, mountaineering, maternity ward decorating, plumbing and a variety of other types of chimps, including Mr Shifter the removal man, who, with more than 1,000 screenings, has been seen by more people than any other British television advertisement . . . "Dad, d'you know the piano's on my foot?" . . . "You hum it son, I'll play it."

The latest series which started appearing on television screens in September is something of a departure from the previous "slice of life" comedy situations. It is a parody of the James Bond, *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, Len Deighton, *Avengers* genre of spy thrillers featuring (who else?) but a chimpanzee who "announces": "My name's Bond . . . Brooke Bond", and who embarks on a series of hair-raising missions in the cause of protecting the secret of the flavour of PG Tips via frozen lakes, gangs of "wagging Tongs" and the Instanbul railway station.

Like all good television, the completed advertisements give no hint of the painstaking work which lies behind them. Chimpanzees are not the most disciplined of actors and filming them takes between 10 and 50 times longer than it would with humans. Equally, the spontaneous actions of the chimpanzees in the studio can be funnier than the scripted lines and the production team has to be flexible enough to integrate them to the completed product.

Great care is taken to fit the voices to the movements of the chimps' mouths, which is achieved by skilful editing. Often when the chimps "speak", their action is filmed simultaneously by two cameras at different speeds to make it easier to dub-in the voices. Many famous actors have provided the voices for the chimps. The late Peter Sellers did the voice over for the first commercial, while Michael Jayston (*Tinker, Taylor, Soldier, Spy*) provides the voice for Brooke Bond.

Costumes provide their own problems. They are the responsibility of designer Sally Bacon who learnt at an early stage about the advisability of sewing the necessary padding for bosoms securely into the female costumes. "We started filming once, only to discover that a discerning chimp, finding bumps on his chest, decided that they looked better on his bottom!"

The team who make the commercials have worked together for a long time. Mr Berny Stringle, the director, has been involved with the series since 1971, when after two years of experimenting with other sorts of advertising themes, Brooke Bond returned to the chimps. Mr Geoff Muller, the film editor, was a tea boy on one of the original sets. Mr Alan Copp, the head of television at Davidson Pearce, the advertising agency which now handles the PG Tips account (and which can trace company links back to the former S. H. Benson agency) has been responsible for the production of more than 50 chimp commercials.

Behind all the fun which those involved obviously have in making the commercials and the pleasure which viewers have in watching them, lies a hard-headed and serious business strategy. In the present series alone, Brooke Bond is investing more than £2m and wants to be sure that it is getting value for money.

Brooke Bond believes the special characteristic of its PG Tips is the consistency of the blend. The new spy thriller series cleverly incorporates the message by the convenient pun on the central character's name, that Brooke Bond, the company behind the brand, "protects" the flavour.

In the early days, chimps came from Twycross Zoo, Leicestershire, but since then troups of performing chimps have been recruited from all over the world. The scripts call for a particular number, size and age of animal—for instance, the cast of the "maternity ward" advertisement called for "babies" so animals of 12 months were used rather than the more usual four to five-year-old bracket. Particular gimmicks or tricks, such as the ability to skate, are then incorporated.

Patricia Fisdall

New methods may replace the vanishing chest

continued from facing page

Already machine-made cartons of corrugated paper, cardboard or other materials are available as cheaply, and multi-layer bags made of a mixture of plastic materials are substantially cheaper. There is, moreover, increasing concern about plywood supplies, especially in Sri Lanka.

Bags and cartons are, of course, more liable to damage than plywood and chests may remain in the trade for use with higher-grade teas.

Mr David Gray director of Butlers Warehousing and Distribution, with special responsibility for tea, believes that the trade's use of container transport is about to expand from its present 5 per cent to 40 per cent in two years and to 80 per cent in five years. Switching to containers would mean speedier handling of cargoes and increased trade for ports adapted to their use, such as Southampton and Felixstowe.

Perhaps the most encouraging innovation in the industry, however is the recent introduction of automatic vending machines which dispense freshly brewed cups of tea.

The Tea Council says that prices can be less than those of instant coffee and well below those of similarly dispensed freshly brewed coffee.

Mr Christopher Ridsdale-Smith, marketing services director of Wittenberg Automat, a Danish company with a British subsidiary based at Croydon, believes that within five years freshly-brewed tea could account for 50 per cent of the 3,000 million cups of various beverages dispensed annually by vending machines, compared with instant tea's 10 per cent.

If he is right, tea stands every chance of soon winning back the ground lost to coffee in the past 10 years.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

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These Chinese paintings show (left) the firing, or "roasting", of the leaves as they move slowly through hot air chambers and (right) the tea being sorted and dried in the open air.

The beverage with an image problem

Marketing tea in Britain has one main difficulty. Tea has been around for so long that almost everyone takes it for granted. Yet a glance at long-term trends will show the danger of complacency. Although tea still accounts for nearly 70 per cent of all beverages drunk in Britain, consumption has been slipping steadily since the last war.

Sales in individual years fluctuate, but taken overall the trend is an annual decrease of about 1 per cent. Changing social habits together with the increased popularity of instant coffee from the early 1960s, and fashionable alcoholic and soft drinks are a constant threat to tea's supremacy. For not only other hot drinks such as coffee, but every form of beverage is regarded as a competitor by the tea marketers.

Tea also has what the marketers describe as an "image problem". It is regarded as a homely, mid-aged, rather working-class drink at home; it is barely rated at all as a choice when eating out except by those who want to save coppers. At work tea is associated with urns and mottled, chipped cups and factory grade canteens.

The tea industry is well aware of its vulnerability. Through the Tea Council the producing countries, together with importers, blenders and other industry interests, pool resources to make sure that tea does not get forgotten. About three quarters of the £1.75m which the Tea Council expects to spend during the 12 months ending next August comes from producing countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Kenya. The remainder comes from big branded tea producers such as Brooke Bond, Lyons Tetley, Typhoo and the Co-op which collectively account for more than 80 per cent of retail sales.

The Tea Council's task is to promote tea generally rather than any particular brand. It does this through television and magazine advertisements and through a public relations and educational programme.

Mr. Jim Munday, who worked for French Golden Delicious apples and English butter before joining the Tea Council as director of marketing in June 1978, is an enthusiastic believer in the benefits of generic promotion. He points out that the decline in tea sales has been halted only twice in the past 20 years—in the 1960s and during 1979 and 1980. Each time the improvement has coincided with a big advertising campaign. The improvement may have been only a small percentage but in such a high market as tea where retail sales are valued at about £360m a year, even a small increase in sales is worth a great deal to the industry.

The Tea Council believes in taking a thoroughly professional approach to promotion. While slogans such as "Tea. Best drink of the day" may look casual and light-hearted when they flash across a television screen, each step in each advertisement is carefully researched and evaluated.

The current series of television commercials with the "Best drink of the day" slogan was launched in November, 1977, only after detailed tests to ensure that they would influence young housewives. The campaign appeared after an interval of about five or six years when Tea Council activities were concentrated on cheaper public relations exercises.

The previous big television campaign—the "Join the tea set" series of advertisements—appeared in the late 1960s to counter the inroads of the coffee bar craze which had swept across Britain. The tea industry wanted to show that its product could be just as fashionable for teenagers as its instant coffee rival.

Fashions change, however, and the brittle jauntiness of the "Join the tea set" theme no longer matched the austere mood of the oil crisis in the late 1970s. When the tea industry decided to resume consumer advertising in 1976, a new approach to advertising was needed. The "Best drink of the day" advertisements are intended to encourage tea drinking at all times of day and night, and to remind young housewives and young mothers that tea is not just a drink for older people.

These advertisements promote tea drinking much more subtly than the blunt "Drink more tea" slogans used shortly after the last war—but the basic message is still the same.

Apart from the absence of branding, there are fundamental differences between the objectives of the Tea Council's advertisements and of those used by the tea companies. Brooke Bond's PG Tips chimpanzee advertisements for instance—which first appeared in 1956 and are the longest running series of commercials on British television — are designed for confirmed tea drinkers, and are cosy and familiar. The Tea Council's Campaign, on the other hand, is aimed at potential new users of tea and those who had forgotten about it. The intention is not so much to generate instant sales as to change attitudes. (The Price Commission in 1978 estimated that more than a third of the tea companies' promotional budgets went on cut price and other inducements for specified short periods.)

The Tea Council has a wide range of public relations activities, using different methods to achieve the same objectives. For example it sponsors the Keep Fit Association, which has a membership of 20,000 young women who are persuaded to keep fit with tea," because tea with lemon has no calories. Keep Fit Association events include a national festival at the Albert Hall with 1,000 performers and audiences of 4,000. Last year about 50,000 participated at "Keep fit with tea" sessions at Butlin's Holiday Centres.

Moving farther down the age scale are the educational aids offered to schools and teachers. While educationists might be reluctant to use wallcharts, films and other advertising material for a particular brand they welcome industry studies tracing the various stages of tea from bush to supermarket shelf. "This is where generic promotions can win every time over branded advertising", Mr Munday said.

Patricia Tisdall

New methods may replace the vanishing chest

New techniques are having an impact on the handling and packaging of tea, on maintaining quality and on ensuring that marketing is more streamlined.

But, in this age of processing of food and drinks by chemical and other means, leaf tea is virtually what it was. Rush tips, for instance, are still largely picked by hand, partly because harvesting a crop without damage cannot be ensured if machines are used and because labour costs are comparatively low in tea-producing countries.

Probably the most extensive research and development has gone into improving tea bags, which now account for half the tea drunk in Britain. In 1970 tea bags accounted for only 10 per cent of tea drunk, but are now accepted for their convenience, former problems such as paper taste of which some consumers complained, having been overcome.

The price is comparable with that of packet tea and even exotic up-market varieties are sold in bags. Manufacturers claim that tea bags are more economical than packet tea because the portions are rigidly controlled. This is certainly a factor in catering, where 90 per cent of tea is in bagged form.

The trade does, however, sigh over the classification of the smallest leaf—the size ordinarily used in tea bags—as "dusts". This, as it wearily points out, does not mean sweepings from the tea-blending floor. "Dusts" are quality tea, comparable with similar packet blends, but the grain allows the tea to infuse more rapidly.

The tea bag has an ancient lineage. Centuries ago the Chinese used small silk purses to stop the leaves running riot. Nevertheless, it was well into this century before tea bags were made from other material than sewn gauze. The development of long fibre technology solved the problems of finding a simple method to bond the two sides of the bag and of producing a paper that would allow liquid to filter through it without losing its strength when wet.

Long fibres, such as are found in pulped hemp, are blended with other fibres, and some manufacturers have developed techniques with synthetic fibre. C. H. Dexter Corporation, the United States-based company which pioneered the use of hemp long fibres as a non-woven material for various uses, including teabags, has a British offshoot in Berwickshire where recent research has concentrated on producing materials that can withstand the high speed of modern tea bag filling machinery.

Technologists are still arguing over whether tea bags should have holes or whether thick areas of the bag should be varied with thin, porous ones. The Dexter Corporation is working on a technique to increase the proportion of porous areas.

The trade is undergoing changes even more radical than the use of the tea bag.

The familiar foil-lined plywood tea-chest still accounts for much of the distribution of the world's tea supplies, but may soon be superseded by cheaper packaging. The chests cost about £2 when made up in India or Kenya, but usually make only one trip. Four million come into Britain every year and nobody quite knows where they all go.

continued on facing page

Sri Lanka: a fight to regain lost ground

Sri Lanka, one of the world's leading tea producers, is fighting to regain the ground it has lost in some of its important markets. Tea is still the country's most important export, but the unhappy nationalization of tea plantations between 1972 and 1976, severe droughts and intense competition from China, India and some African countries, have undermined the business.

Part of the concerted effort to regain lost ground is a programme of research based at Sri Lanka's Tea Research Institute at Talawakele, about 100 miles from Colombo, in the picturesque high-country where the estates yield the most superior type of tea. Here, government scientists are experimenting with products that are a long way from the simple cup of tea.

Pilot schemes are under way for the production of tea in cans, lemon tea in bottles, tea cordials and carbonated tea. It is hoped that when they come on the market, in about five years' time, these tea products will counter the increasing popularity of soft drinks which have taken a large slice of the beverage market. The Talawakele scientists are encouraged by the fact that when tea in a can was introduced in Indonesia, it became a serious threat to Coca-Cola.

Intense research is also going on into finding ways of increasing the yield of tea plants. For conservation reasons, the Government has forbidden any further felling of trees, so no more land is available for tea cultivation. Tea covers 594,000 acres (240,000 hectares) and it is vital that higher-yielding plants are developed. Research is concentrating on plants which produce middle-grade tea suitable for use in teabags. It is hoped that this will enable Sri Lanka to regain its place in the market.

"The teabag has become very popular in Britain, and the teas produced by our competitors in India, Kenya and Malawi, as well as Bangladesh and Indonesia, are more suitable for them", Mr Bertie Warusavitarne, chairman of the Sri Lanka Tea Board says. "The leaves are smaller, and the tea brews more quickly. We have lost ground there, but we are hoping that we can catch up within about three years.

"China, too, is proving a serious competitor. It recently sent a team of 60 officials to the United States to wage a campaign for Chinese tea. We are still the leading exporter to the United States, and the leader in the Gulf states and Germany, but we are facing great competition."

The Sri Lanka Tea Board administers the Talawakele research programme, and is the principal state agency connected with the promotion, management and development of tea. It also runs the Ceylon Tea Centre in Regent Street, London, and will open a tea promotion centre in New York before the end of this year.

The decline in the tea industry began about 10 years ago, when the policies of the former government under Mrs Bandaranaike towards the nationalization of the tea estates began to cause concern. Private owners hesitated before committing money to replanting, and there was a great deal of uncertainty. The estates were nationalized between 1972 and 1976, and many former owners are still waiting for promised compensation. Morale was very low, and production of Sri Lanka's most vital export dwindled.

Sri Lanka has also suffered because many of its tea factories run on oil and diesel, rather than electricity, and the rise in world oil prices has pushed up costs. There have also been droughts. As a result of these factors, tea producers have been finding it difficult to achieve a worthwhile margin between production costs and selling prices.

Production is about 450 million lb a year, and this has declined by about 8 per cent since the early 1970s. The export of tea accounts for 45 per cent of Sri Lanka's foreign exchange earnings, but has slipped from 35 per cent to about 25 per cent of the world's total. Britain takes about 55 million lb a year.

A little over 100 years ago there was no tea in Sri Lanka—the greater part of the island's revenue derived from coffee, introduced by the British in 1815. But in 1869, a fungus disease struck, and made further coffee growing impossible. Tea had been grown experimentally, the first commercial field having been set out in 1867, but after the disaster, planters turned to the new crop in earnest.

Within 10 years, the first 1,000 acres of old coffee land had been planted with tea. Most is grown on large estates, but about 120,000 acres of tea is produced on smallholdings of less than 10 acres. Because the country's former name Ceylon has been synonymous in people's minds with high-quality tea, it was decided to retain the name on packets of tea.

Low-grown tea, produced at elevations below 2,000ft, is mainly used as a filler in blends; mid-country tea, grown between 2,000ft and 4,000ft, has a rich and mellow flavour; the high-grown tea, produced at elevations of 4,000ft and higher, has a superior flavour because its growth is slower in the cooler air than tea produced in the hot, moist, low country.

Sri Lanka realizes that it has a long way to go to make up for the losses and decline that its tea industry has suffered. But, as Mr Warusavitarne says, the country is confident that it can regain its old prominence.

"We have had setbacks, but I am hopeful that with the research going on, and with vigorous marketing, we can do it", he says. "President Jayewardene has taken personal control of the tea industry, and I believe that we can regain our lead."

Penny Symon

China: a push for the US market

No one knows for sure what China's total tea production is. Tea is produced on hundreds of thousands of communes scattered all over China and much of it is immediately consumed locally and never enters the national statistics.

But two significant things have happened in the past few years. China has started to issue its own statistics of tea production. And it has begun to export black tea in larger quantities and has made a special push for the United States market.

In doing so, China has won the good opinions of the tea trade. "The Chinese are producing good-quality teas at competitive prices", a London trader said. "What is impressive is that they have sent their salesmen on extended trips to various countries and have obviously done their homework well."

China has also caused worries in the traditional tea exporting countries, especially India and Sri Lanka. Some Sri Lankan tea officials noted enviously that China had put money into promotion and marketing, whereas the local tea board had little money to spare for such frills; Indian officials expressed concern that China's tea prices were about 25 per cent below those of comparable Indian teas.

According to China's own figures, production has increased steadily from 252,000 tonnes in 1977 to 277,000 tonnes last year. The rise in exports of black tea has been even more impressive and jumped from 36,000 tonnes in 1978 to 52,000 tonnes last year, almost equal to 56,000 tonnes of green tea exports. The signs are that China is deliberately building up these sales. In the first seven months of 1980 tea exports to the United States were almost up to the level for the whole of 1979.

This meant that China's tea sales to the United States were higher than those of Kenya. "The quality of Chinese tea is below that of the Kenyan teas. But the Chinese have been clever enough to see that 50 per cent of American tea is instant tea, and their tea is ideal for this", a London dealer commented. China could probably consume all of its tea production domestically if it wanted—which is another sign that the tea sales are part and parcel of Peking's search to step up its foreign exchange earnings.

Making generalizations about China's teas is difficult, given the vast sprawl of the production areas. With that caveat, it is undoubtedly true that tea has suffered the problems of other agricultural crops, with low yields and poor quality because of the lack of incentives. But efforts are being made to improve production and practices, and foreigners who have regularly visited China have remarked on a new keenness to learn and borrow modern techniques and technology.

Much of China's tea is traditional green tea. Some of the black teas are the specialist big leaf teas like Lapsang Souchong and Keemun. Quality of the orthodox black teas varies from place to place, depending on the quality of field work and the machinery and manufacturing in the firing and baking. But China is making its own machinery now and experimenting with modern processes.

There is still much room for improvement. Raising yields and standardizing qualities are probably the most important aspects. It would probably boost foreign confidence in China if the country had the confidence to put estate marks on the teas. Another step forward would be the development of original teas, in which China still lags. Other measures which would help to lift China would be packing of all teas into standard international size chests, and development of shipment on pallets and containers.

The next step in the coming-of-age of China's black tea will be when some is offered in the London auctions. So far China has sold all its tea directly, and on some occasions packages have been offered, say, to the United States but not to Britain. The trade sees this approach of tailor-made offerings as an indicator that China still does not have either the quantities or the qualities of tea for general export sale.

The London auctions are the world's biggest. The British market is still the largest in the West. If China wants to break in in a big way to this market it will have to auction tea in London. The suggestion was originally made some years ago that China should offer tea in London, but so far it is still being considered.

For the moment the disadvantages probably outweigh the advantages. To sell in London, China would have to ship and land the tea with no idea of what price it would fetch. It would be possible to put a reserve price on the tea, but that would mean shipping it back if it did not reach the reserve.

The money from the sale would not be paid until two weeks afterwards, or perhaps as much as four months from the date of shipment, given the queue for the auction. Moreover, the London market likes to see a consistent supply of tea. "It would mean a year's trial", one broker commented. "If someone is to buy Chinese tea for his blend it means displacing his usual tea, and he does not want to chop and change from week to week."

It is unlikely that China will come to London for a while yet. Its own supply position is probably tight because of drought and poor weather which has reduced the crop. And in London there is plenty of tea, with 50,000 packages offered regularly each week. A few years ago there were periods when the offering dropped to 35,000 packages a week outside the main Indian growing seasons", a trader said. "But now, with so many new producers, there is no respite." Prices have continued to fall.

In these circumstances, Peking probably thinks it is more worth its while to use what political leverage it can to offer direct sales. It may even pay to set aside sections of the industry to cater specially for selected foreign markets, at least until the time when yields and qualities and quantities allow additional tea to be sent to the London auctions.

Kevin Rafferty

Africa: an eagerness to export

Although Kenya is the dominant tea producer in Africa several other countries have increased their output steadily. But war and politics have clouded the picture in parts of the continent.

Africa's influence on world markets rests principally on the fact that most of the states whose production runs into thousands of tonnes consume little themselves. Consequently they are eager to export.

An exception is South Africa which bought 15,521 tonnes in 1979. Ten years ago its imports were higher, because domestic production was negligible. Now the country grows 6,200 tonnes a year, a reaction to the general ban on trade with it imposed by its neighbours, apart from Malawi.

Out of its production of 32,609 tonnes last year, Malawi sold more than 31,000 tonnes abroad, and some sales go through the auction market at Limbe. Next in importance, statistically, are Mozambique, where the figures have recovered after dipping during the changeover to independence in the mid-1970s, and Tanzania.

In 1972, Uganda was second only to Kenya as a tea producer in Africa, but output had dwindled to an estimated 2,000 tonnes last year after the political upheavals in that country. Plantations are being rehabilitated, but it will take time to restore the bulk supply of leaf suitable for exports.

Zimbabwe entered independence with annual production nearly 10,000 tonnes, some 30 per cent up on figures for 1975-77. Other African countries with plantations include Burundi, Cameroon, Mauritius, Rwanda, and Zaire. The Malagasy Republic also has one estate.

Countries in the equatorial belt, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, can pick tea all the year round, but in general crops elsewhere are seasonal. A London broker said: "African tea has a lot of brightness. Rwanda and Kenya produce some of the best teas sold in London, and the average price is high. Uganda was a jolly good producer.

"Africa started growing tea before the last war, but its potential was not realized until well after it. Africa is now a major factor in the London market.

"Shipping is often a problem. Most African producers are landlocked, and the tea has to go through another country to reach a port. Some, such as Rwanda, have been using airfreight, but the value of the cargo is not really high enough to make this economic."

He pointed out that many estates had left Africans plantations entirely. "None of these countries produce their own fuel. Africa generally is in a very bad financial state", the broker said.

"What we really want to see is less, but better, tea produced. Some development people have been encouraging countries to establish plantations and open factories which cannot be profitable. Taking into account the cost of [illegible] and the sometimes [illegible]cient use of labour [illegible] often in the [illegible] it would be as c[illegible] produce tea in [illegible] countries."

However, the inde[illegible] special attraction [illegible] Africa which will [illegible] difficult to limit [illegible] Plantations employ [illegible] people, who receive [illegible] simple return in [illegible] labour, while [illegible] their countries with [illegible] the income from [illegible] tea exports. Fin[illegible] is little risk of [illegible] crop failure, which [illegible] reason Mauritius, th[illegible] Ocean island, di[illegible] into tea, its [illegible] sugar cane, has [illegible] ravaged by [illegible] past.

Patrick O

Pruning tea plants in Mozambique.

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Reports on major producing centres are on this and the facing page

India: caught in an economic pincer

India's tea producers find themselves caught unhappily in an economic pincer. The good news is that production in the country's 1,000 plantations is expanding and it seems certain that output this year will reach a record level. The bad news is that there is a prospect of the industry making a loss because of falling prices and rising costs.

For the world's largest tea producer, therefore, the challenge is to find ways of exporting more in a highly competitive market.

Two years ago India produced a record 570 million kg of tea. The expert view is that production in the current year could go to 590 million kg. Even 600 million kg has been predicted.

During the next 20 years, with more land being brought under cultivation, both in the traditional tea districts and in new areas to be opened up, India has the capacity to double its production.

This optimistic picture of growth in a key industry is clouded by the considerable anxiety among growers over rising costs and falling prices.

The need to sell more tea is acute, but domestic consumption, about 350 million kg (6 per cent up on last year), is not likely to increase much in the short term. The increasing price of milk and sugar—Indians love their tea sweet—is a factor in this.

At its annual conference recently the United Planters Association of Southern India found it had several things to complain about. It bemoaned the policy of the previous government which gave priority to internal consumption over exports: a domestic shortage in mid-summer of 1977 put up prices and persuaded the Government to restrict overseas sales. Growers viewed this as a short-sighted policy. Its effect, they say was to push India down the league table in the international tea market and it allowed China and African countries to take a considerable portion of India's export trade.

The new Government aims to get back to the old position, but this is no easy business. Fertilizers and other oil-based products have risen sharply in price, and the growers find that the financial pressure has been compounded by wage rises and taxes. So tea has risen in price from three rupees a kilo to 14 (there are 18.5 rupees to the pound).

Planters are upset that the wealth tax on plantations is being continued while other agricultural land is exempted, and they say that this will restrict development. Meanwhile, tea production in the state of Kerala is being affected seriously by labour problems.

Mr B. Sivaraman, secretary of the United Planters, is rather gloomy about the rising costs. "They have gone out of control. Our industry is being hampered and our exports have dwindled. African countries have been offering their tea at half the price of ours."

A support price for tea, similar to the support for rice and wheat, has been suggested. But Mr Sivaraman believes this would not be effective because tea is an international commodity and international action determines its price. Support price would not help exports, he thinks, and improvement in this area is a priority.

The worries of the tea planters over rising production costs would be smaller if the increases were matched by increased auction prices. But this has not happened. Calcutta auction prices have been between 14 and 16 rupees a kilo, only a shade better than last year. Many in the trade feel it will not be surprising if later this year tea from India is sold in London at prices less than the cost of production. To add to the troubles there have been protracted labour difficulties in ports and warehouses.

Although all this is causing anxiety, there are some shafts of hope and some pointers to eventual improvement. The recent adoption by the Government of most of the recommendations of the Tandon committee on tea marketing is reckoned by many in the tea trade to be a significant step forward, offering a plan for long-term improvement.

The Tandon report recommends that subsidies should be paid to encourage replanting at a much higher rate. It also recommends the setting up of a financial institution to fund plantation development, sorely needed in view of the taxation which has left producers with depleted reserves.

The Government also accepts the point made in the report that because of the influence of London prices on the international market, direct consignment of Indian tea to the London auctions should be continued.

These are difficult days for India's huge tea industry, and much hope is being pinned on the ideas of the Tandon committee in establishing an integrated strategy for the development of tea production. Most people in the tea business in India believe that this is the best way to help an industry which has been blown off course.

Trevor Fishlock

Kenya: upsurge in production

Tea, ready for consumption, is crated for export. Smallholders now occupy more than half the acreage under production. Right: temperature controls are carefully maintained during the processing, which includes 18 minutes of "fixing".

Tea is in the forefront of Kenya's agriculture and as the result of a remarkable upsurge in production of this crop since the Second World War, it has assumed the second most important place in the country's economy, exceeded only by coffee.

Record production of tea is nothing new to Kenya; output grows every year as further plantings come into production. Last year saw Kenya's output falling only slightly short of 100,000 tonnes, at 99,275 tonnes; this year, there is no doubt that it will exceed 100,000 tonnes.

Tea seeds from the Botanical Gardens at Kew were first introduced into East Africa in the late nineteenth century, when they were established in trials in Uganda. In 1903 an enterprising settler first planted some tea near Nairobi, but it was not until 1925 that the growing of Assam tea started in Kenya, but since then the crop has expanded dramatically, until today it covers more than 70,000 hectares.

Originally centred in the Kericho area of western Kenya, where the large tea estates still dominate the countryside in an orderly pattern of lush development, tea later spread to other parts of the Kenya Highlands, and in recent years its fastest development has been on African smallholdings in the Central Province north of Nairobi.

Production from smallholdings now far outstrips that from the large estates which are still operated by such household names as Brooke Bond and James Finlay. At the time of Kenya's independence in 1963, only 23 per cent of the country's total tea acreage was accounted for by African smallholders; but in less than 10 years, the smallholder acreage had grown to more than that of the large estates.

Total production of tea has risen from 17,000 tonnes in 1963, Independence year, to today's 100,000 tonnes—and most of the increase has been grown by small African farmers, generally with no more than a hectare or a hectare and a half of tea each.

The highest grades (and the highest market prices) are now achieved by tea from these smallholdings; a result of the combination of good natural conditions and the continuous care and cultivation that is achieved under this system.

Tea growing now provides the main source of income for thousands of Kenyan farmers who, by consistently exceeding their production targets, have demonstrated their enthusiasm for this crop.

The Kenya Tea Development Authority, which was created in 1964 to organize the smallholder side of the industry, now dominates the market for Kenya teas. Most of Kenya's tea is marketed at the London auctions, or at the auctions in Mombasa, which are well established in the world tea trade, and where its high quality ensures a ready market.

The KTDA operates 30 tea factories to serve the African smallholders, whose tea is collected from their farms and carried to the nearest factory for grading and processing, before being packed in chests and sent to the auctions, from where it travels to Britain and to other important markets throughout the world.

During the past five years, more than £17m was spent on building and equipping new tea factories, and on providing field services, including expert supervisors, for the smallholder producers. The necessary capital has come partly from foreign aid and partly from Kenya's own resources, with the KTDA servicing the capital inputs from the proceeds of the tea.

Apart from debt servicing and overheads to run the industry, the proceeds of sales of tea are returned to the farmers, who receive an initial sum, based on an estimate of the crop proceeds, followed by a further payment when the season is over.

Kenya's soil in many areas has shown itself well suited to tea production, and yields of tea in Kenya are far higher than in the older-established producing countries of India and Sri Lanka, and at consistently high quality levels.

The large tea estates are an important part of the industry, and they achieve a high degree of efficiency. But they must use paid labour to tend and pluck the tea, whereas the small farmer does this work with the help of his own family. The large estates employ thousands of workers, and their wages are an important factor in the economy of the tea-growing areas.

Last year, production of tea in Kenya increased by 6.3 per cent, but lower price levels on world markets meant that the total yield in terms of cash was lower. From a record level of 21.49 shillings per kilogram in 1977, prices fell to an average of 15.83 shillings in 1978 and 13.57 shillings in 1979.

The lower prices—which are a reaction from the exceptionally high levels registered in 1977—are an incentive to Kenya to increase productivity and efficiency in the industry generally. This challenge has been responded to by both the large-scale estates and the smallholder tea industry, with the emphasis on improving yields from existing bushes, lessening the loss of tea through transport delays, and by improving roads in the tea-growing areas to make transport of the leaf to the factories easier, particularly in the rainy season.

Kenya's expanding tea production has made a remarkable impact on the country's economy. In 1949, Malawi was the largest African tea producer, with Kenya close behind with 5,250 tonnes. By 1959, Kenya was well in the lead, and it now produces nearly double the amount of tea produced elsewhere in Africa.

Britain has always been the main customer for Kenyan tea, but smaller quantities are sold to countries such as West Germany, The Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as well as to a number of African countries.

Kenya itself is a tea-drinking country, but despite a growing volume of local sales, these are overshadowed by the volume of exports. Tea contributed £67,343,000 to the Kenyan economy last year (against £106m for coffee). Exports from Kenya in 1975 were 52,450 tonnes; and in 1976, 59,285 tonnes; in 1977, 70,220 tonnes; in 1978, 84,968 tonnes; and in 1979, 94,025 tonnes.

Further increases in Kenyan production can be expected in the next few years. The Kenya Tea Development Authority is now in the process of implementing its latest development plan, which provides for 25,000 acres of tea to be planted between 1978 and 1982.

There are more than 125,000 small tea growers in Kenya, who between them are responsible for something like two thirds of all production. Most of the tea planted by these smallholders is still young, and has yet to reach full production. This, with the new tea factories which are being provided to handle the future production from these smallholders, will ensure that the trend of a yearly increase in output, already well established, continues.

Charles Harrison

Tea

The tea industry is something of a jigsaw puzzle with interlocking parts made up of producers, merchants, buyers, brokers, dealers and promoters. This interdependence leads the men in it to get together frequently, whether in national or international bodies, or at supranational gatherings organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Wherever and whenever they meet, the general theme is of too much tea chasing prices that are too low. The average cup, taken with milk and sugar, can be produced for a penny. A broker said: "The auction price of tea in real terms *has never been lower since* the war. What we really want to see is better tea produced."

It is not in the nature of consumers to heed such complaints. They remember that in 1970 they could buy a quarter-pound packet for the equivalent of 7p, and often it carried some kind of stamp or other rebate. However, the latest increases in shelf prices cover, among other costs, the introduction of metrication and a larger pack.

Nor have these increases yet filtered back to producers. Tea imports into Britain are running at some 200,000 tonnes a year, half of it sold at the London auctions. Average prices so far in 1980 have been down on last year's figure of 102p a kilo, which itself was much lower than the 1978 price. However, traders hope to see a firmer market for medium and better quality products before long.

The fall is partly a reaction from 1977, when a shortage of tea encouraged speculative buying which at one stage drove prices in London well above £2 a kilo. Shippers rebelled, causing a sharp retreat. But stocks had been built up and producers found the world had raised output, some of it low in quality.

As in other industries, packers and distributors have reduced stocks to cut capital costs. This, paradoxically, has gone some way to stabilizing spot prices, when blenders find they are short of a particular kind of tea to make up a standard line.

Over the past 10 years consumption of tea in Britain—as declined; for the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, the total was 173,729 tonnes last year compared with 233,588 tonnes in 1970. Competition has come from rising sales of alcohol and soft drinks, and from instant coffee.

But even today, when a Briton feels thirsty, it is an even chance he will choose tea. The odds against coffee are four to one. Only the Irish, who like it strong, and some Gulf Arabs, drink more tea a head than we do.

It is acctioned in several countries, notably in the Indian sub-continent and Africa, but Britain is the world's biggest importer, and is the only place where teas from all the leading exporting countries are sold in competition with each other.

Britain has occupied a central role in the industry since early in the nineteenth century. London auctions are attended by both domestic buyers and exporters who send teas to Europe and elsewhere. This reexport trade amounted to more than 24,000 tonnes last year.

In 1979 the decline in British consumption was reversed for the first time in many years, after a promotional campaign by the Tea Council funded by producers and traders. The council also introduced a star grading system for tea used in catering.

"Tea is of variable quality", a council spokesman said. "If you want something cheaper you can get it. We found the quality bought by large scale caterers had dropped."

This is one of a set of 13 paintings, which are in the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts. They were painted in about 1830 by an unknown artist, and tell the story of the cultivation and production of tea through its many stages. Although they are 150 years old, they illustrate a process that, in most aspects, has not changed to this day. Tea, which comes from the evergreen bush Camellia Sinensis, is a product which is planted, cultivated and picked by hand. Other paintings in this Special Report show the drying, or roasting of the tea leaves, the open-air drying, and a tea shop.

The Chinese paintings of tea production are reproduced by permission of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts, United States.

Now most blenders, who sell to hotels, restaurants and cafes, either direct or through cash and carry stores, have their tea labelled one, two or three star according to the classification of independent tasters. Some producers and brokers would like to see the grading system extended to ordinary retail teas.

Mr Jagdish Khattar, London director of the Tea Board of India, said: "If the consumer becomes more quality-conscious, we can produce better tea and obtain a better return per kilo."

Last year an International Tea Promotion Association was founded in Rotterdam to boost sales. In May this year 10 of the world's leading exporters met in Jakarta to approach the industry's problems from another direction.

They agreed in principle to limit exports on a gently rising basis for five years, hoping prices would follow the same course. Unfortunately for them, *though not* they failed to agree on how the available cake should be divided. Officials of the United Nations Council for Trade and Development have been asked to approach individual countries for the next conference.

Such moves are not new. When *The Times* published a Special Report on tea in 1970, Mr W. Wilson Mayne, under the heading "Swift action needed to cure an industry's ills", wrote: "The retail price of tea to the United Kingdom consumer has remained unchanged for more than a decade. For the past two years the countries concerned have been feeling their way towards some scheme of regulation of exports". Britons were then just emerging from a campaign urging them to "join the tea set".

One broker said to me: "Before the war, the colonial powers could dictate what happened in India, Ceylon and Indonesia. Then came independence, higher taxes, and the arrival of African producers as a major factor in the London market."

Given the right climate, warm and moist, tea is an attractive crop to Third World countries. It is labour-intensive, it has to be dried and processed close to the plantations (which produces more jobs), and many customers pay in hard currency. In these circumstances, poor countries are reluctant to limit production.

Although Britain is the biggest importer, the real giant of the tea world is India, with the highest production and highest total consumption. Generally, rising production is matched by demand generated by an increasing population. But any hiccup in this relationship can be felt in world markets.

So, in 1977 a poor Indian crop caused a shortage which started the stampede in prices. This season there is anxiety because a bumper harvest of tea may coincide with a poor one of sugar cane. Since the Indian likes his tea sweet, he may drink less and so release more for export.

Another traditional plier is Sri Lanka, called Ceylon tea has production of what is affected by the aftermath nationalization and dr Investment is needed, cularly in replanting.

African plantations with other producers increases in the cost o and fertilizers. In their these are made worse poor road and rail with suitable ports.

A number of less fa names are importan producers. The Soviet is believed to grow over 100,000 tonnes a as well as buying so the best Indian Assam Darjeeling.

Mechanical harvesti been introduced in tina and Mauritius. It still a demand for Chi green, tea and the C also export black tea of this goes to the States.

American consum per head is small and taken in eccentric fa generally "on the r But the size of popu makes America an tant market. Perhaps last reminder of that in Boston 200 years ag United States also g tea bags.

These account for the British market. on trust the statemen if I were blindfol could not tell the diff between tea brewed i and that brewed w Nevertheless, tea bag to me to combine t disadvantages of insta fee and few of the tages.

Perhaps standard are so bland it makes difference whether th bagged or not. Sinc time pooling, the drinker insists that t should remain univar flavour from year to This makes it diffic persuade consumer acquire the taste for quality and so focus return to growers.

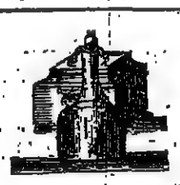
Patrick O'T

Legends

Samuel Johnson, who was *passionate about tea and* described himself as a "hardened and shameless tea drinker", thought that tea did not have enough nourishment, and was also too expensive, making it "a liquor not proper to the lower classes of the people".

His misgivings were not shared. By the middle of the eighteenth century the common people were showing an "unbridled passion for the stuff". By 1767, Arthur Young was horrified to find "labourers losing their time to come and go to the tea table, nay farmers' servants even demanding tea for their breakfast".

He may have wrung his hands but the tea break came to stay.



The Emperor Chen Nung, an enlightened ruler, was always keen on hygiene and medical standards in his court. One day in 2737 BC the Emperor *was* boiling some water when a few leaves from a tea bush (the Camellia sinensis) fell into the imperial billycan. The Chinese rightly claim that tea, as we know it, made its debut in China.

It was not until the sixteenth century that news of this dried leaf and boiling water combination was to reach Europe.

Paris talked of little else. In London we had been rather keen on coffee houses which, much to Oliver Cromwell's irritation, also sold alcohol.

Tea was first sold in England by the enterprising Thomas Garroway in 1657 in Exchange Alley, London. In those days he recommended it for "gravel, scurvy, loss of memory, looseness, griping of the guts and collick".

Apart from these claims, tea began to be a new fashionable drink in England.

Samuel Pepys was so excited by his first taste, he entered it in his diary saying on September 25, 1660, that he "did send for a cupp of Tea (a Chine drink) of which I never drank before".

It received the royal seal of approval when King Charles II married a Portuguese princess, Catharine of Braganza. She upstaged the ladies of the English court by telling them she had been drinking tea for a long time before she came to Britain.

From 1664 the merchants of the East India Company, never slow to miss a chance of promoting sales, sent gifts of tea to the court and humbly noted that it had been well received by the King. The enjoyment of tea in royal circles tormented the fashionable who became demented in their search for these dry little Chinese leaves.

One hostess entertaining Robert Southey, a century later, was anxious to impress the poet. She had secured two lb of tea but thought it should be treated like cabbage or swedes and boiled it up in a most disgusting way and then dotted it with butter and salt.

Needless to say the Duchess of Bedford's afternoon teas in the 1780s were most elegant with tea being poured from graceful silver pots and perfectly made "below stairs".

For those of us who hunger for afternoon teas with cucumber and cress *sandwiches, crumpets, scones* and jam, we have the duchess to thank for its invention. The wife of the seventh Duke of Bedford thought that there was an awfully long and boring gap between lunch and dinner. The duchess used to invite her friends *privately to her room* for tea and bread and butter. Afternoon tea became a delicious English ritual which was taken all over the empire—sugar tongs, monogrammed table linen, cake forks, sugar tongs and strainers were sent ahead by sea.

Crumpets, fresh cream puffs, coconut cakes topped with chocolate, Bath buns, sponge with creams, toasted teacake, eclairs graced any reasonably decent teatable.

It is unlikely that George Orwell would have insisted *on groaning cake plates but* he was very fussy about his tea and had 11 golden rules which could be a bore for his hostess. He insisted that his tea should be Indian and said sugar ruined a good cup of tea.

Rupert Brooke obviously preferred sticky honey to home-made raspberry or strawberry jam. Tea has been written about so romantically that it comes as rather a shock to find that Hitler was very partial to it. In a study of the Nazi leader, Professor Bullock claimed that the Führer was at his most dangerous when he was musing over the tea cups.

Every afternoon when the Queen is at Buckingham Palace, she stops for tea, making her favourite blend, Darjeeling, in the silver Victorian spirit kettle.

There is a white house covered with honeysuckle in the Blue Mountains in south India which was once the home of a British tea planter called Colonel Pascoe a bachelor, who was 80 when he died, leaving behind a beautifully-ordered tea estate and a house called Woodland which his ghost is said to haunt.

This habit is often highly disconcerting for his Indian successors. On the first night when they move in, the ghost can be heard noisily counting gold sovereigns in a huge safe which is normally locked. He then glides across the highly-polished wooden floor and nudges the new arrivals out of his bed, ruffling the mosquito net.

The colonel's old servant Joseph still works in the house, shuffling around in wide, beige shoes.

"Sometimes when I dust the master's room he taps me on the arm and tries to push me away", Joseph says. "But it is not frightening and he always leaves people alone after the first night."

One British planter in India, whenever he wanted to nip away from the garden, used to fasten his glass eye to one of the silver eucalyptus trees. "I'm putting my eye on you", he used to say. This had a terrifying effect on the pickers, who would usefully believe that the planter could still see them even though he was miles away having a pink gin on his verandah.

The Mandarin and Cantonese for China tea was ch'a, which, converted to English slang, became know as char. But in the Amoy dialect the same word is t'e.

Caroline Sutherland

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Barnes & Noble Books. More books for your money & more music too 18th & 5th Ave, or 46th & 5th Ave. Near Rockefeller Center, 765 0590.

BOUTIQUES

Carina Nucci. Fine shoes for men & women. 1073 Third Ave. Tel. 688 6828.
Dunhill Tailors, 65 East 57th Street, New York City, 10022. Tel. 355 0050.
Emilio Pucci. World Famous Boutique. 24 E 64 St. Phone 752 8657.
Venise Mori. 27 E 79 St. and Waldorf Hotel. Phone: 472 2362.
Roberta Di Camerino. Classic accessories, ready-to-wear, luggage, perfumes—Olympic Tower, 645 Fifth Avenue. 212 355 7600.

Madison Avenue

Bermuda Shop Ltd. Women's sportswear. 605 Madison Ave. NY. 355 6733.
Brownstone Studio. Upstairs boutique. 342 Madison Ave. Women's Fashions & Accessories, sizes 6-20. Personal attention. Moderate price. Am Exp.
Montenapoleone. Unique lingerie for the unique woman. 763 Madison Ave.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Alexander's in New York City 58th St. & Lexington Ave. Just one of our 15 convenient locations in the area. Alexander's New York, where pound for pound you get more fashion & value for your money. You'd have to travel far & wide to match our incredible "bargain" prices!
Bloomingdale's. 1000 3rd Ave. at 59th Street. 212 355 5900. It's like no other store in the world.
Henri Bendel Fashion and fashions for living. 10 West 57th Street.
Macy's New York. The world's largest store of stores at Herald Square. 212 971 6000. If you haven't seen Macy's you haven't seen New York.
Saks Fifth Avenue. . . . The best in fashion and style for men, women and children. 611 Fifth Avenue, New York. 212 753 4000.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Recruit Quality

MATURE P.A. (Ref. 1 CO/PC)
Miss P's wealth of experience in the leisure and entertainment field is at your disposal. With top secretarial talents of 112 shorthand, 70 typing and a cheerful, flexible personality, she's happy to take on *responsibility*. She's looking for a new challenge in the Knightsbridge area for £6,500.

PROFESSIONAL SECRETARY (Ref. 2 CD/SB)
With assets of 135 shorthand and 35 typing and a very stable C.V. Miss S is a commendable assistant to a busy boss. She relishes administration—and is numerate too. She seeks a demanding position in Victoria for £6,000.

SECOND JOBBER (Ref. 3 CD/SL)
After 2 years in her present company Miss S is looking for a change. With speeds of 80 shorthand, 80 typing she's looking to extend her experience. She likes to be kept busy and enjoys people. Salary £5,000.

SECRETARY/P.A. (Ref. 4 JR/JB)
Need to be well organised? Miss S is experienced at taking over and using her initiative. Top skills of 80/120 and a stable background at senior level makes her well worth £5,500.

COLLEGE LEAVER (Ref. 5 JR/VGS)
Looking for a trainee? Miss G-S at 19 is an excellent college leaver with typing, shorthand and audio skills. She is looking for a challenging career and with her friendly confident personality makes an ideal candidate for only £4,500.

STABLE SECRETARY (Ref. 6 DT/HB)
Too busy to cope? Miss H with her cool, calm and efficient manner will help you out beautifully on the most hectic days. With impressive skills of 110 shorthand and 70 WPM typing, schedules and reports are a pleasure for her to produce. Get the support you need for only £5,500 p.a.

TOP FLIGHT P.A. (Ref. 7 BC/AJ)
Top skills 85/112 and solid experience in television and advertising. Able to deal responsibly with recruitment and administration. Miss J is a commendable right hand looking for involvement for £6,500 p.a.

AUDIO SECRETARY (Ref. 8 BC/KH)
At 22 Miss H has gained excellent experience in an Estate Agents and the textile industry. Her presentation is excellent, and with her ambitious personality makes her worthy of an involving position for £5,000 p.a.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (Ref. 9 DT/RS)
Take sound business knowledge, top secretarial skills and ability to use a number of office machines, you've got Miss K. She is multi-talented—70 wpm typing, audio, telex, respected for her realistic approach. An attractive asset for £6,000.

Please call today quoting the reference no. to arrange an interview with the candidates that are of interest to you.

Sarah Hodge 01-629 8863
Recruitment Consultants
Bond House 19–20 Woodstock Street London W1R 1HF

PARIS SEC/PA £8000 Neg
Director of small but world wide Commercial Institute seeks experienced secretary with fluent French and s/hand in both languages.
The post offers much involvement beyond the secretarial role. Age pref mid-20s plus.
Ring 839 3365
CLC language services ltd
Rec cons

SUPER SEC., S.W.1 £6,000
Senior Exec. of major European consulting with luxury Knightsbridge offices needs Super Sec.
He's charismatic, the job demanding and you must be fast (120/70), efficient, personable, presentable and a worker! legal exp. useful.
Please ring Katherine Couldrey
A perfect fit every time
ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS 01-493 6010.
Recruitment Consultants

PART-TIME NEGOTIATOR
required by Chartered Surveyors for residential sales. The applicant should live close to NW8 or W9, be a car owner, but previous property experience not essential.
Telephone: Ref. P.G.M. or E.M.G. 01-286 6181
or write to: 47 Maida Vale, W9

GO BANKING £5,500
International bank urgently requires a person with good typing to assist the manager in the Yields and Bonds Dept. Must be numerate and well organised. Perks include BUPA and bonus.
Call Christine Watson on 01-629 7262
7 Princes Street, W.1
Graduate Girls Secretarial

SECRETARY TO SENIOR PARTNER
Secretary required for the Senior Partner of an international firm of surveyors to work at the partnerships head office in Mayfair.
This is an extremely responsible position which will appeal to a dedicated person with proficient secretarial skills and the ability to use their initiative (hard fringe benefits. Salary commensurate with age and experience.
Apply in writing with C.V. to: P. S. WINFIELD Esq., FRICS 29 ST. GEORGE ST., LONDON W1.

CITY INSURANCE £6,500 NEG.
30-45 YRS.
Board Sec. required. Shorthand 120+ for verbatim reporting. Must be prepared to travel within the British Isles—First class hotel accommodation.
377 8600 CITY
439 7001 WEST END
Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

LA CREME DE LA CREME

P.A. TO M.D. £6,500
Ideal opportunity if looking for responsibility as PA/Sec to the Managing Director of a small International Traders. Handle all office administration, meet overseas clients, arrange travel, attend meetings in his absence and generally hold the fort. If you want total involvement and have good secretarial skills call Jackie Robbins on 629 8863.

STARS AND STRIPES C £6,000
Lots of administration for you when you become Senior secretary to this managing partner of this W.1 based American Law firm. Keep the office running smoothly, order stationery and provide secretarial back-up. Very little legal jargon, but lots of client contact. If you are organised and have rusty shorthand call Beverly Clark on 629 8863.

FINANCIAL FORTE £6,000
With your liking for a financial environment you'll enjoy assisting the Group Treasurer of this large concern. He "plays" the money market-buying & selling currency. As his secretary you'll arrange meetings, handle correspondence, make diary & travel bookings. Bring your proven secretarial C.V. to Caroline Drey on 629 8863.

SENIOR AUDIO TO £6,000
Based in the modern reception area of this successful W.1 company you will be well rewarded for your secretarial support. Deal with senior level clientes giving information and establish a more administrative role. Enjoy many company perks & leisure facilities. For an early interview call Susan White on 629 8863.

Sarah Hodge 01-629 8863
Bond House 19–20 Woodstock Street London W1R 1HF

£6,000 P.A. SEC.
Late 20's with good skills, socially confident with flair for P.R. and self-reliance for director of small London office of large American company.

£5,000 negotiable AUDIO SEC. 20's
To join small Irish organisation W.1. for an interesting, busy and lively position. Must be smart and very good with people.

£4,500 neg. + superb fringe benefits RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST
30/40. City grooming and friendly, warm, manner of the utmost importance. Working conditions of the very best.
Phone Miller and McNish 320 Regent St. 637 7868
Recruitment consultants

W.1 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY £6,500
You should be a P.A. Secretary seeking a top position, in prestigious surroundings, and enjoy senior level contact. You will have the social confidence and sophistication to put people at ease as you represent the M.D. of this International Consultancy.
Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

PA/SECRETARY
Clear headed with sense of humour required to run busy Harley Street E.N.T. Surgeons practise. Medical knowledge essential, hours Monday-Friday 9.30-6. Salary £5,500-£6,500.
TELEPHONE: 935 3147

DISCOVER IRELAND TO £6,208 + DISCOUNTS
Work as a Secretary/PA in the prestige London offices of a major Irish trading co. Age 21+, shorthand and audio.
Details 01-581 5108
K. P. Personnel Agy.

SECRETARIAL

OIL RICH £5,500
Join one of the largest oil companies in the world, in the project engineering department. Assist the senior engineer in organising the team of 7, who travel overseas to investigate new sites for rigs. Arrange conference and meetings, both in house and abroad. Be the link between the financers and your department. If you have excellent secretarial skills and the confidence to match, call Jackie Wood on 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants)

ITALY.—English secretary with good Italian required for lawyer. Apply with CV. NSE, 62 Spixworth Road, Norwich NR6 7NF.

AUDIO SECRETARY 20's required by partner of professional W.1. Org. Must have good skills to deal with general secretarial duties including some schedules. Good telephone manner. Lovely offices. £5,500 p.a. LV's, fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 589 8807/0010.

ITALIAN.—Bilingual opportunity at director level for world famous company, experience and skills (50/90) a must. Great perks and prospects. Aged 20 plus. £5,250+. Call 637 9922, Prime Personnel Consultants.

S.W.7. Audio Sec. Recept. for young, lively and busy Doctors Practice, with flexi hours and 4 weeks' holiday. Starting salary £4,848 with annual review.—Ring Liz, on 01-584 7336.

MATURE Audio Secretary, aged 25 plus, with experience in insurance for friendly broking firm close to Angel Tube station. Salary £4,500 plus, negotiable.—Please phone Mr. Pellett, 359 9151.

INTERESTED in the environment? £5,000. Then join this trade association and branch away from a straight secretarial function. No shorthand is needed, just good audio ability. There is plenty of opportunity for you to take on a stimulating administrative role relating to environmental supplies. Luxurious modern offices, parking facilities and 60p per day LV's.—Ring 491 8868/499 2921. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

SEC. P.A., £5,500 plus large bonus, P.R., some travel, City.—434 1004 Fitzroy Rec. Cons.

SEC., P.A., some Research, co. moving to Croydon. £6,500 plus. City.—Fitzroy Rec. Cons., 434 1004.

FRENCH/ENGLISH experienced PA English s/h. S.W., £6,500.—Language Staff Agency, 839 8385.

EXP. NEGOTIATOR/SALES PERSON. See Sc Vacs.

EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR/Sales Person. Part time (or show flat at luxury residential development at Richmond Hill, Surrey. Typing ability preferred. Apply 01-622 2253 Ref LK/BR.

CLASSICAL MUSIC AGENCY requires full time young shorthand typist, good speeds essential. Holland Park area. Tel. 229 9164.

BI-LING. SEC. W.1 Oil Co. Lots of admin. Must be numerate. £5,000 neg., bonus, lunch allowance and benefits.—Bell Agy. 404 4653. 404 4536.

SECRETARY REQUIRED TO CARE for Senior partner and clients of family firm Solicitors. No legal experience necessary. £5,000. part time considered. Apply Box 1659F The Times.

AUDIO PA/SEC.—Salary £5,400, with admin. ability and a sense of humour. Litigation Partner. Holborn solicitors. 405 4394.

SECRETARIAL

FULL- OR PART-TIME
Competent Secretary required to assist with administration of small charity housing elderly ladies. £5,000 negotiable. Part-time considered.
PLEASE WRITE: SECRETARY, THE SHEPARD TRUST, 2 LANSDOWNE WALK, LONDON, W11.

S.W.1 c. £6,500
The senior partner of this firm of Management Consultants needs an immaculate Secretary/P.A. with personality, to help organise his extremely busy day. Speeds 100/60. Age 35+.

W.1 £5,000 + benefits
The Advertising Manager and Public Relations Officer of this well known Fashion House are looking for a right arm! If you enjoy a hectic environment and lots of variety, please ring us. Speeds 90/60. Age 25-38.
NEW HORIZONS Recruitment Consultants 584 4203

PUBLISHING PA/SEC TO £6,000
Senior post for 34-50 PA/Sec (good shorthand and some accounts knowledge) with EC4 magazine publishers. Smallish hectic office.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU 53, Fleet St., EC4. 01-353 7696

P.A. IN SALES TYPING ONLY £4,700
When you join this well established commercial company your day will be involved and varied, working with the dynamic sales manager. Enjoy the responsibility of running the office in his absence and also organising his busy itinerary. He will delegate a great deal, so confidence and initiative are important. Benefits include STL, pension scheme and LV's. Phone Judith Fabian on 248 8233 for an early interview.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR £5,500
Collecting information on potential sites for new building projects, obtaining market prices and organising client presentations are just part of your varied day when you assist the M.D. of this small family business, dealing with property, restaurants and importing of wine. Receive interest free STL, 35p LVs and discounts on wine. If you have excellent secretarial skills, plus good social skills, call Dee Lagarto on 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

TRAINEE SECRETARY £4,250
Great chance to join this large jewellery importers and use your skills to assist the executive secretary. A varied day as you provide the clerical back-up essential to the smooth-running of the office. Deal with enquiries from the public and personal correspondence. Benefits include 20% discount on goods and STL. Ring Judith Fabian on 248 8233.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

"FASHION" YOUNG SEC
Director of famous fashion Co needs confident, well groomed secretary with skills 50/100. Full range of duties in this right hand support role. Discounts on clothes plus an attractive starting salary makes this a great opportunity for a young secretary with about 1 years' experience. Phone M. & J. Personnel. 588 0174.

SECRETARY S.T., 25-35, to work as internal temp. with prestigious Estate Agents W.1. Naturally the work is varied. £5,000 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 110 Strand, London, W.C.2. 01-836 6644.

RECEPTIONIST/Telephonist/Typist required for small Architects Office, in South Kensington. Pleasant personality and ability to cope with general office duties essential.—Please write to: Mrs. Hasson, 7 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JN, or telephone 581 3021.

SECRETARY required, part-time, hours by agreement. London International Opera Agency. £3,600 p.a.—437 8469.

P.R. AND FASHION SECRETARY £5,200, to assist with P.R. Officer of a famous fashion store. Lively informal atmosphere. Involvement in promotion. Fashion shows. Good secretarial skills needed. Age 23+. Benefits include discount on clothes.—Ring 491 8868/499 2921. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

ATTENTION! Legal Secretaries, to £6,500. We seek a legal audio secretary with a minimum of 3 years experience to assist a director of this W.1 investment leasing company. Own office. BUPA plus bonus.—Ring 491 8868/499 2921. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

CREATIVE DIRECTOR needs young together Sec. to organise his hectic business days. Rusty shorthand OK, snappy, easygoing boss. Salary £4,250 review Christmas.—Cath's Workshop (Agy), 01-636 2116.

FASHION GROUP needs a young Sec. to organise group of young models. Lots of involvement, telephone work etc. Salary to £4,500.—Cath's Workshop (Agy), 01-636 2116.

TOP W.1. International company requires secretary 25-35 for young financial director. Good formal skills for general correspondence, diaries, travel arrangements, etc. informal atmosphere and own lovely office. £6,000 and excellent fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 589 8807/0010.

TRAVELLING secretary/driver. U.K. based, well educated. Refs. exchanged. C.V. to: Box 1352 F, The Times.

SECRETARIAL

3 DAYS/HOLBORN
Secretary to assist Sales Director and small Management team in international company for 3 days a week. Must appreciate presentation, be numerate and enjoy responsibility and involvement.
Good shorthand/typing essential. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Salary £3,300 (£3 per hour).
Ring 405 6659
RING 405 6659

ESTATE AGENTS SECRETARY £5,500
This busy department in a Mayfair estate agents needs a cheerful and competent secretary to assist one of their partners dealing with important clients, handling his diary, making travel arrangements, etc. If you feel you would fit in happily please telephone Henrietta Howard.
Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks) 01-629 1204

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD
ADVERTISING
Top Secretary, with some Audio and Shorthand, for Main Board Director of expanding Agency. Some Advertising experience essential. 23+. Salary c. £5,500.
German-Bilingual Sec. + shorthand in Eng./Ger. + spoken French for 2 directors of Import/Export Company in N.W.5. Salary c. £6,000.
Please ring: Michele Zadek on 01-581 2847
21 Beauchamp Place SW3 Tel: 01-581 2977

TRAINEE EXECUTIVE P.A. £5,000
Excellent openings into a truly Executive Secretarial position when you join this large international company specialising in paints. Your boss, in his early 30s, is one of the principal directors, and likes to delegate heavily. He is also concerned with the artistic side of the business, so on frequent occasions your creative ideas will be appreciated, along with your good flair for organisation. Perks include sub. restaurant, staff shop, + 4.30 finish on Fridays. Call Pam Mills today, on 404 0403.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES SENIOR SECRETARY £6,000
Take responsibility at senior management level in this go ahead company. Liaise Europe-wide for the Managing Director on matters concerning policy, sales, marketing and development of the organisation. The perks include luxury offices, a full range of company benefits and excellent fabric discounts. If you have secretarial skills and experience dial 734 0911 now, and speak to Rebecca Jay.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (consultants)

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY £5,500
Feel like moving on from P.A.? Then take responsibility for running the office administration and recruiting personnel within this multinational company. Use your initiative for research and fact finding as you guide this busy manager round the world. Use your confidence and organisational abilities in the full and free Karen Sisbury on 222 0671.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (consultants)

OUT AND ABOUT SALES
(Non commission basis)
Enjoy the thorough freedom of being your own boss acting as outside representative for this highly professional recruitment consultants where your prospects are genuine. If you are self motivated and have the desire to succeed backed preferably by your solid sales experience.
Phone Diana Duncan immediately on 638 1609
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

PERSONALITY P.A. £5,500
Enter this multinational manufacturing company as P.A. to a dynamic and amusing boss. Really look after him as he travels worldwide and wants you to find out the Opera programme in Paris or the New York Ballet Season. Liaise at top level with Managing Directors and executive members of the company. With your sec. skills, Phone John Bland now on 222 0283 for more information.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants)

SPANISH.—Tremendous perks, mortgage facilities and travel allowance. Top level post for young sec. with good skills (50/100), some experience and fluent Spanish. Aged 20/25. £5,500. Call 637 9922 Prime Personnel Cons.

CHALLENGES . . CHALLENGES
the finest reputation for placing the top people in the top jobs and we care. 01-637 2050, 19-C, Oxford St., W.1. Recruitment Consultants.

HEAD OFFICE of Engineering Group, W.2 needs a P.A. with excellent skills and calm personality to aid their two busy Chief Executives. C. £6,000 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 110 Strand, London, W.C.2. 01-836 6644.

RECEPTIONIST. £5,000: We have a top position to tell you about as a receptionist/typist with a well known organisation. You'll have good typing and the ability to deal with clients and visitors at all levels. They have modern offices and offer 60p per day L.V.'s, plus plenty of variety and involvement to keep you busy and never bored. Ring 491 8868/499 2921. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

VARIETY ESSENTIAL? As secretary to Manager of office services company will include handling client queries, arranging travel and organising daily client visits with opportunity to learn word processor. £5,250. RADCLIFFE PERSONNEL (AGY), 492 0859.

MICRO FILM SUPERVISOR. £5,500, for rapidly expanding construction company in Set up systems, run a new department and supervise 2 junior clerks. Micro film experience needed. Ring 491 8868/499 2921. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

SOMETHING SPECIAL, c£6,000 Senior Secretary to join the Group Insurance Manager of a major organisation concerned with publishing and travel. You should have good formal skills and a brokerage house or non-marine insurance background. 5 weeks holiday and subsidised restaurant. Ring 491 8868/499 2921 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

NON-SECRETARIAL

£5,500. Administrator for well-established international company W.C.2 to prepare budgets, simple statistics, reports, control lists, etc. You should be 25-35, well-organised, highly numerate, required to set up a new standard and have previous experience in either a professional firm or a consultancy. Career Plan. 734 4382 Consultants.

NON-SECRETARIAL

YOUNG GRADUATE RESEARCHER
Work with a dynamic overseas trade analyst researching overseas companies. Full training, excellent prospects and good perks are offered by this fast-growing company for a business orientated graduate. If you enjoy pressure and want a solid start in stockbroking ring Nancy Steel on 486 7896.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

Major International company BRUSSELS
require experienced bi-lingual secretary. Excellent salary and fringe benefits. Initial interview London. For further details please phone Sheila Burgess 01-405 2872, 2-7 p.m.

BRIGHT "Mouton", not necessarily "Cadet" French-speaking P.A. Sec urgently needed for charming young W.D. of French wine company in St James c. + one day a week for Adv. Company, same office. Sound education, secretarial skills, organising ability, numeracy and initiative essential, as he is often away in France. Age immaterial. Salary approx 5,500 a.a.e. + perks. Interested. Phone Jo on 01-839 4788.

ARE YOU young, intelligent, lively with some typing ability and willing to learn about the travel trade? If so a small, hectic but very friendly tour operator would like you to ring now for an appointment. Commencing salary £4,750 (plus perks if hard worker). 01-937 7844 (office hours).

LARGE ADVERTISING AGENCY needs a friendly, unflappable receptionist, 25/35, able to deal happily with visitors at all levels. Excellent salary and fringe benefits. Ring Jackie Everett on 387 9366.

STEPPING STONES

HOT AIR BALLOON manufacturers in EC2 require two persons over 16 to learn balloon building and design. Skills required include use of sewing machine and artistic ability. Apply in writing to Thunder Balloons Ltd, 75 Leonard St., EC2A 4 QS.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

ATTRACTIVE PART-TIME JOB
West End estate agents, Jackson-Stops and Staff are looking for an attractive and intelligent receptionist. A change of hours is essential. Hours 9.00 to 1.15 or 1.15 to 5.30, five-day week, L.V.s and good salary. Telephone 01-499 5291 Ext. 48.

3 DAYS HOLBORN SECRETARY £3 PER HOUR
SEE SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

PART-TIME Sales Persons required to sell high quality, limited edition prints. 30% commission plus expenses paid.—Tel: 637 7022.

PART TIME NEGOTIATOR. See Crème De La Creme.

COLOUR COUNSELLORS are looking for representatives in the following areas: Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northants, Suffolk, Kent, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. If you are interested in a part time career, run from your own home, in interior decorating (full training given) apply to Virginia Stourton, 187 New King's Road, SW6. 01-736 8326.

TEMPTING TIMES

TEMPORARY DESPATCH Clerk required for international Organisation in Central London. Tea Free salary.—Tel: 399 9040, Ext. 187.

EDUCATIONAL

ALDENHAM SCHOOL
Elstree, Herts WD6 3AJ
Radlett (09276) 6131.
HMC: Boarding and Day. 330 pupils, boys 13+ and Sixth Form Girls.
Admission of girls at sixth form level. Applications will be considered in November/December for September. Any offer made would be conditional on certain minimum grades at O level. The Registration Form, obtainable from the Headmaster's Secretary, should be returned as soon as possible, when a full report will be requested from the pupil's present Head.

Public and Educational Appointments

also on page 11

university college of swansea
Temporary Lecturer
Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in Urban Planning, in the Centre for Development Studies. The successful candidate would be required to organise and contribute to the teaching of a series of six-month courses for Venezuelan urban planners. Ring qualifications, overseas experience, and fluency in Spanish are all desirable.
The appointment, which will be for three years, will commence from 1 January, 1981, and will be on the scale £5,505-£11,975 per annum, plus USS/USDW benefits, depending on age, qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Monday, 10 November, 1980.

University of London Careers Advisory Service
CAREERS ADVISERS
Applications are invited from graduates, for appointment to two additional posts in the team of careers advisers on the staff of the University of London Careers Advisory Service. Previous employment of at least five years, preferably outside the education field, is essential and experience of training in vocational guidance or personnel work would be an advantage although not an over-riding requirement. Preference may be given for one of the posts to candidates with a science or engineering background.
The duties of the post involve providing careers advice for students and graduates of the University and assisting them to obtain employment. Initial salary will be in accordance with qualifications, age and experience within Grade II of the National Salary Structure for University Administrative Officers, currently £9,220-£11,975 per annum (under review) plus £740 London Allowance, with membership of University Superannuation Scheme.
Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. (Tel: 01-636 8000 ext 13). Closing date for applications is November 7, 1980.

Rothamsted Experimental Station
HARPENDEN, HERTS AL5 2JQ
CHEMIST
Required for a period of 3 years, to join an interdisciplinary group investigating control of potato tuber diseases. The post, funded by the Potato Marketing Board, is intended for research into improved application techniques for fungicides and will involve analytical work on new and established fungicides.
Minimum qualifications: Degree in Chemistry. At least 5 years' relevant post-qualifying experience is required for appointment as HSO.
Appointment in grade of Scientific Officer (£4,909-£6,380) or Higher Scientific Officer (£6,075-£7,996). Non-contributory superannuation.
Apply in writing to the Secretary, giving names and addresses of two referees and quoting Ref. 327 by 31st October. Further details on request.

University of Glasgow
DIRECTOR OF ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION
Applications are invited for this post which carries the title of Professor and which will become vacant on 1st October, 1981. The stipend will be within the professorial range.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 162), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (13 copies, 1 copy in the case of overseas applicants), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 17th November, 1980.
In reply please quote Ref. No. 6734E.

University of Dundee
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
TUTORIAL ASSISTANT
A temporary full-time Tutorial Assistantship will be available in the above Department for the period from 1st January 1981 to 30th September 1981 and applications for appointment to it are invited from candidates who already have a Honours degree qualifications in English and who are currently engaged in postgraduate research in English Literature, no particular period being preferred nor excluded.
Salary £4,785 per annum (under review). Superannuation under USS.
Applications, quoting Reference 13/F/81/SOC and containing full details of age, qualifications and experience and the names of three referees, should be lodged by November 7th, 1980 with The Secretary, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN.

University of Kent at Canterbury
CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY
The University invites applications for appointment to the Chair of Chemistry which will fall vacant on 1 October 1981, following the retirement of Professor G. R. Martin. Preference in filling the appointment will be given to candidates whose interests lie mainly in the fields of Inorganic or Physical Chemistry.
Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, The Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NH, to whom completed applications (9 copies or, if posted overseas, one copy) with a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 12 December 1980. Please quote ref. A31/80.

University of Salford
GEORGE RAMAGE CHAIR IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
Applications are invited for this Chair which falls vacant on the retirement of Professor H. Suschitzky in September 1981. The Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry is one of the largest in the United Kingdom with a very active research programme including that in organic chemistry.
Salary within the Professorial Range and not less than £14,275 p.a. Letters of application should be received by the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT, from whom further particulars may be obtained by 30 November 1980. Please quote reference number CK 276/T.

GIRTON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
Applications are invited for TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS tenable for three years, one for research in the sciences, one for research in any subject. The fellowships are open to men and women graduates of any university. Candidates for a research fellowship in an arts subject should be below the age of 35 years.
The emoluments of the Fellowship are under review but present are: to a person who has not completed a Ph.D. £5,025 p.a.; to a person with a Ph.D. £5,500 p.a. The Fellowship will be pensionable under USS. If the research fellow is married, a child allowance of £300 p.a. for the first child is made. Financial support from other sources may be taken into account. Research fellows will be expected to teach up to 6 hours a week for which payment will be made at supervision rates.
Residence and commons (all meals) are provided.
Applications, on a form which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge, CB3 0JG, must be returned not later than 15 November between 1,500 and 2,000 words, indicating briefly what research they would propose to undertake if appointed, at the same time as the application is made. Applicants should be prepared to submit a short typescript of their research work in support of their application.

oxford polytechnic DIRECTOR
Salary scale Group 12 £23,793
The Governors invite applications for the post of Director to succeed the present holder, Dr. B. S. Lloyd, who retires on 31st December 1980.
Further particulars are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governors, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 21st November 1980, naming three referees and marked "REG/CONFIDENTIAL".

SCHOOLMASTER/MISTRESS FELLOW COMMONERSHIP
Applications are invited from a schoolmaster or schoolmistress to hold a Fellow Commonership for the school summer term of 1981.
The aim of the Commonership is to give the schoolmaster/mistress leisure for thought and study in his/her subject, the opportunity to see at close quarters what is now going on in Cambridge and to help university teachers to "understand the problems faced by schools". The successful applicant will be expected to submit a short report on his/her activities at term's end, by the end of September, 1981.
Applications, giving a curriculum vitae, a statement by candidate of the study he/she wishes to undertake and confidential testimonials, at least one of which must be from someone able to give an account of the applicant's record as a teacher, should be sent to the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge, CB3 0JG not later than 15th November 1980.

OXFORD KEBLE COLLEGE
Keble College/Rolls-Royce Research Fellowship
The College proposes to appoint a Research Fellow in Engineering Science for three years from January 1981 as soon as possible thereafter, in any field of interest to Rolls-Royce Ltd., Aero Division. There are at present research programmes in Oxford on the fluid dynamics, thermodynamics of turbomachinery, the structural dynamics and materials properties of gas turbine components, associated instrumentation.
Candidates should be in the age range 24-30 and should hold a doctorate or have equivalent research experience. The annual stipend will be in the range of £5,505-£11,975 (under revision); in addition a single Fellow will be provided with meals and living accommodation in College and a married Fellow will be provided with some and a marriage allowance. Further details may be obtained from The Warden, Keble College, Oxford. Applications should be submitted not later than 31 October, 1980.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
MARGARET LOWENFELD RESEARCH FELLOW IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Applications are invited for a research fellowship based in the universities Medical Psychology unit (soon to be based as the child care and development group), on aspects of child development. Preference will be given to candidates who can combine the approaches of developmental and dynamic psychology in the field of development of symbolic function. The appointment will be for 2 years with the possibility of reappointment for further 2 years to be made from 1st January, 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter.
The salary is expected to be within the research assistant scale: £6,615 p.a. at age 27 rising to £8,845 p.a. at age 35 on the October 1980 salary scale).
Further information may be obtained from PROFESSOR JOHN BAVIS, DEPT. OF PAEDIATRICS, ADDENBROOK'S HOSPITAL, HILLS ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB2 2QQ, to whom candidates should send their application (9 copies) including a c.v., an outline of proposed research and the names of two referees, so as to reach him not later than 20 November, 1980.

Papua New Guinea
Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research wishes to appoint Research Fellows/Senior Research Fellows as follows:

ECONOMISTS (TWO POSITIONS)
to pursue independent research as well as contributing to interdisciplinary team research. Areas of interest include:
Macroeconomics (shortrun economic policy; longer-run employment policy; balance of payments; wages policy including import substitution policy), and
Microeconomics (regional economic development policy, including the economics of transport; economics of the provision of social infrastructure; including the economics of health; economic problems associated with the transition to local ownership and control of the Papua New Guinea economy).

SOCIAL SCIENTIST (ONE POSITION)
Field unspecified but demographers, human geographers, sociologists and urban anthropologists are invited to apply. This person will act as Executive Officer to the proposed National Social Science Research Committee and organize a secretariat for the committee within the Institute. Limited opportunities for participation in institute research programmes may be available. Administrative experience will be an advantage. Applicants for appointment to the position of Economist should also indicate whether they wish to be considered for appointment to this position.
All positions are available from 1 January, 1981. Salary on annual range K14,976-K18,122 (K1=approx. £0.65-$US1.52). 2A1.30 in September 1981 — with terminal gratuity equal to 24% of total earnings. Airfares and some removal expenses paid. Twenty-seven month contract engagement with mid-term leave fares. Free housing.
Applications, with curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees, and date available to commence duty, should be sent to:
The Director, IASER, P.O. Box 5833, Boroko, National Capital District, Papua New Guinea.
Applications close 10 November, 1980.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Department of Law
The University invites applications from men and women for the post of
LECTURER
in the Department of Law. An interest in any field will be appropriate. The post is tenable from 1st August, 1981, or such other date as may be arranged.
Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer's scale: £5,505-£11,975 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies), together with the names and addresses of 3 referees, should be lodged not later than 14th November, 1980. Please quote reference number.

University of Strath
Department of Electrical Engineer
PROFESSOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Applications are invite a second Professorship Department of Elec Engineering. Candidates ing to build on the D ment's existing activities with interests in the operation and contro electrical systems applica the manufacturing and ser ing industry, are partic encouraged to apply.
The post will be remun within the Professorial for universities with benefit.
Application forms further particulars (q 11,801) may be obtained the Registrar, Universit Strathclyde, 204 George S Glasgow G1 1XW, with applications must be by 14 November, 1980.

Lady Margaret Hall Oxford
TUTORIAL FELLOW IN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
Applications are invited fo above post, to be filled 1 October, 1981. The appointment, open to women, will be tenable conjunction with a Univ Lectureship (C.U.F.) offer from, at latest October, 1983. Further details may be obtained the Principal, Lady Marg Hall, Oxford, OX2 6QA whom application, with curriculum vitae and names of three referees, should be sent to reach him not than 17 November, 1980.

The University of Shef
CHAIR OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY
Applications are invited fo Chair of Restorative Dentistry which will fall vacant on retirement of Professor H. Sarnat on 30 September, 1981. Salary in the range for professorial appointments, honorary consultancy and allowances by the Sheffield AHA (T). Particulars the Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield, S10 2TN, to whom applications (one copy only) should be sent by 1 December, 1980. Ref: 80/478.

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Maureen Webb (Eileen Kennally) storms down to No 13 looking for her wayward husband in tonight's episode of Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30).

● **World in Action** makes its welcome seasonal reappearance tonight (ITV, 8.30) and the programme follows the jobless right-to-work marchers on their journey from Port Talbot to the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. It is the first of an occasional series examining "The State of Britain". By necessity the marchers are young and they covered the distance at an average of 25 miles a day. We see them visiting dole queues, factories and firms threatened with closure and bankruptcy and also their gesture of defiance when they were allowed to climb the hallowed walls of Eton College and fly a red flag. The marchers themselves are interviewed of course, but we also have reactions from people who live in the towns they passed through. Some have admiration for what the marchers are doing but some are full of scorn. All in all it is an interesting angle on a subject that has had a lot of airing in the media recently.

● As it nears its Golden Jubilee London Transport, the world's largest urban transport system, is in a near chaotic state. A great many of the buses still in use are teenagers and the more modern do not fit London's needs. The capital's traffic density doesn't help and the policing of the so-called bus lanes seems to be non-existent and with the new graduated fare structure people are being forced to use their own vehicles to go to work. The Underground should have no traffic problems but an under-usage of computers that could regulate scheduling and points has succeeded in pushing the Underground to the bottom of the league in modern urban transit systems. **Horizon** tonight (BBC 2, 9.25) examines this system that moves some six million passengers a day and argues that a realistic subsidy should be made available to enable London Transport to use the technology available to bring its antiquated services into something like efficiency and possibly profit.

● At the ridiculously early time of 8.45 am Radio 4 begins a week long fifteen minute programmes about People in the Blitz. The diaries of ordinary citizens and those of officialdom have been compiled and presented by Norman Tozer and they give a wonderful insight into the minds and reactions of the people during that awesome autumn forty years ago. Courage, tragedy and farce there is in abundance but basically the programme illustrates how the ordinary folk coped with the onslaught.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: A good job with prospects The them and us syndrome; 9.30 Microbes and Man; 9.52 Communicate! Cartoonists: 10.15 Music. Sounds by the sea; 10.38 Maths: Trigonometry; 11.00 The Seasons: Spring.
11.25 You and Me.
11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Nuclear Power. Closedown at 12.05.
12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: The second of Donny MacLeod's reports from Russia finds him in the cathedral city of Zagorsk, to the north of Moscow; 1.45 Camberwick Green; 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 A Village at War in 1188; 2.40 Advice for your first job interview. Closedown at 3.00.
3.15 Songs of Praise from the City Temple, Cardiff (r).
3.55 Play School (shown earlier today on BBC 2); 4.20 Winsome Witch (r); 4.25 Jackanory Eleanor Bron narrating the story of The Great King Solomon; 4.40 Jana of the Jungle. Cartoon featuring a female Tarzan of the South American jungle; **5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.05 Blue Peter.** There will be more hops in the studio than there are in an oast house today when Brian Banks brings along some rare frogs and toads **5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph.** Tony Hart presents a new series featuring a little character called Morph.
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall; **5.55 Nationwide** including the weekly feature investigating bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog.
6.55 Angels: An old acquaintance of Anna's turns up at the hospital—as an attempted suicide; **7.20 Star Trek:** Captain Kirk is given the task of finding out why, in the year 1968, the Earth was nearly destroyed by a cosmic disaster (r).
8.10 Panorama: Transplants—are the donors really dead? Richard Lindley investigates the problem of the supposedly clinically dead and talks to three people who were once thought to be "brain dead".
9.00 News with Angela Rippon.
9.25 Film: The Bounty Hunters (1970) starring Yul Brynner. Mexican revolutionaries join up with an indestructible gunman to hijack a shipment of gold in order to fund the purchase of guns.
11.10 Film 80. Barry Norman reviews The Elephant Man starring the excellent John Hurt, the new Jesse James movie, The Long Riders and interviews Michael Caine and David Warner on location in the Bahamas where they are making The Island, Peter Benchley's follow up to Jaws and The Deep.
11.40 News.
11.42 Step This Way. The final programme in the series dedicated to dancing. Tonight Peggy Spencer, Michael and Vicky Barr demonstrate the Foxtrot and Quickstep.
12.05 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 1.45 pm-2.0 Pila Pala 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.05 am News and weather. **Scotland:** 11.0 am-11.20 For Schools: Let's See—the Road. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.05 am News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 2.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. **England:** 2.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

10.00 am Good for Business. The train from Washwood Heath (r). **10.25 Role of the Nurse.** Designed for the student nurse. This morning In the Surgical Ward (r). **10.50 Interval.**
11.00 Play School. Presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Ben Thomas. The story is Christine Hewitt's First Day at Camp. **11.25 Write Away.** Educational programme to aid people who find it difficult to construct sentences. Closedown at 11.40.
2.15 pm Let's Go. Brian Rix with advice to help handicapped people live a fuller life (r). Closedown to 2.30.
3.00 Make Your Own Furniture. Hints for the do-it-yourself addict. This afternoon we learn how to make occasional tables. **3.30 Time Out of Mind.** Science fiction writers talk about their work. Today we see Arthur C. Clarke but not wandering along a beach in Sri Lanka. **3.55 Closedown.**
4.15 Is There Life After School? The first of four programmes for schoolchildren. This afternoon What is School For? (r). Closedown at 4.40.
5.15 Open University: King Lear; **5.40 The Piazza della Signoria:** Closedown at 6.05.
6.55 Coppelia. Kathryn Harries narrates the story about a clockwork doll with music by Delibes.
7.10 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.20 Living on the Land. The life style of the landlord of Bramham Park, George Lane Fox, with narration by Deryck Guyler (r). **7.45 Wainwright's Law.** Citizens' rights and responsibilities in a dramatized form starring Joan Greenwood.
8.10 Shirley Bassey. Her guests this evening are The King's Singers, Michel Legrand and Dusty Springfield.
9.00 Rhoda. Our heroine's wonderful mother is feeling depressed so a party is organized to cheer her up. Nancy Walker is hilarious as the mother.
9.25 Horizon: The Way Out. A look at the world's largest urban transport system. London Transport (see Personal Choice).
10.15 Marisa Robles Masterclass. The second and final programme showing the talent of the most outstanding solo harpist of the generation.
11.00 Newsnight. The stories behind the news that made today's headlines.
11.45 Heute Direkt. A programme designed to give us an insight into the Germans and Germany. Programme ends at 12.15 am.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: My World. Comparisons of tallness or length. **9.47** Tracing the course of the River Thames. **10.05** Watch Your Language! **10.23** Explaining different emotions. **10.40** A look at French cafés and restaurants. **11.05** Re-cycling rubbish. **11.22** Big Fish and Little Fish—a film to stimulate creative work. **11.39** Comparing the different standards of Victorian education.
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap with tales for the very young. **12.10 pm Rainbow.** Educational puppet show. **12.30 Village Action.** A new series featuring Michael Bentine who visits villages in Devon, Dorset and Oxfordshire and sees what has been done by the local communities to help people get together.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Dorothy Sleightholme presents the first of a new cookery series and with today's guest, Grace Mulligan, looks at the problem of preserving fruit and vegetables. **2.00 Against the Wind.**
2.30 Film: Miss Sadie Thompson (1954) starring Jose Ferrer and Rita Hayworth. Somerset Maugham's Rain is the basis of this story concerning a seductive night club entertainer who is marooned on a tropical island surrounded by US Marines. Her behaviour upsets the local preacher and his wife.
4.15 Kidnapped. Alan and David are being chased across the highlands by Redcoats in episode 7 of Robert Louis Stevenson's masterpiece. **4.45 Clapperboard.** Chris Kelly reviews the latest films and talks to James Caan about the film in which he makes his debut as a director—Hide in Plain Sight.
5.15 White Light. Sex is the subject today in this programme for young people presented by young people.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads. More melodrama from the motel. **7.00 Give us a Clue.** Mike Aspel is in the chair for another round of the charade game between a team of ladies led by Una Stubbs and a team of lads with Lionel Blair as captain. **7.30 Coronation Street.** Another episode of the well acted soap opera. **8.00 Keep it in the Family.** Dad hints that he thinks Jacqui's latest boyfriend may be slightly effeminate and Jacqui tries to find out if it is true.
8.30 World in Action: The Road to Brighton Pier. In this first of a welcome new series we follow the march of the jobless from Port Talbot to the Tory Party conference in Brighton. As well as highlighting the marchers the camera also records the reaction of those for and against them in the towns along their route (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Film: The Other Side of Hell (1978) starring Alan Arkin. Unhinged by the death of his father Frank Dole commits a number of bizarre acts and is committed to a mental hospital for the criminally insane. Appalled by the brutality in the place he is determined to escape and expose the abuses to the authorities.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Other Side of Hell continued.
12.20 Close. Lord Denning reads from the works of his favourite poets.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week in 4.
8.45 People in the Blitz (1).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 The Pleasure Garden (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 The Greatest Englishman.
11.30 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Over the Rainbow, by Bernard Kops.†
4.35 Arkle's Hall of Fame.
4.45 Story: Glen of Weeping, by Tom Bestwick.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Rumpole.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Quote . . . Unquote.†
7.50 Play: The Apple Cart, by Bernard Shaw.†
9.45 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Serial: The Franchise Affair, by Josephine Tey (1).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Music at Night.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
10.00 am Schools: Music Interlude; Notice Board (4); Time to move.
10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Singing Together (1); Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-2.00 Schools: Exploration Earth: Listening and Reading (1); Speak, Movement and Drama (2).
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (2).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Rebel, Respight, J. C. Bach.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Vivaldi, Puccini, Francaix, Mendelssohn.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Chopin.†
10.00 Medieval Ensemble of London pt 1: Machaut, Landini.†
10.40 Interval reading.
10.45 MEL, pt 2: Machaut, Landini.†
11.30 BBC Northern SO Amy/Lorriod: Messiaen (Turangalila).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Piano, violin, cello (Frankl/Paul/Kirshbaum—live from St John's): Bartok, Brahms (op 87).†
2.05 Matinee Musicale.†
3.05 Northern Sinfonia Orch/Thomson: Standford, A. Butterworth, Simpson (Sym 2).†
4.05 New Records: Boccherini, Mozart (Sym 25).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for early evening.†
7.00 Cello (Navarra): Boëllmann, Faure.†
7.30 Lecture (A. Burgess): Thoughts of Music and Literature (3).
8.15 BBCSO Rozhdestvensky: Prokofiev, Walton (Sym 2), etc.†
9.25 Piano: Liszt, Barber, Greig.†
10.00 Fires of London: Schoenberg (Kammersymphonie, arr Webern).†
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Mozart (Sym 22).†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Pete Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.05 John Dunn.† 8.02 Folk on 2.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Free Spirit. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 5.32 Peter Powell. 6.31 Stevie Wright. 7.31 Mike Read. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 pm With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 1548 kHz (193m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 am News. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty from Hours. 7.45 World Sport. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Pick of the Week. 8.15 Radio Magazine. 8.30 Jazz Scene. Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 News from all Germany. 9.30 Sports Desk. 9.40 Long Wave. 9.45 Discoverers. 10.15 World Business Report. 10.30 Organ. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 Organ. 12.30 pm World News. 12.15 Commentary. 12.45 Music Magazine. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 The World Programme. 2.00 He Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune. 2.30 Organ. 3.00 Hindi. Irish Sixth. 3.00 Dutch News. 3.15 Quilted. 3.00 World News. 4.00 Commentary. 4.15 Review of the British Press. 4.30 Sports Desk. 7.15 Music Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 World International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Pick of the Week. 9.30 The Arts. 9.45 Commentary. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.09 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 The World Today. 11.15 Latin Women. 11.30 Frank Muir Goes Into. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Poetry Corner. 1.15 Quilted. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Press Review. 2.15 News about Britain. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 The Poet Programme. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1059kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Woman of the Year (Peter Taylor, Joe Bolcena). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News.

HTV CYMRU WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 About Wales. 10.40-11.00 French Programme. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sec. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wyrnos.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Carve Her Name with Pride (Paul Scofield, Virginia McKenna). 5.15-5.45 George Hamilton IV. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Mr and Mrs. 6.45-7.00 Brain of the Border. 12.20 am-12.23 News.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Housesitter. 2.25 Film: Home in Sleet (Henry Fonda). 3.45-4.15 Farmhouse Kitchen. 5.15-5.45 Different Strings. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 12.20 am Weather followed by Love, Sex and Marriage.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Crime at Sun Valley (Dale Robinette). 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 12.20 am-12.25 Late Call.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Guns of the Timberland (Alan Ladd). 5.15-5.45 Brady Bunch. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 12.20 am Reflections.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30 Film: Street Corner (Anne Crawford). 4.12-4.15 Gin Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 Film, continued. 12.20 am-12.25 Faith for Life.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News, Lookaround. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Seven Days to Noon (Harry Jones). 5.15-5.45 Adventures of Black Beauty. 6.00 News. 6.02 Double Top. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.20 News. 10.32 Film, continued. 12.20 am-12.25 God in Nature.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Situation Hopeless but not Serious (Alec Guinness, Robert Redford). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 9.00-10.00 Vegas. 10.50 Left Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Dunger UKR. 12.15 am-12.30 Something different.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am. 9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Trotter Trap (Joan Rivers). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Country Focus. 12.20 am Reflections. 12.25 am-12.30 News.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.20 pm Closedown. 1.20 News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Street Corner. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.10-7.00 Cities. 10.28 News. 10.34-12.30 am Film, continued.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 am News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sea-Hawk (James Farentino). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 12.20 am-12.50 Jazz.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 am Granada Reports. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Naked Truth (Peter Sellers). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Sun-Rise (James Farentino). 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.20 am-12.30 Bedtime.

MOTOR CARS

Alfa Romeo Spyder 2,000
1977 (S reg.) Silver, black upholstery, 17,000 miles, owner, 2nd/1st, 10 year guarantee. Stereo radio, burglar alarm. Perfect unmarked specimen. £5,000.
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JAGUAR P registered, 1976
4.2 XJ6 coupe A, red, with black leather interior, chrome wheels, usual Jaguar refinements. £3,400. Possible part exchange for a much appreciating investment.
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MAY, 1977, Mercedes 350 SL Sports, metallic blue/blue interior, excellent condition throughout, genuine 1,551 miles: £13,000.—Telephone 0276 23045.

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ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW 1974 Reg. plate RHR 6
Flared arch, excellent condition, chocolate colour.
£15,750
051 708 8075 (office) 051 724 0547 (after 5 p.m.)

Rolls-Royce Opportunities
1964 Mulliner Park Ward. Extensive overhaul. Looks like new. Collectors item. £25,000.
1926 Doctor's Coupe. Rare. Nearest £80,000.
Telephone Williams, Plymouth 87240 or Mrs. La Chene, 01-222 7381.

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Peacock Blue. 18,000 miles, 1 owner, as new must sell, as Silver Spirit arriving. £32,750
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ROLLS-ROYCE HIRE.—For any occasion. Chauffeur driven, self-drive. Montgomery. 01-450 8449 01-350 6260.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN ARTIST seeks work: drawing, painting, calligraphy, designs, signs, portraits, posters, layouts. J. Feingold. 01-723 9942.
GRADUATE (Cambridge Ph.D. Genetics), 46-year-old female, divorced, no ties, seeks position where her learning, administrative and overseas experience can be utilised. Widely travelled in Australia, East Africa and the Middle East. Anything anywhere considered.—Box 2196 F, The Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDUCATED, imaginative and responsible 21-year-old young lady with clean driving licence, own car, equestrian and cook. Fluent German, last immediate 2 years residence in Germany, requires situation where practicality, economy, enterprise and versatility are both demanded and rewarded. Box No 2029 F The Times.
RESPONSIBLE Lady seeks accommodation and small remuneration Chelsea/Kensington. Will cook/take, do shopping, help with cooking. Animals. Suggestions. Excellent references. 01-235 4531 eve.
ENGLISH gentleman, early 60s, bilingual Italian, seeks part time translating or other work possibly involving P.R. or selling, considerable knowledge of Italy and Malta.—Box 2196 F, The Times.
LADY with secretarial experience, pusty shorthand, very good German, some Italian, requires position in London. 01-286 8863 or write Box 1,220 F, The Times.
HARDWORKING qualified Manager (14 years experience building/pro-chemical, U.K./Overseas Co. agent, contract manager), seeks challenging position concern management overseas i.e. P.A. to M.D. Tel. 0532 768731.

FLAT SHARING

FLATMATES, 213 Brompton Road. Selective sharing.—589 5491.
S.W.18.—Girl share room, £15 p.w. 274 0333 (day).
TURNHAM GREEN, W.4.—Use of charming modernised house. Own room with colour T.V., garden. Ideal for professional or businessman. £30 p.w. + 50 per cent bills. 01-994 6061 after 6 p.m.
DULWICH, SE19.—Prof. male, prof. man seeks to share modern 2 bed. flat. Own room. £50 p.c.m. incl.—870 8279 after 6.30 p.m.
S.W.19.—Male, own room, £20 p.w.—01-947 7950.
S.W.12.—Prof. female, own room, modern flat. £35 p.w.—673 3639 eves.
S.W.1.—3rd girl for top flat, own room. £20 p.w.—Ring 235 4681.
CHELSEA.—Girl 25+ to share house, own room, £40 p.w. inc. Tel. 352 5909.
MALE or female, 25+, to share luxury c.h. house, South Clapham, own room, £93.67 p.c.m. excl. Non-smoker essential. Must like cats.—327 1895 after 6 p.m.
ARCHITECT F24 seeks O/R central London.—636 5395 ext. 23.
STRATHAM.—Superb flat for 3. £84.—769 5403.
PROF. male 25 seeks p/r central or north London.—408 1600, 9 5 (day).
CIVILISED engineering student, male, rising 20, seeks pleasant room north London, with use kitchen and bathroom. Kentish Town or Primrose Hill preferred.—624 47 2630 eves.
S.W.3.—Single bedsit, fully furnished and equipped. Own shower. £20 p.w. incl.—01-581 4833.
OXFORD GRADUATE seeks room in central London. Flat.—Please phone 01-584 9650.
W.8. Prof. person share room. £47 p.c.m.—Tel. 727 1982 after 6 p.m.
E.14, Near City. 2 single bedrooms in shared house. £20 p.m/t. £58 p.w. incl.—987 8323.
BLACKHEATH. Someone with or without child to share luxury house and garden. From £25 p.w. excl.—992 3117 (mornings).
W.9. Mature woman to share flat. Other woman.—Box 2030 F, The Times.
MARYLEBONE ROAD. Female required, share mixed, furnished flat, own room: £25 excl.—Tel. Delia 01-408 8824 (day): 01-262 7840 (evenings).
WIMBLEDON.—Prof. m/f, own room, lge. house, C.H. £28 p.w. 01-304 0875.
SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 2928.
FLATSHARE 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people shares.
MAYFLATSHARE AGENCY from £30 p.w. 785 9674.
W. HAMPSTEAD.—Pleasant large room in c.h. home. £160 p.c.m. incl. linen, laundry and light breakfast, gentleman only. 435 3748.
CHELSEA.—Large beautiful house, own room, £35 p.w. 730-3763.
LONDON SHARERS, 581 5550. Flat Share Agency, Kings Road, S.W.3.

RENTALS

UNFURN flats wanted, c. & f. purchased. 602 4677. Dixon & Co.
CHELSEA, SW.3. Beautifully lgdt and spacious grd flr flat + gdn. Double bed., double recep., k & b., + shower, wash mach. Constant C.H. porter. £100 p.w. L.H.—584 3837.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE - KENSINGTON. —Selection of contemporary flats in priority order available in substantial blocks with full service. Long or short lets. 1-3 beds. Prices from £175-£250 per week.—Aylesford & Co. 351 3563.
ABSENT owners seek good tenants for fine quality flats and houses, from £50-£120 p.w. Epping Forest and north London prestige areas. Property Management Specialists. 524 1711/5304314.

RENTALS

CHURCH BROS
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COBHAM, pleasant house with lovely garden 2 double & 2 single bedrooms, 2 recept., furn. or unfurn. Avail. now £150 p.w.
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LIPFRIEND & CO.
COBHAM. Spacious, modern, 4 bedroom house, 3 recepts., excellent kitchen, utility room, 2 baths, nice grounds, garn./part furn. Close American school. £250.
GOLDERS GREEN. Det., 4 bedroom house, double recept., 2 baths, good kitchen, part furn. £220.
KINGSTON. Modern 2 bed. Townhouse, large recept., 2 baths., pkn. lge. £130.
HENDON. 3 bed. house, 2 recepts., kitchen, bath, gge. £95.
ST. JOHNS WOOD. Top floor, 1 bed apartment, well furnished. £90.
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Keith Cardale Groves 01 629 8604
We urgently seek 3 to 5 bedroomed properties for multi-national companies and diplomats up to £400 p.w. Usual fees required.
CONTACT JENNIFER RUDNAY. FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Excellent references.
28 North Audley Street W1

DRAYTON GARDENS, S.W.10
Unfurnished spacious flat. Two receptions, three bedrooms (one double), kitchen, two bathrooms, cloakroom, central heating, entryphone, parking, mortgage, easy access West End and City, available immediately for long let £180 p.w. Tel. 736 2245

WOULD AMERICANS seeking furnished accommodation in London or Surrey please first telephone Allison Terry at SAUNDERS of Kensington. 01-581 3633.

LONDON RENTALS specialise in quality homes, short or long lets. from £55 p.w.—381 3766/7.

FETTS WOOD.—3 bedroomed detached house, 2 bathrooms, luxury furnished, integral garage. £500 pcm. Blackheath, 1 room luxury modern flat, fully furnished and fitted CH & garage £100pw. Eltham, 3 bedroom luxury bungalow, fully furnished & fitted CH & garage £100 pw. A. & E. Services 464 6865.
TO LET.—New luxury furnished houses, Hampstead/Regents Park at £295 p.w. W.I.E. 01-459 6674.
PROF. BEAGLE urgently seeks garden with home attached for housetrained couple, London area. Up to £50 p.w.—584 3170.
WALPOLE GDNS, W.4. Nr Chiswick Park tube. 1st floor flat in p/b block. 2 beds, recep., balcony, k & b, garage. Avail. mid October, long let. £75 p.w. Heycock & Co., 584 6863.
HYDE PARK.—Interior designed owners own house, 2 beds., 1 recep., k. & b., in private block. Avail immediately. To view ring Palace Properties. 486 8926.
HOLLAND PARK.—Owners superb house, int. decor, 3 beds., 2 baths, 2 recep., lift/diner, patio and roof gdn. Long let. Plaza Estates. 262 3097.
KENSINGTON. House on quiet street. Reception, dining, 2 bedrooms. Fully equipped, newly furnished. In traditional style. Lease to company. £300 p.w. 07-383 9111 ext 217.
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RENTALS

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Swiss Cottage. Lux. mod. Town House 3/4 beds., 2 baths., guest cloaks., large dble. aspect recep., c.h., parking, gdn. 1 yr. + £250 p.w.
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Urgently require top quality properties to rent, up to £500 p.w.
We have a genuine selection of companies and excellent prospective tenants looking for furnished or unfurnished houses and flats.
We provide a personal and comprehensive service for both tenants and landlords. Please ring today on 370 4329

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Large 4 dble. bedroomed luxury flats. £325 p.w. o.n.o.
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Both available now.
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Lovely family House in quiet street. 2 double, 2 single beds., 2 baths, sep. w.c., 2 receps., kit., dining, gdn. Avail. 1/2 yrs. £250 p.w.
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Newly dec. furnished House. 3 double, 2 single bedrms., 3 baths. (1 en-suite), 2 receps., study/5th bed, fully equip. kit. Avail. 1/3 yrs. £400 p.w. neg
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MARBLE ARCH, W.2. Ultra mod. flat. 2 bed., 2 recept., 3 bath, roof terrace and balcony. Beauchamp Estates. 499 7723.

OUR EXPERIENCE with prestigious properties gives at your disposal living personal service to both landlords and applicants. Global Property Management and Sales Ltd 11 Albemarle Street, E.C.1. Telephone: 01-247 6101/1553.
KNIGTSBRIDGE.—Charming period house, fully furnished and equipped, newly decorated, 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, 2 baths., separate cloaks., 2 recept., study, sunny roof terrace, fully fitted kit. gas C.H., C. & H.W., dishwasher, washing machine, T.V. etc. £275 p.w. 584 3130.
SOUTH HAMPSTEAD.—Superb flat, 1 double bedroom, 1 recept., k & b, c.h. £75 p.w. 586 4178.
Two WORKING women graduates seek own rooms in rented shared house flat. Central London only: £80 p.c.m. 1000 evenings.
FULHAM. Small warm modern cottage. 2 beds., garden with honeysuckle 6 or 12 mth. company let £95 p.w. Phone 352 1355—736 1076 eves.
SW7.—3 beds., recept., bath. £195 pw. West Trend 262 2204.
MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK. Luxury 1/2/3/4 5 bed. flats and houses. Long/short lets. West Trend 262 6204.
W1. 1 double bedroom study, 2 recepts, k & b £150 pw. Hunter & Co. 837 7365.
FULHAM. Furnished house, 4 bedrs, 1 bath, 1 recept. £175 pw. Crouch & Lees 393 9941.
SW7.—Penthouse double bedroom, colour T.V. snack service £90 p.w. Horner 727 6389.
W8.—Ground floor 2 bedrooms. £110 pw. Horner 727 6389.
DAVENPORT & CO., S.W.3.—Last remaining flat. Studio £75 p.w. All others let. Co only. Portmans. 581 1477/589 0537.

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People without Accommodation are looking for a place to live
Clarendon Bureau Ltd
Requires both short and long term accommodation. If you can help please ring 328 9521
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55 PARK LANE, W.1
FURNISHED Apartments in set. block. 1/2/3/5 beds., 1/3 baths., recept. & kitchen. 24 hr. porterage. C.H. & C.H.W. inc. from £120 per week. HOLIDAY LETS from £40 per day + VAT.
MAYFAIR, W.1
FURNISHED flat, newly decorated, in purpose built block. 3 beds., 3 baths. (2 ensuite) + guest cloaks., double recept. and fully fitted and equipped kitchen. Excellent views. £300 per week incl. C.H. & C.H.W.
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QUALITY FURNISHED FLATS
MONTPELIER SQ., S.W.7.—Compact flat close Harrods. 2 bed, 1 recept, k & b. Ideal sled p. terr. £93 p.w.
MAYFAIR.—Ideal for entertaining, large reception room, 2 beds (1 small), k & b. £150 p.w.
CHELSEA.—Smart flat in block 2 bed, 2 recept, k & b, C.H., lift, porter. £125 p.w.
BELGRAVIA. Elegant flat, 2 bed, bathroom & shower room, fine reception room, dining hall, fully fitted kitchen, C.H. incl. at £250 p.w.
Minimum let 6 months
BRYTON FOOLE & BURNS, 584 4031

LUXURY FLAT end of Abbey Road. 3 double bedrooms, colour television, spacious octagonal drawing room, large kitchen, separate dining room, 2 bathrooms, c.h. & c.h.w. telephone in every room. £260 p.w. Tel.: 01-794 7938.

DE VERE GARDENS, KENS., W.8. Elegant self-contained basement flat. Double bedroom, luxury bathroom and kitchen. 3 mins. Albert Hall and Hyde Park. Only £60 p.w. 370 3702.

DIPLOMATS AND EXECUTIVES require furnished property. All London Areas. Chancery Ress. & Purs. 01-439 0589/7953.

PROFESSIONAL COUPLE require flat/house inner London, careful, responsible tenants in return for a reasonable rent, will absent owner. Tel.: 580 9807 (office) or 603 3556 (home).
SW4. Modern 2 bed. flat in quiet crescent. Close tube, c.h. let

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". . . WATCHMAN, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: return, come."—Isaiah 21: 11, 12.

BIRTHS

ELLIS.—To Susa (née Hadman) and Richard—a daughter (Laura) in Melbourne Australia on October 10th 1980—a sister for Nancy.

HICKMET.—On 9th October, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, to Sue (née Ludwig) and Richard—a daughter.

KINGSLEY.—On 11th October, 1980, to Tessa and Jeremy—a son, Benjamin John Hyde.

MACNAIR.—On October 10th, to Vicky (née Davis) and Mark—a daughter (Emma Victoria), a sister for Richard.

McGEACHY.—On 10th October, to Jenny (née Macleod) and Alistair—a daughter (Alison Heather).

NICE.—On Sunday, 12th October, to Philippa and Geoffrey—a daughter.

ROSS.—On 10th October 1980 at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital to Lesley (née Downing) and John a daughter.

STANSFIELD.—On 8th October at Whipps Cross Hospital to Valery and Bill—a daughter—Clare.

TIMMERMAN.—On October 7th, at Salisbury, to Christiane (née Haase) and Tim—twin boys, Till Elmar and Kai Uwe, brothers to Jan Hendrick.

TUPE.—On October 8th in Barrhead, Alberta, Canada to Jane (née Petherbridge) and Stephen, a daughter—Kerry Anne—a sister for Nicholas.

BIRTHDAYS

CORNELL, JOHN LAWRENCE.—Sam, Sip, ha BPI, happy birthday. Love from us all.

T. J. FURZE, A.C.P.—Happy Birthday. A.M.F.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On October 7th 1980, peacefully, in the Brompton Hospital London, Mary Helen Anderson, beloved mother of Phyllida and Richard. Funeral service in Norwich Cemetery on Wednesday 15th October at 3.15 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove London W.2. Tel. 01-229 9861.

CHESSHYRE.—On October 12th, 1980, in Hongkong, infant son of Bill and Bimala, Hugo William Bangdel, aged 9 days.

ECKERSLEY.—Suddenly on October 10th 1980, Timothy Huxley of 72 Westbourne Park Road, London W2, much loved husband of Penelope, son of Nancy, father of Tobias, Thomas, Timothy and Charlotte Kentish Barnes. Memorial service to be announced later.

EMMET OF AMBERLEY, BARONESS, peacefully, at Amberley Castle, on October 10th, 1980. Funeral at 12 noon, on Thursday, 16th October, at St Michael's, Amberley, Sussex. Family, close friends and parish only. Service of Thanksgiving in London, will be announced later. No flowers, but donations to The Church Restoration Fund, may be sent to the Vicar.

HILL.—On October 10 in Bristol, Lady Mabel Helen Catherine, dearly loved wife of the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Roderic Hill and mother of the late Flight Lt. Peter Hill; Prudence Maxfield and Phoebe-Ann Caldwell. Enquiries: Maxfield. Tel. Flax Bourton 3330.

HITCHINGS.—On October 10th 1980, Godfrey Hosegood of 3 Princess Buildings, Clifton, Bristol. Dearly loved husband of Dorothy. No letters please, donations if desired to The Guild of the Handicapped, Braggs Lane, Bristol BS2.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—On October 8th 1980 at St Augustines nursing home, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Molly aged 72, dear wife of Anthony for 50 years. Mother of Anne and Charles and beloved grandmother. Cremation has taken place.

KELLAR.—On 9th October, 1980, at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Robert James Kellar (Professor Emeritus of obstetrics and gynaecology Edinburgh University), 27 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh. Beloved husband of Gertrude Aitken and father of David, Richard and Gillian. Service at Morton Hall Crematorium, on Tuesday, 14th October at 2 p.m., to which all friends are invited. Family flowers only please.

LING, PETER HARVEY LINDSAY of Arn House, Oundle, Northamptonshire on 8th October 1980. Funeral private. Thanksgiving Service in Oundle Parish Church on Saturday 18th October at 11.45 a.m. No flowers please, donations to Oundle Parish Church.

MASSEY, WENDY SUMMERLIN, suddenly at Southwold, on October 9th, dearly loved wife of Will and devoted mother of Vanora and grandmother of Charles and Victoria. Funeral 15th October, at St Mary's Church, Leatherhead, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to L. Hawkins & Sons, Leatherhead, or donations to St Josephs Hospice, Mare St., London, E.8.

MAYS-SMITH.—On Thursday October 9th 1980 after a short illness on holiday, Lieut. Colonel Robert Shankland (Robin) Mays-Smith, M.B.E. of Randolphs, Iden, Rye, East Sussex, dearly loved husband of Bronda and father of Martin and Alan. Cremation private. Service of thanksgiving for his life 3 p.m. on October 30th at All Saints Church Iden, East Sussex.

MEDLOCK. — On October 10th, peacefully, at Benslow Nursing Home, Hitchin, Herts, Elsie Medlock, wife of the late Charles Harold Medlock, consultant surgeon, late of North Road House, Hertford. All enquiries to Chenery Funeral Services Ltd., telephone 0462 4375.

PHILLIPS.—Peacefully on October 9th at her home, 182 Mayals Road, Swansea, Cicely (née Lord) M. A., the beloved wife of the late D. D. Phillips, beloved mother of Nesta.

RAE-ARNOT.—Peacefully, at Victoria Hospital Kirkcaldy on October 8th 1980 Agnes Janet Giles, beloved wife of the late George Rae-Arnot of Lochieheads, Auchtermuchty. Funeral service at Kirkcaldy Crematorium on Thursday October 16th 1980 at 3.30 p.m. to which all friends are respectfully invited. No flowers or letters please. Donations to charity.

ROBSON.—On October 9, suddenly, at Headbourne Worthy House, Winchester, Air Vice Marshal Adam Henry Robson, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., aged 88, dear father of Vivian and John. Funeral service at Headbourne Worthy Parish Church on Friday, October 17, at 2.45 p.m., followed by private cremation.

ROCKLEY.—On 8th October, 1980, suddenly, Anne, loved mother of James, Charlie and Liz. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced later.

STACY.—On 10th October after a long illness borne with wonderful courage, Gladys of Esher, Surrey. Beloved wife of Edwin and mother of Neil. Funeral private.

STORY.—On October 9th, peacefully, Poppy aged 94, Widow of Major J. A. Story, I.A. Much loved by family and friends. Service, Llandegfan Church, 10.30, October 15th. Donations in lieu of flowers please, to Red Cross, 5 Mona Road, Menai Bridge.

WAKEFIELD, BEATRICE AUDREY. Peacefully on October 8th, 1980. Much loved wife of Norris and beloved mother of Timothy and Nicholas. Funeral service at 2.00 p.m. on Friday 17th October at Mortlake Cemetery. Flowers to E. B. Ashton and Co. 96 Fulham Road, Chelsea SW3.

WALLIS.—On 6th October, suddenly, Rev. Godfrey Charles Woodhouse aged 63 years. C.M.S. Missionary in Kenya, while on furlough. Formerly Rector of Brinkworth, Wiltshire. Funeral Brinkworth Church, Wednesday 15th October, 1.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Swindon. No flowers, donations to Church Missionary Society, 157 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UU.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BURNS.—A memorial requiem Mass will be celebrated for the late Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G., in Westminster Cathedral, at 11.15 a.m., on Wednesday, 12th November, 1980.

MAXWELL, H. W.—A Memorial Service will be held at 3 p.m. at Charlton Cemetery, S.E.7 on Wednesday 22nd October. A former Royal Engineer, Director of Bristol Museum, Curator of Snowshill Manor. Much mourned by his son, daughter, son-in-law, grandchildren and many friends.

IN MEMORIAM

HEGGIE.—DR. R. M. HEGGIE, BSc., M.I.N. "In fond remembrance of this splendid brother's noble life". . . Tibbs.

HEGGIE, DR. ROBERT MORTON.—Ever in our thoughts. Pauline and Robert.

MARRIOTT, CHARLES STOWELL.—Dear husband and father.—R.I.P. ". . . you was a good man, and did good things."

WINSER.—In memory of Beatrice de Salis (Kitty), of St. John's Wood, London, who died on the 13th October, 1976, and of Aubrey Beaufoy who died on the 14th July, 1952. C. and J.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

JENKINS.—Kenneth, Victoria and Barry, husband, daughter and son of the late Mary Lillian, wish to thank her many friends from all over the world for their floral tributes, letters of sympathy and charity donations to the ICAA, following her sudden death. She will be sadly missed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

where more of your money goes on research, the campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help—with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam."

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2 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE,
LONDON SW1Y 5AR

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—To share pied-à-terre, nr St. Tropez. See overseas property.

DECLASSE BUT UNIQUE, Battersea maisonette, see Property today.

AUSTRALIANS.—Don't forget to vote by Oct 17th. Information Tel. Liberal Party, Marilyn 01-242 2982.

JAGUAR.—P. Reg. '76 4.2 XJ6. Coupe A. See motors.

INTERESTED in time-share luxury yacht. See Yachts & Boats.

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

BACKGAMMON for Beginners.—See Club Announcements, today.

BALLOONS! Bunch a friend! See services.

TO D. J. M. Would like you to contact us immediately.—Brian, Fay, Tim.

OLD WELLINGTONIANS. — Who wish to come to the Dinner and presentation to the Hon. F. F. Fisher on 25th November and who have not yet applied to the Secretary, O. W. Society, for tickets are asked to do so before the end of October.

LAPHROAIG PRONOUNCED "Lafroyg": the most pronounced 10-year-old unblended Islay Malt Scotch Whisky.

SCHOOLMASTER/MISTRESS Fellow Commonership for Girton College, Cambridge. See Public & Educational Appointments.

RESISTA CARPETS sale now on. See Seasonal Sales.

ENGLISH TUITION, Camb. Hons. grad. See Reader Service Directory.

FOR made to measure velvet curtains, see For Sale.

"NEW APPROACHES TO CANCER."—Forum on Nutrition, Diagnosis and Kirlian photography at the Charing Cross Hospital, 23-24 October. Details: Health For The New Age. Tel. 01-603 7751.

PLUMPTRE.—A memorial service for Mr E. V. C. Plumptre will be held on Wednesday, 19th November, at 3.00 p.m., in Harrow School Chapel.

LEFEVRE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Susan M. Lefevre, who died on October 3rd, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, on Saturday, October 18th at 11 a.m.

DILHORNE.—A memorial service for Viscount Dilhorne will be held in the Temple Church on Tuesday, 14th October, 1980, at 4.45 p.m. No parking available in the Temple.

CONSTANTINESCO, GREGOIRE (Gogu).—A service of thanksgiving for his life will be held on Wednesday, October 22nd at 3 p.m. at St. Mary's Church, Liss, Hampshire.

FREDERIKSEN.—A memorial service for Martin Frederiksen, Fellow of Worcester College, will be held in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, at 12 noon, Saturday, 1 November, 1980.

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—Admission of girls at sixth form level.—See Educational.

HUGO Z. HACKENBUSH has lost his heart to Emma. I. R.

WHAT'S COOKING IN E.C.1? See Domestic Situations.

DORSET COUNTRY HOUSE. See U.K. Hols. today.

Prize Crossword

Turn to page five of today's Special Report on Tea to find details of The Great Rhinoceros Tea Prize Crossword.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

"THE WAY IT LOOKS"

BY DOCTOR LOUISA E. RHINE

to be delivered in absentia by Miss Mary Rose Barrington, M.A.

Miss Mary Rose Barrington will deliver the presidential address of The Society For Psychical Research in the Norfolk Room of Caxton Hall, Westminster, London SW1H 0QR on Monday, October 20, 1980 at 7 p.m. Admission non-members £1.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE FIELDS ARE RICH UNTO HARVEST . . . BUT THE REAPERS ARE FEW!

This is a sincere appeal to all kind-hearted folk in the London area to help "Mencap" (The National Society For Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults) on its Metropolitan Flag Day . . . Saturday, October 18th at two centres: The Gloucester Hotel (next to Gloucester Road Tube Station), The Church Of the Rosary (near Edgware Road Tube Station) and others throughout Central London.

HELPERS ARE MOST DESPERATELY NEEDED TO SELL FLAGS. Just a couple of hours of your life would be such a great help. Anytime from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Please just come! You will meet lots of nice people and be so very welcome.

Any queries just ring 01-730 9772 (Mencap National Appeals Office) and say "Flag Day".

The fields are full of such goodwill for handicapped children. Please help us gather some in.

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PART-TIME CAREER. See Colour Counsellors in Part-Time Vacancies.

JANINE STAGG.—Birthday love: J.P.

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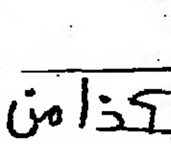

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(continued on page 2

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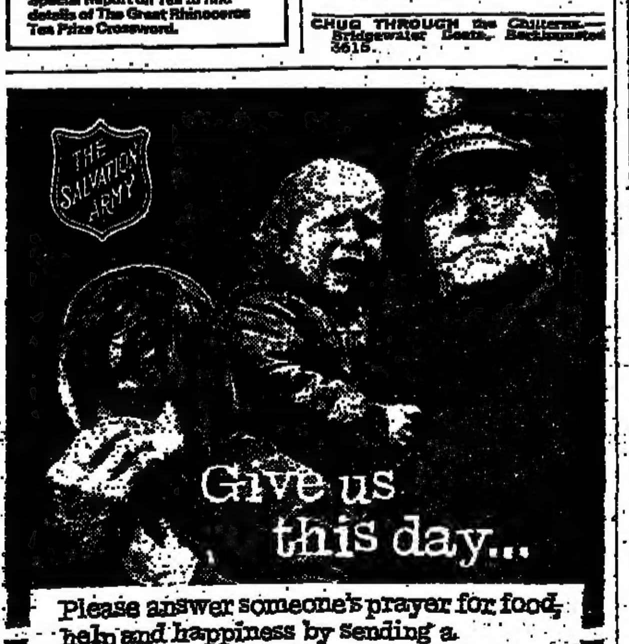

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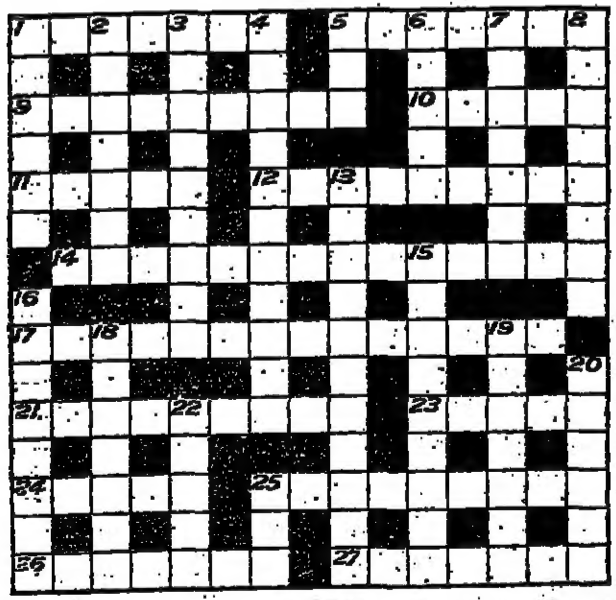
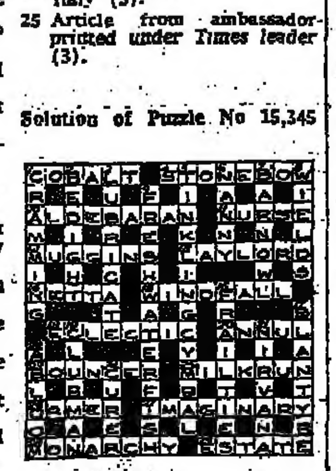
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,346



ACROSS
1 Beak's opening—key extract from our French trial (7).
5 The measure of a loafer? (7).
9 Somehow entrant is passing (9).
10 Tweed, for example, might suit fishermen (5).
11 Hatred drives quiet leader from platform (5).
12 Going round in circles (9).
14 Author cooks children's cakes (7, 7).
17 The opposite of a winning way? (3, 6, 5).
21 Song with two sailors back in Gilbertian kingdom (9).
23 Thus Tom might take some beating (5).
24 Extremely successful shot? Not really (5).
25 Criminal trait not a good quality in a Head (9).
26 Someone wants him to get on (7).
27 This man is not a baby-farmer (7).

DOWN
1 The idea is to get it back in the middle of the day (6).
2 Real estate includes no such outlandish castle (7).
3 One or two girls for the musical (4, 5).
4 Its findings are not reliable (5, 8).
5 There's not much to be got from arbitration (3).
6 What the May Queen wanted to be called (5).
7 Let out, a number of Romans indulge (7).
8 Novel written for itself, perhaps (4, 4).
13 Mark of tomahawk ruined Indian tent? Nothing in it (11).
15 It doesn't pay him to mind his own business (9).
16 It might be Bob's turn to be intractable (8).
18 It's a mistake to put it in writing (7).
19 A celestial type of white (7).
20 Island wear in stock (6).
22 One is in a revolution in Italy (5).
25 Article from ambassador printed under Times leader (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,345



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